limit of Solomon's kingdom to the NE. This ford is on the direct road from Damascus and Palestine to Upper Mesopotamia and the Tigris. Here the Euphrates is 800 yards broad, but shallow at low water. —Beyond the Khabur, along the Euphrates, are the towns of Meschid Rahabah, Rahabah Melic, and Anna, the ancient *Annathon* of Ammianus, the residence then as now of an independent Arabian emir. It is situated on an island in the river, and is composed of two long streets, walled and fortified.—*Thilutha*, farther E, on the same river, was an impregnable fortress which defied the arms of Julian.—We have no modern towns of note on the Euphrates till we arrive at Feluja, all the ancient towns having perished. Feluja is a little to the SE of the ancient *Anbar*, once the capital of the district of Ancobarilis, and the seat of the Abasside khalifs before the foundation of Bagdad. Anbar is now in ruins; but Feluja is a place of some importance, being placed at the junction of the Euphrates, and a canal connecting it with the Tigris at Bagdad, from which Feluja is only 12 leagues distant. These are all the places of note on the southern side of Mesopotamia at present. The other ancient towns of *Oropus*, *Sura*, *Dura*, *Necarda*, *Rakka*, *Nicephorium* or *Callinicum*, *Chaboras*, and *Pombiditha*, have all disappeared.—In interior Mesopotamia the first city of note is the modern Orfa, the seat of a pashalik, and one of the finest cities in Asiatic Turkey. This city is the ancient *Edessa*, the capital for three centuries of the principality of Osrhoene, and afterwards of Roman Mesopotamia. It lies two days' journey E of the Euphrates, and 67 m. NE of Bir. D'Anville places it at the source of the Scirtas; but he is wrong in fixing its latitude in 36°, for its true position is 37° 10′ N lat. To the S of Orfa, 8 hours' journey, is Haran, famous as the abode of Abraham after he left Ur or Orfa, and celebrated in Roman history for the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians.—This place is now in ruins. Considerably to the E of Orfa is the noted city and fortress of Merdin, the ancient *Miredis* or *Marde*. Its pop., according to Kinneir, is 11,000, and according to Buckingham 20,000, two-thirds of whom are Mahommedans. There are besides 1,000 families of Shemsuahs, or worshippers of the sun, who are politically included amongst the flock of the Syrian patriarch.—Between Merdin and Diarbekir the country is high and hilly, the hills being at least 1,000 ft. above the level of the plain of Merdin, and the intervening valleys 500 ft. above the same level.—From Nisibis to Mosul, a space of 155 m. in a direct line, nothing occurs worthy of notice. The ancient *Tissaphalta* is recognised in the village of Sefaya; but the Persian fortress of *Ur* has ceased to exist.—Mosul, a large and ancient city on the r. bank of the Tigris, still survives amidst surrounding desolation and solitude. Its pop. is reckoned by the inhabitants themselves at 100,000; but by Buckingham, in 1816, at less than half that number.

II. We shall now briefly sketch the SE division of the pashalik, or Irak-Arabi, and that part of ancient Assyria to the SE of the Little Zab. This is an extensive, though now a comparatively deserted and neglected region, chiefly possessed by hordes of wandering Arabs. Its limit on the W of the Tigris, may be traced by a line drawn from Feluja on the Euphrates, to the Tigris opposite Bagdad; and on the E of the latter stream, at the junction of the Tigris and Little Zab. By the former line it is separated from Mesopotamia; and by the latter from the NW part of Assyria and Kurdistan. It comprehends the whole tract to the S of the Euphrates, from the junction of the former with the Khabur,—to the Arab town of Koniet or Grain, a little to the SW of the mouth of the Shat-al-Arab,—all the intermediate region between the Euphrates and Tigris, from Feluja and Bagdad, to Kornah at the junction of these rivers, and on the E of the Tigris from the mouth of the Little Zab. This region extends NE and E to the Kurdistan mountains and the Aiagha-dagh, the ancient *Zagros*, and SE to the Synne river, or river of Mendeli, which enters the Tigris at Jarjariya. From this junction a small stripe of narrow alluvial land, between the Tigris and the Hamrin hills, stretching to the mouths of the Karun, is nominally included within this tract in modern maps; but in ancient times the boundary in this direction was much more distinct and specific, the Gyndes or the modern Hud, being the boundary towards Susiana or Khuzistan. So numerous have been the physical and political revolutions to which this once-renowned region has been subjected in modern times, that it is wholly impossible to assign it definite political limits. The whole tract to the E of the Tigris, from near Bagdad to the Persian gulf, is in the hands of warlike Arab tribes, alike independent of the Turks and Persians; and the same is the case to the W of the Euphrates, all the way from Bassora to Feluja. The Turkish power is restricted in effect to the few remaining towns on the banks of one or other of these rivers and their tributary streams.

This region may be divided into three parts: Chaldæa,—Babylonia,—and that part which lies beyond the Tigris. The first of these lay to the W and S of the Euphrates; the second was the ancient district of Babylonia or Babylon, and included all the tract between the two rivers, from the uppermost of the intersecting canals down to Korna, being the most fertile division of the whole; the last division was never included in the second, but belonged to ancient Assyria. In other words, the modern Irak-Arabi comprehends the western division anciently called Chaldæa, and the middle division called Babylonia; and the eastern part of the pashalik of Bagdad corresponds to the third division. There is no part of Asiatic Turkey, the interior geography of which is so little known as that of this region. The Greeks,—who, by their conquest of this extensive region under Alexander, and their subsequent possession of it for more than a century and a half under the Seleucidæ, had of all others the best opportunity of knowing and describing it,—have left us next to nothing on the subject; and during the ascendancy of Roman power it was under Parthian domination, so that their writers could describe it only from such meagre reports as they now and then obtained from the journals of some itinerant merchant or member of a caravan. Ptolemy's description of it is comprised in one quarto page, including the positions of 27 places, few of which—Babylon excepted—can now be recognised, so completely have they all perished from the page of history. The Divine malediction seems not only to have been verified on Babylon itself, but on the whole surrounding region also; so that what was once the residence of a powerful and wealthy people,—filled with numerous and populous cities and villages,—the abode of civilization, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, —where temples and trophies reared their heads in every direction,—is now a sterile desert, except on the immediate banks of the Euphrates, where here and there a village, or a camp of wandering Arabs, may perchance be met with!

Bagdad. The city of Bagdad, the cap. of the above pash., whilst it enjoyed the splendid presence of the court of the khalifate, was the most celebrated city in Western Asia; and this honour it held for more than five centuries, during the sway of the house of Al-Abbas; but compared with many other Oriental cities, its origin is modern, having been built in 762 by the khalif Al-Mansur, the second prince of

the Abasside dynasty, who gave his new city the appellation of *Dar-al-Salum*, or 'the Gate of peace.' It has been erroneously supposed by some to occupy the same spot on which Babylon formerly stood; the mistake may have originated in the circumstance of its being built upon the site of Seleucia, which was frequently styled New Babylon. Bagdad is indeed the last of a succession of magnificent cities, which were built at different periods in the same extensive plain, and each of which was raised from the ruins of its predecessor. Babylon was exhausted of its inhabitants and its ornaments by the city Seleucia; Seleucia, again, was supplanted by Ctesiphon; which, in its turn, yielded to Almadayen; and, last of all, Bagdad supplied a residence to the sovereigns of the East. It has, however, sadly declined from its early magnitude and grandeur. It was originally built on both sides of the Tigris, here 620 ft. wide, and extended several miles along the river; but it is now chiefly confined to the eastern bank, to which there is access by a bridge of boats. The rivers Tigris and Euphrates approach so near each other in this quarter, that the intervening distance is only 6 hours' walk, and consists of one immense fertile meadow which extends all the way to Korna; but the actual confluence of these great streams is 200 m. direct distance below B., and 300 m. above the point where the united stream enters the Persian gulf. A modern canal, called the canal of Isa, connects the two rivers between Feluja and B. As the level of the Euphrates is here higher than that of the Tigris, its surplus waters, during inundation, are discharged into the latter by means of this canal. B. is surrounded with a wall of brick, which bears obvious marks of different eras of construction and repair; the oldest part,—as in most Mahommedan works,—being the best, and the newest, the worst. This wall has large round towers at the principal angles, with turrets, at small distances from each other, in the intermediate spaces between the large angular towers. On these last are batteries planted with brass cannon of different calibres, badly mounted, and only 50 in number, including those of all the fortifications towards the land-side of the city. The circumf. of the wall, including both sides of the river, is about 5 m. [*Kinneir.*] The whole wall has a ditch of considerable depth around it, but it is merely an excavation without masonry or lining of any kind. The gates are six in number. A large portion of the city is destitute of buildings, particularly on the NE side; and even where the houses abound, near the river, a profusion of trees is seen; so that, on taking a view of the whole city from a lofty terrace, it seems to rise out of a grove of palms. The houses are all of furnace-burnt bricks, of a yellowish colour, and small size. The streets are narrow and unpaved; so narrow that two horsemen meeting can hardly pass [*Kinneir*]; their sides generally present two blank walls,—windows being rarely ever seen opening on the public thoroughfare, while the doors entering to the interior dwellings are small and mean; indeed, with the exception of some tolerably regular lines of bazaars, and a few open squares, B. may be denominated a labyrinth of alleys and passages. The palace of the pasha stands at the NW angle of the city, near the river; it is rather an extensive than a grand building. B. has more than 100 mosques, of which only 30 can be distinguished by their minarets; there are upwards of 30 caravanserais, 50 public baths, and numerous bazaars; but in architecture, beauty, and convenience, these buildings are decidedly inferior to those of Orfa, Damascus, and Cairo. B. is entirely supplied with water, by *sakas* or water-carriers, from the river. These sakas are very numerous. The pop. is variously estimated by travellers at from 50,000 to 80,000 souls. In 1652, Tavernier estimated it at 15,000; in 1779, it was computed to be 100,000. Buckingham estimated it at 80,000, of whom 50,000 were Arabs; the remainder are Chaldæans, Christians, Armenians, Turks, Persians, Jews, Indians, and black slaves. In the year 1831, the plague, combined with a sudden inroad of the river, reduced the pop. from 75,000 to about 25,000. The river on this occasion destroyed whole quarters of the city at once, and in one night 15,000 persons perished. [*Skinner.*] The chief officers of the civil and military departments are of Osmanli families from Constantinople, though they are themselves mostly natives of the place. The mercantile classes are almost all of Arabian descent; the lower ranks are a medley of Turks, Arabs, Persians, and Hindus.

The commerce of B. chiefly consists of Indian manufactures and produce, which are brought up the Tigris from Bengal, by the port of Bassora, and distributed into the Nejed country, through Syria, and over Kurdistan, Armenia, and Asia Minor. Some of the caravans from B. to Syria have been known to consist of 5,000 camels, each carrying a quarter of a ton of goods, at an average charge of 100 piastres per kintal, or about £20 per ton. The trade of Aleppo and Damascus with B.,—the former through the desert, across the Euphrates at Anna or Hit,—and the latter across the desert, by way of Tadmor, also traversing the Euphrates at Hit,—is chiefly carried on by Mussulmans and Christians: some few Europeans are engaged in it, but hitherto British merchants have seldom adventured on it. There is not often more than one caravan of from 700 to 1,000 camels annually between Aleppo and B., and one of from 1,000 to 1,200 or 1,500 yearly between Damascus and B.

The articles generally sent from both those places to B. are chiefly cotton twist, calicoes, shirtings, prints, imitation shawls, woollen cloths, and dyes, and are received from Europe generally. The chief articles received in return, independently of remittances in specie,—which generally form the principal return,—are Persian and Hussineeh tombag, galls, buffalo hides, East India indigo, pearls, Cashmere shawls, some Mocha coffee, and an assortment of small articles. The cost of carriage varies from 350 to 450 piastres per cantar between Aleppo and B., and from 350 to 400 piastres per cantar between Damascus and B. The chief cause which enhances the price of carriage across the desert is the insecurity of the route from the Arab tribes, which—as we have seen—frequently obliges the body of merchants at B. to compromise and give considerable sums and presents to the chiefs of the Shammahk and Anazee tribes at B., who become responsible for their respective hordes not plundering the caravan on its passage through their districts. These presents vary according to the value of the caravan. The Aghali Arabs also, who act as guards, and accompany the caravan, receive presents, and are paid as a kind of military and protecting escort. It is stated, on the authority of information obtained from the chief merchants interested in the trade between Damascus and B., that the trade of the former has considerably suffered from the declining state of the B. market, arising from Persia no longer supplying herself to the extent it formerly did from B.; Persia now receiving her chief supplies, in the northern provinces, *via* Trebisond, from Great Britain and Constantinople, and the southern direct from India and the Persian gulf. [*Consul Werry.*] This commerce was said to be increasing in 1816, under the moderation of the existing pasha. By those best informed on the subject, it was affirmed that nowhere in the Turkish dominions were the people so little oppressed, and commerce so little subjected to restraint, as here; but in

later years, through the increasing poverty of the Turkish government, oppression has increased, and commerce has been anew subjected to vexatious exactions; while the Arabs have become more daring in their predatory exploits. In addition to this, the Persian commerce has greatly declined, since the Persians have found the route of Erzerum and Tokat to be more safe and easy than that of B. to Constantinople. The goods formerly deposited here, as in a central situation, are now carried straight to the Turkish capital by that route, to the greater profit of the original Persian dealer, and to the corresponding loss of the B. merchant, through whose hands they formerly passed.

B. was once famous for its Oriental literature, which was carefully fostered here under the genial sunshine of the khalifs; but it has long since suffered a total eclipse. Since the extinction of the khalifate by the Tartars, Arabian learning is now at so low an ebb, that there is not a single collection of good books to be found in all the city, nor any individual mollah distinguished by his proficiency in the learning of his country. Not a perfect copy of the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments' is now to be found in all Bagdad, though the famed capital of Harun-al-Raschid, who makes so great a figure in that celebrated work, with his vizier Giafar.

The climate of B. would be healthy enough but for the great heats which prevail in summer, the therm. standing in the shade, from the latter end of July till the middle of August, at 119° and 122° at noon; in 1819 the heat was so great as to reach 150° of Fahrenheit in the shade. During these intense heats great numbers even of the natives die; and the English staying occasionally here during the hot months, after a long residence in India, sigh for the temperate region of Bengal or Hindostan.

The lat. of Bagdad, as observed by Buckingham, was 33° 18′ 57″ N; and by Rich 33° 19′ 40″; Kinneir places it in 33° 20′; Rich fixed its long. in 44° 45′ 45″ E, Kinneir in 44° 24′. It is 540 m. from Tabriz.

*History.*] Almansor, the second caliph of the family of the Abassides, having disgusted by his cruelties the inhabitants of Hasomia, and given occasion to conspiracies against his life, resolved to abandon a place which was so determined in its disaffection, and to remove the seat of the empire to a city founded by himself. The following account is given by the Persian writers of the foundation of the new city, and the origin of its name. Khosru, named Anishirwan, had given the plain on which B. now stands to one of his wives, who built and dedicated there a chapel or oratory to her favourite idol Bagh; and from this circumstance the whole of the neighbouring district was called Baghdad, *i. e.* in the Persian language, 'the gift of Bagh.' This little temple, in process of time, served as a place of retreat to a hermit of extraordinary sanctity, who happened to meet with Almansor, while he was riding on the banks of the Tigris, and meditating on his new scheme; and who, upon learning from one of the attendants the design of the caliph, mentioned an ancient tradition that a city was to be built in that place by a person named Moclas. Almansor on being informed of the hermit's observation, declared that the name of Moclas had been given to him by his nurse; gave thanks to God for having destined him to be the author of so great a work; and instantly fixed upon the spot where he stood as the situation of his intended capital. According to Arabian authors, however, there was none of these marvellous and romantic occurrences in the caliph's proceedings. The ground was deliberately chosen near the confluence of the Euphrates and the Tigris, as being a favourable situation both for the defence of the city and for the conveyance of provisions, and it was called Bagdad, *i. e.* 'the garden of Dad,' because a Christian monk, of the name of Dad, had resided on the spot where it was built. The first part of the city was situated on the western bank of the Tigris; and was of a circular form, with the caliph's palace and the great mosque in the centre. The city was completed in the 149th year of the Hegira, (A. D. 766,) and received the name of Medinat-al-Salam, 'the City of peace,' alluding either to the name of Jerusalem, or to the quiet which prevailed throughout the empire at the time when it was finished, or to the name which was frequently applied by the Orientals to the river Tigris,—*Wadi-al-Salam*, 'the Torrent of peace.' But whatever was the reason of this appellation, it was generally adopted by the neighbouring nations; and hence the city of Bagdad is often called by the Greeks, *Irenopolis*, which is equivalent to the Arabic, Medinat-al-Salam. The city, when completed, was of a circular form, enclosed with a double wall, and defended by a considerable number of towers. Its gates were disposed in such a manner that those of the first wall were in a sloping or oblique direction with respect to those of the second; and from this circumstance it was sometimes called by the Arabians, Zaura, *i. e.* 'the Crocked.' In the centre of the whole was the castle, or citadel, which commanded every part of the town; and a bridge was constructed over the Tigris, to facilitate the communication between the two divisions of the city. B. was much enlarged and beautified by succeeding caliphs; but particularly by Mostanser Billa, who founded here a famous college, which was remarkable for the elegance of its structure, the greatness of its revenues, and the number of its students. It contained also several other well-endowed colleges, was renowned for the elegance of the Arabic spoken within its walls; and produced a greater number of learned men, than any other place in the Mahommedan dominions, except Mecca and Medina. The city of B. continued to be the seat of the caliphs of the house of Abbas, and the capital of the Moslem empire, for the space of more than 500 years. During this long period it sustained several obstinate sieges, and was the scene of many a bloody revolution. In 812 it was attacked by Al Mamon, the second son of Harun Al Raschid, who had rebelled against his elder brother Al Amin; and in a siege of twelve months, almost the whole eastern part of the city was laid in ruins. In 945 it was afflicted by so severe a famine, that many persons were punished for feeding upon the flesh of children; and this dreadful scarcity was followed by a pestilence which swept away great numbers of the inhabitants. In 1026 it was besieged by a numerous army of Turks, who plundered, and set it on fire. In 1055 it was pillaged by the troops of Trogrud, or Togrol Beck, who assumed to himself the office of Emir-al-omra, and made great encroachments upon the power of the caliphs. At length, in the 656th of the Hegira, (A. D. 1258,) B. was taken by Hulaku, or Hulagou, the grandson of Zengis; its reigning prince, Al Mostasom Billah, put to death; the caliphate itself abolished; and the city given up to pillage and massacre for the space of seven days. It remained in the possession of the Tartars or Moguls till 1393, when it was taken by Timur Beg, or Tamerlane the Great, from Sultan Ahmed Ebn Weis, who abandoned his capital to the conqueror, and took refuge in the territories of the Greek emperor; but found means to regain the city in a short time, and to keep possession till 1400. It was then attacked a second time by Timur, and vigorously defended by Ahmed's governor Farruj; at the end of forty days, however, it was taken by assault, the inhabitants barbarously massacred, and the principal building levelled with the ground. From this period, it was alternately in the hands of Sultan Ahmed, of Abubekr, grandson of Tamerlane, and of Kara Yusef the Turkoman, till 1412, when it was secured by the last mentioned prince, and remained in the possession of his descendants till 1470. It was then occupied by Usun Cassan, in whose family it continued till 1510, when it was taken by Shah Ismael, surnamed Sofi; and, for 120 years after, it was the object of perpetual contest between the Turks and Persians. In 1638, it was taken by Amurath, or Morad IV.; and given up to pillage by the cruel conqueror. From this period B. has declined in extent and magnificence.—*Kinneir.—Niebuhr.—Fraser.—Ainsworth.*

BAGE'-LE-CHATEL, or BAUGE', a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, arrond. of Bourg.—The cant. comprises 11 com. The com. is 18 m. NW of Bourg. Pop. 740.

BAGE'-LA-VILLE, a commune of France, 2 m. NE of the above. Pop. 2,017.

BAGENDAISK, a town in Siberia, in the hilly country which separates the basins of the Angara and the Lena, at an alt. of 524 ft. above sea-level.

BAGERA, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Bagdad, 60 m. SE of Orfa.

BAGESUR, a town of Hindostan, in Kumaon, in N lat. 29° 50′, at an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level, 17 m. NE of Almorah. Fairs which are held at this place are frequented by merchants from Tartary.

BAGGAS, BACCAS, or BACKAS, a peculiar tribe inhabiting the exterior Mangrove islands, on the W coast of Africa, from Nunez as far as the Isles de Los. Caillie was informed that the B. are successful cultivators of the soil as compared with most of their neighbours; that they plough their fields somewhat in the European manner, raise large quantities of rice, and manufacture salt and palm oil. They are quite black, with woolly hair, which they shave away on the forehead, but let grow at the back. They pass a copper ring through the cartilage of the nose by way of ornament; but the only article of clothing which they employ is a strip of calico wound round the waist and between the thighs.

BAGGINTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. S by E of Coventry. Area 1,667 acres. Pop. 208.

BAGGRA, a range of mountains, or rather a bleak table-land, in co. Cork, between the basin of the Blackwater and the Lee. It extends from E to W above 10 m., and has a breadth of 6 m.

BAGH, or BHAG, a town of Beluchistan, in Cutch Gundava, near the entrance from Sinde to the Bolan pass, in N lat. 28° 56′. Masson estimated it to contain from 600 to 800 houses in 1826; but it had declined considerably at that period from its former flourishing condition. It enjoys some transit trade, and the monopoly of the trade in sulphur from mines near Sanni.

BAGHAT, a district of Hindostan, to the N of Patiala, in N lat. 31°. Area 30 sq. m.

BAGHAW, a town of Afghanistan, in Sistan, in N lat. 30° 16′. Pop. 2,000.

BAGHERIA, a town of Sicily, in the district of Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

BAGHIERMI. See BAGARMEH.

BAGHIRATI. See BHAGHIRETTI.

BAGHPUT, a town of Hindostan, in Meerat, in N lat. 29°. Pop. 6,500.

BAGHWAN, or BAGWANA, a village of Beluchistan, 70 m. S of Kelat, in a fertile valley producing pomegranates, grapes, apricots, figs, and melons; but extremely cold in winter from its great elevation.

BAGHWANAH, a town in the Punjab, near the W bank of the Sutledge, in N lat. 31° 13′. Pop. 15,000.—*Von Hugel.*

BAGILT-FAWR, a township in the p. of Holywell in Flintshire, on the estuary of the Dee, 2½ m. from Holywell. Pop. with Fechan, 2,150. There are collieries, and lead, iron, and alkali works here.

BAGLAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 4 m. S by E of Neath. Pop. in 1851, 558.

BAGLEN, a central district of Java, ceded to the Dutch in 1830. Area 900 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, about 520,000.

BAGLI, a town of Turkish Armenia, 15 m. SW of Kars, in N lat. 40° 35′.

BAGMUTTI, a river of Nepal, rising to the NE of Katmandu, and flowing in a SW course through the Himalaya range, to the confluence of the Sakurana, whence it flows SE to the Ganges, which it joins below Monghir, after a course of about 280 m.

BAGNA, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak of Sophia, on the Maritza, 45 m. SE of Sophia.

BAGNACAVALLO, a town of Italy, in the States-of-the-Church, in the legation and 36 m. SSE of Ferrara, and 12 m. W of Ravenna, on the Senio. It is a walled town, and handsomely built; and possesses some silk spinning-mills. Its principal articles of commerce are silk and hemp. Pop. 4,000.

BAGNA DI ACQUA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Pisa, 3 m. SSE of Lari, and 17 E of Leghorn. It is situated near the base of Monte Parlascio; and is divided into two parts, the upper of which is named Petraja, and the lower Parlascio. It has been long celebrated for its thermal waters.

BAGNAGAR. See HYDRABAD.

BAGNAJA, a town of the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. and 3 m. NE of Viterbo. It has a great annual cattle-fair.

BAGNALL, a chapelry in the p. of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, 6 m. SW of Leeke. Pop., with Bucknall, Eaves, and Ubberley, in 1851, 1,895.

BAGNALSTOWN, a town in co. Carlow, 7½ m. S of Carlow, on the river Barrow and the South-east railway. Pop. in 1851, 2,256. Granite and flag-stone are quarried in the vicinity.

BAGNA'RA, a town in the States-of-the-Church, in the legation and 20 m. W of Ravenna, and 5 m. SW of Lugo, on the r. bank of the Santerno. Pop. 600.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 2da, in the district and 15 m. NNE of Reggio, and 4 m. ENE of Scylla. It possesses a small seaport, and has considerable commerce in wine and pitch. Excellent Muscat wine is produced in the environs. The town was to a great extent destroyed by the great earthquake in 1783. Pop. 3,175.

BAGNARE'A, a town in the States-of-the-Church, in the deleg. and 17 m. N of Viterbo. It is situated on the E declivity of Monte Bolsena, on the E of the lake of that name. It is the see of a bishopric, and was the birth-place of Buonaventura. Pop. 3,000.

BAGNASCO, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 12 m. ESE of Mondovi, on the l. bank of the Tanaro.

BAGNEAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, and cant. of Nemours. It has fine glass-works. Pop. 217.

BAGNE'RES-EN-BIGORRE, or BAGNE'RES-ADOUR, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrénées.—The arrond. comprises an area of 188,551 hectares, and possessed in 1836 a pop. of 93,046; and in 1846, 95,815. It contains 10 cant., viz., Arreau, Bagneres-en-Bigorre, Borderes, Campan, Castelnau-Magnoac, La Barthe-de-Neste, Lannemezan, Mauléon-Barousse, Nestier, and Vielle-Aure.—The cant. comprises 18 com.—The town of B., 12 m. SSE of Tarbes, and 35 m. SE of Pau, occupies a beautiful situation on the l. bank of the Adour, at the entrance of the valley of Campan, at an alt. of 1,600 ft. above sea-level. It is encircled by richly-wooded heights, which rise in gradual undulations towards the mountain-acclivities that terminate in the lofty snow-clad Pic-du-Midi, alt. 9,538 ft., which commands one of the noblest and most extensive views in Europe. It is generally well-built; the houses are modern and commodious, and the streets—which are watered by numerous rivulets from the Adour—are broad and well-made. The principal buildings, besides the great thermal establishment, are the parish-church, the hospital, the market-place, and the theatre. There are also a communal college, a board-of-trade, a reading-room, museums, &c., &c. The promenades are numerous and diversified. That named the Salut, which commences near the centre of the town, and is lined for three quarters of a mile with stately trees, is the most frequented.—The mineral springs of B. are the saline, 22 in number, and all within the limits of the town; the ferruginous, a single spring a ½ m. distant from the town; and a sulphureous, in the valley of Trebons. They all exhibit considerable diversity of ingredients and temperature. One spring is reported to have a temp. of 144°; others are so low as 90°; and they do not all maintain an unvarying temp. Some are simply saline, with small quantities of iron.—The climate of B. is remarkably equable; and is sedative in its influence upon consumptive invalids, but depressing to the healthy. It is more humid, and its range of temperature is lower than that of Pau, averaging about 64° of Fah. from June to October.—The principal manufactures of B. are woollen and linen fabrics, bolting-cloth, caddis, netting, paper, and fine cutlery. There are besides extensive marble-works, saw-mills, dye-works, tanneries, and printing establishments. In the environs are quarries of the finest limestone and slate. Two fairs are held here annually.—This town is of the most remote antiquity. Tradition dates its foundation as early as 7 centuries before the building of Rome. On the Roman conquest of Aquitania, it became the head-quarters of government; and numerous monuments still exist to attest its importance as the Pyrenean metropolis of the conquerors. Under Augustus it was the *Aquensis vicus.* In the Itinerary of Antoninus it is called *Aquæ Convenarum.* We have historical information that in the 10th cent. it was surrounded by strongly fortified walls, with ramparts and drawbridges. The town contains a regular pop. of about

8,000; but during the season—which commences in June, and ends in October—it becomes the annual resort of visitors to the number of 4,000 and upwards.—*Taylor on the Climate of Pau.—Millin.—Pambrun, Bagnères de Bigorre, et les environs*, 8vo.

BAGNÈRES-DE-LUCHON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, and arrond. of St. Gaudens. The cant. comprises 31 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 8,773.—The town occupies an elevated site in an extensive and fertile valley of the Pyrenees,—"an extensive basin encompassed by fir-covered mountains" [*Paris*],—watered by the Pique and two tributary streams, whose confluent waters fall into the Neste, 4 m. from the frontiers of Spain, and 24 m. SSW of St. Gaudens. It is celebrated for its mineral waters; and during the season—from May to October—is much resorted to. A beautiful avenue adorned with rows of elm-trees, and bordered with well-built houses, leads to the baths. "None of the baths," says Inglis, "can boast of such perfect shade as B. de Luchon." A handsome establishment on the mountains to the E of the town contains 12 springs resembling those of Bareges and Cauterets, of which 6 are thermal. They all contain sulphur, salt, soda, bitumen, and an insoluble matter whose principle has not been ascertained. Several ancient votive altars and baths indicate that this locality also was known to the Romans under the name of *Aquæ balnearia Lixonienses*. Excellent chocolate is manufactured in the town. In the environs are extensive quarries of slate and lime, and a copper-mine, and near the summit of the port d'Ov, a rich vein of lead still unwrought. Pop. 2,077.—*Fontan sur les Eaux thermales de Luchon.* 1843.—*Inglis's Switzerland.* Chap. xxxiii.

BAGNES (VAL DE), a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, watered by an affluent of the Dranse, which separates at St. Branchier from the valley of Entremont, and runs first in a W direction, then curving to the SE, terminates in the great glaciers of Chermontane. One of its lofty passes, the Col des Fenetres [alt. 9,000 ft.] is that by which Calvin fled in 1541 from persecution in Aosta. It is fertile; and contains mines of argentiferous lead, copper, cobalt, asbestos, &c. The village from which the valley takes its name is situated on a small stream 4 m. above its confluence with the Dranse, and 6 m. ESE of Martigny, at an alt. of 2,621 ft. above sea-level. It contains several mineral springs and baths. Pop. of the parish, which comprises the entire valley, 3,961.—In 1818, the ice beneath the glacier of Gétroz which lies towards the head of the valley, upon its E side, accumulated so much as to form a lake, by the stoppage of the Dranse, half-a-league long, 700 ft. wide, and in one part 200 ft. deep. An attempt was made to drain it by a canal cut through the ice; but it failed, and a deluge of 500,000,000 cubic feet of water swept through a valley full of defiles with irresistible force and enormous velocity,—the fall from Getroz to Chatre being 2,800 ft. The torrent reached Martigny, 24 m. distant, in 1½ hour; and entered the lake of Geneva within 7 hours of its bursting forth. The lake itself was emptied in 1 hour.

BAGNEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. of Sceaux, 3 m. S of Paris. It has quarries of freestone. Pop. 885.

BAGNEUX-LA-FOSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aube, cant. of Les Riceys. It produces excellent red wines. Pop. 788.

BAGNI-DI-CASCIANA, or BAGNO-A-ACQUA, a village of Tuscany, 6 m. SE of Lara, on the Casciana, Pop. 1,012. There are hot salino-ferruginous baths here of a temp. of 97° 30′.

BAGNI-DI-PISA, or BAGNI-A-SAN-GUILIANO, a village of Tuscany, 5 m. NE of Pisa, on the E flank of Monte-Pisano. Pop. 575. It is celebrated for its effervescing thermal springs, and for its baths which were re-established in the 12th cent. on the site of the *Aquæ Pisanæ* of the Romans.

BAGNI-DI-LUCCA. See BAGNO.

BAGNI-A-MORBA, a village of Tuscany, 15 m. S of Volterra, and 30 WSW of Sienna. It has thermal springs and baths.

BAGNISKA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 25 m. SE of Novibazar, at the opening of a narrow gorge, traversed by a tributary of the Metrovitza. It has a castle, and in the vicinity is a ferruginous spring.—Also a river which unites with the Ibar about 9 m. below Novibazar. It occupies only a small extent of the rocky channel which it has worn for itself.

BAGNO, or BAGNO-A-CORSENA, a village of Lucca, 14 m. N of the town of Lucca, on the r. bank of the Lima, 3 m. above the confluence of that river with the Serchio. At this village are the principal and most ancient of the celebrated baths of Lucca, which have been resorted to since the 12th cent. Near the Bagno-Rosso, or the Docce-Basse, and the Bagni-alla-Villa, are the Ducal palace, and a theatre. Pop. 780.

BAGNO-IN-ROMAGNA, a town of Tuscany, on a ramification of the Apennino-della-Penna, and on the l. bank of the Savio, 38 m. E of Florence. There are several thermal springs here which were known to the Romans, and well-frequented baths. Pop. 822.

BAGNOLES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Orne, and communes of Conterne and Tessé-la-Madeleine. It has hot sulphureous springs, and cold ferruginous springs, and much-frequented baths. The military bath establishment here is very commodious.

BAGNOLET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. of Pantin, 3 m. NE of Paris. It contains numerous handsome villas, and has quarries of gypsum. Peaches are extensively cultivated in this locality. Pop. 1,099.

BAGNOLI, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. S of Padua. Pop. 2,742.—Also a town of Naples, in the cant. and 9 m. SW of Trevento. It is built on the side of a hill, and contains 5 churches, an abbey, and an hospital. Pop. 4,379.

BAGNOLI, BAGNOLO, or BAGNUOLI, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra, in the district and 18 m. SW of San-Angelo-de'-Lombardi. It possesses a fine church. Pop. 4,794.

BAGNOLO, a town of Venetian-Lombardy, in the deleg. and 8 m. SSW of Brescia. Pop. 3,000.—Also a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Saluzzo. Pop. 2,500.

BAGNOLS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Gard, arrond. of Uzes.—The cant. comprises 17 com., and contained in 1831, 16,007 inhabitants.—The village stands on the r. side of the Ceze, on a rocky site, 14 m. NE of Uzes. It is generally ill-built, but contains a fine square surrounded with piazzas, a communal college, and an hospital. It has manufactories of caddis, cards, hats, serge, &c., silk-spinning-mills, dye-works and distilleries of brandy. Its chief articles of commerce are corn, wine, and brandy. Fairs are held three times annually. The locality affords excellent red wines. Pop. 4,902.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Latour. Pop. 1,898

BAGNOLS-LES-BAINS, a large village of France, in the dep. of Lozère, cant. of Blaymard, on the Lot. It has hot sulphureous springs and much-frequented baths.

BAGNOLS-SUR-MER. See BANYULS-SUR MER.

BAGNONE, a town of Tuscany, in the deleg. of

Pisa, 9 m. SE of Pontremoli, in the Val-di-Magra. Pop. 771.

BAGNOREA. See BAGNAREA.

BAGNUGGUR, or BAKHIRA, a town of Hindostan, in Goruckpore, in N lat. 26° 55′, on the Bukra lake or Bakhira Jhil, a piece of fresh water about 7 m. in length, and 3 m. broad.

BAGOLINO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the deleg. and 24 m. NNE of Brescia, on the N bank of the Caffaro, at the upper extremity of the Val Sabia. It has iron forges and manufactories of china. In the environs are the hot sulphureous springs of San-Giacomo.

BAGORODSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 30 m. E of Moscow, on the r. bank of the Kliazma.

BAGOS. See BAGGAS.

BAGRA, a fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Lahore, and dist. of Mundi, situated on a peak 6,168 ft. in height, in N lat. 31° 25′.

BAGRANITZA. See BROUNITZA.

BAGRAS, or BEGRAS, a town of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, on the E side of the Almadagh range, 13 m. NNE of Antakia.

BAGRES, or COXGOS, a river of Spanish Guayana, in the dist. of Maracaibo, which runs in an E direction and falls into Lake Maracaibo at the lagune of Atoles.

BAGRODE, or BURRA, a town and small fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, near Ratghur. It consisted in 1820 of 600 houses. Pop. 1,200.

BAGRU, a river of Guinea, in the Bolon territory, which falls into Sherboro river in N lat. 7° 35′. It is supposed to be an arm of the Camaranca.

BAGSHOT, a chapelry and village in the p. of Windlesham, Surrey, 10 m. SW of Staines, 6 m. from the Woking station on the London and Southampton railway. Pop. in 1851, 900.—Also a hamlet in Shalbourn p., Wiltshire. Pop. 194.

BAGTHORPE, a parish in Norfolkshire, 7 m. SW of Burnham. Area 750 acres. Pop. 79.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Basford, Nottinghamshire.

BAGUA CHICA, a town of Ecuador, in the prov. of Assuay, built on both sides of the Huahua or Utcubambu, 20 m. above its confluence with the Maranon, and 25 m. ESE of Jaen-de-Bracamores.

BAGUAN, a small island in the Asiatic archipelago, near the NE coast of Borneo, in N lat. 6°, E long. 118° 35′.

BAGUDRA, a village of Sinde, 24 m. SW of Subzulcote, 10 m. from the l. bank of the Indus.

BAGUL, or BRAGUL, a hill-state of India, on the Sutledge, in about N lat. 31° 20′, E long. 77°. It is about 18 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth. Pop. 40,000. It has an hereditary rajah.

BAGULCOT, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapur, extending on the NE to the river Kistnah, and on the SE to the Malpurba. It is of irregular outline; 54 m. in extreme length, and 44 m. in extreme breadth; but its total superficies does not exceed 1,230 sq. m. It is not intersected by any perennial streams; and the supplies of water from the periodical rains being insufficient for irrigation, the cultivation of the soil is to a considerable extent limited to a strip along the great frontier-rivers, on which also the greater number of the villages are situated. The heat of the dry season is intense. The pergunnah of Bagulcot formed a portion of the territories of the Shah Nur Nabod, which in 1755 fell into the hands of the Maharattas. In 1818 it was added to the British dominions. The pop. is estimated at 100,000. The language is Canarese.

BAGULCOT, the cap. of the above district, contained in 1820, 1,376 houses, with a pop. of 7,523; and possesses an active commerce.

BAGULEY, a township in the p. of Bowden, in Cheshire. Area 1,769 acres. Pop. in 1851, 570.

BAGUR, a district of Hindostan, in the provinces of Malwa and Gujerat, extending from Mewar on the N, to Malwa on the S. Its surface, especially towards its W and S confines, is bristled with hills covered with jungle of black-wood, teak, &c., and affording granite, gneiss, and a coarse species of marble. The want of permanent streams renders the soil to a great extent unproductive, and the climate is generally unhealthy. The richest portion of the territory is to the N of Banswara; here vegetation is found of the greatest luxuriance. The principal towns are Dungurpur, Banswara, and Sangwara. The existence of considerable ruins in some localities indicates that the district was formerly one of greater prosperity. The pop. consists of Bheels and Meenas.

BAGWAN. See BAGHWAN.

BAHADURGUR, a jaghire of Hindostan, skirting on the W of Delhi, in N lat. 28° 40′. Area 48 sq. m. Its cap. is 18 m. W of Delhi.

BAHADURPUR, a town of Hindostan, in Gujerat, 62 m. E by S of Cambay.—Also a town in Gujerat, 7 m. from Dubboi.—Also a town in Malwa, in the district of Chendari.

BAHA'MAS, or LUCA'YOS, an extensive chain of flat low islands, stretching 550 m. in a SE and NW direction from off the N side of St. Domingo to the coast of East Florida, or more strictly from the Grand Bahama Cays, in N lat. 27° 31′, W long. 79° 5′, to the island of Mayaguana, in N lat. 20° 55′, W long. 72° 40′. These islands have never been regularly surveyed, nor has their number been ascertained with any certainty; but they have been estimated at 500, of which, however, a great proportion are mere islets and rocks, here called *cays* or *keys;* not more than 12 or 14 are inhabited. Their collective area is estimated at 5,424 sq. m. The principal islands are situate on those remarkable flats called the Great and Little banks of Bahama, which are divided by a fathomless strait called Providence channel. The Little B. bank lies between 25° 50′ and 27° 30′ N lat. The island of Grand Bahama is 63 m. long, and 9 m. broad. It is on the S side of the Little Bahama bank. The passage between this island and the continent, called the channel of Bahama, is 135 m. long, and 46 m. broad. The Gulf-stream runs in this channel at the rate of 5 to 6 m. an hour. The Great Bahama sand-bank extends from near Cuba, in 22° 20′, to the Bahamas, in 25° 15′ N lat. It is about 325 m. in length, and 80 m. in breadth. The deepest water on it is only 30 ft.; while its banks rise almost perpendicularly from an unfathomable depth of water. Between 23° and 24° N lat. lies the Key Sal bank, which turns the Gulf-stream N to the straits of Florida. The islands are generally long, narrow, and low, curved towards the Atlantic, and covered with green brushwood growing on a light sandy soil on a calcareous strata. The soil is generally a red earth, which is also found in the Bermudas, and appears for the most part to have been derived from the *ejectamenta* of bats, and possibly of birds also. The ordinary rock consists of remains of shells, corals, corallines, &c., and has been either formed beneath the surface of the water, as coral reefs and coral sands, or heaped up, as blown sand, above the sea-level, and subsequently hardened into rock. When acted upon by the encroachments of the sea, it is easily worn into caverns. Though destitute of running streams, these islands abound in springs.

*Climate.*] The climate is salubrious. In the salt islands no epidemic disease has ever been known. The more northern islands, during the winter-months,

are rendered cool and agreeable by the NW breeze from the continent of America. At New Providence, the therm. in the shade varies from about 85° or 90° in summer, to 60° or 65° in winter. The more southern islands are hotter throughout the year, but they enjoy the cooling sea-breezes which blow within the tropics, though these do not extend to the most northern of the Bahamas. The NE trade-wind prevails throughout the year; except from November to March, when strong gales from the NW are prevalent. The subjoined table exhibits an average of meteorological observations for seven years, taken in a house about one-sixth of a mile from the sea, and 90 ft. above its level. The barometer in this climate is scarcely at all affected by damp or dry weather; but much so by wind.

| | Bar. | Therm. | Wind. | Inches rain. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 30·10 | 73 | N to E | 4·72 |
| February, | 30·24 | 71 | NE to NW | 3·75 |
| March, | 30·07 | 72 | NE | 1·06 |
| April, | 30·03 | 75 | NE and SE | 1·82 |
| May, | 30·00 | 79 | SE and NE | 2·25 |
| June, | 30·09 | 81 | SE | 5·13 |
| July, | 30·11 | 84 | SE | 4·68 |
| August, | 30·15 | 84 | SE | 7·11 |
| September, | 29·97 | 81 | NE and SE | 9·64 |
| October, | 29·99 | 80 | NE | 7·80 |
| November, | 30·00 | 76 | NE | 2·25 |
| December, | 30·02 | 72 | NE and NW | 1·70 |

*Productions.*] The chief article cultivated in these islands in the days of slavery was cotton; the present staples are salt and fruits. The salt-producing islands are Rum Cay, Long island, Long Cay, Crooked island, Ragged island, Exuma, and Inagua. In New Providence, and in the out islands of St. Salvador, Long island, Watling's island, Grand Bahama, Beminis, and others, there are thousands of acres of uncultivated land well-adapted to cotton-culture; but there is wanted to insure its success capital to expend and judgment to direct the culture. The pine-apple grows easily, and oranges, lemons, limes, and shaddocks are abundant. Sugar-planters have as yet experienced little success; and the profits arising from coffee have been trifling. Guinea and Indian corn, yams, sweet potatoes, plantains, cassava, Indian and pigeon-pease, grow in great abundance, besides a great variety of esculent vegetables. The Manila plant is cultivated. Cattle and sheep thrive in most of the islands; and the shores and creeks of all the islands abound in turtle and in excellent fish of various species. The feathered tribe, in all the variety of tropical plumage, is numerous. Several of the islands are well-stocked with timber and dye-woods. Mahogany, Brazilleto, fustic, lignum vitæ, Spanish oak, tamarind, lara wood, iron wood, wild cinnamon, pimento, satin wood, pines, cedars, and many other kinds of wood adapted for ship-building, as well as for the purposes of the mechanic and cabinet-maker, are produced upon these islands.

*Commerce.*] The exports consist of salt, sponge, shells, dye-woods, mahogany and turtle, pine-apples and oranges. In 1812, the produce of cotton raised in the B. amounted to 1,348,828 lbs. valued at £50,581; but in 1836 the total export of cotton was only 55,663 lbs. The export of salt, chiefly to the United States, was 700,000 bushels in 1849 valued at £16,180; the estimated value of miscellaneous articles, including cattle, fruits, &c., raised in 1812, was £219,225. Value of exports to the United Kingdom, £73,576; to all other parts, £27,230. Value of imports from the United Kingdom, £117,395; from all other parts, £38,662. The imports in 1852 amounted to £139,563; the exports to £39,638: in 1855 the imports were £192,751; the exports, £111,670, of which £50,093 were Bahama produce. The circulating currency is estimated at £20,000. The paper currency has been cancelled. The amount of British tonnage in 1844 was 3,434 tons; in 1845, 5,640 tons. The total number of vessels that cleared in 1855 was 345 = 29,160 tons.

*Population.*] In 1803 the total pop. was 14,318; in 1836, 19,365; in 1851, 27,819. It consists of white Creoles, coloured Creoles, and Africans who have been landed at various times from slavers captured by British vessels cruizing in the vicinity of Cuba. The white Creoles are for the most part settled in New Providence, Harbour island, Eleuthera, and Abaco. They are disinclined to agricultural labour, and chiefly maintain themselves by ship-building, wrecking, turtling, and fishing. The Africans are chiefly employed as labourers, and in salt-raking. The following table exhibits the comparative pop. of the inhabited islands of the group in 1841 and 1851:

| | 1841. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| New Providence, | 8,385 | 8,159 |
| Harbour Island, | 1,745 | 1,840 |
| Eleuthera (including Spanish Wells and Cays), | 3,712 | 4,610 |
| Rum Cay, | 560 | 858 |
| Crooked Island, | 935 | 1,092 |
| St. Salvador, | 674 | 1,828 |
| Exuma, | 1,682 | 2,027 |
| Long Island, | 1,286 | 1,477 |
| Abaco, | 1,890 | 2,011 |
| Ragged Island, | 313 | 347 |
| Andros Island, | 759 | 1,030 |
| Grand Bahama, | 812 | 922 |
| Berry Islands, | 161 | 236 |
| Bemini and Gun Cay, | — | 150 |
| Watling's Island, | 315 | 384 |
| Inagua, | 172 | 530 |
| Green Cay, | — | 7 |
| Cay Sal, | — | 11 |
| | 23,401 | 27,519 |

The pop. of the Turk's Islands, Caicos, and Mayaguana, amounting to 3,090, is not included in the above, these islands being now under a separate government. New Providence is the only island in which a decrease of pop. has occurred, and this may easily be accounted for by the emigration of labourers to Demerara, Jamaica, and Honduras, and the removal of merchants, labourers, &c., to Inagua. The pop. of St. Salvador has increased nearly threefold, and that of Inagua has been more than trebled. The proportion of males to females is greater in all the islands except New Providence, Abaco, and Green Cay, where the females number sufficiently strong to give them a majority of 25 in the grand total. The islands are divided into ten parishes. There are 41 places of worship, capable of containing 4,890 souls; and 7 schools at which 2,059 children of both sexes were taught in 1845.

*Government.*] The seat of government is at Nassau, in the island of New Providence. There is a legislative council of 9 members, all of whom are appointed by the Crown; and a house-of-assembly of 28 members elected by household suffrage. The revenue in 1854 was £25,966; in 1855, £29,069. The expenditure in these years slightly exceeded the revenue. The Caicos and Turk's islands were separated in 1848 from the B. government, and erected into a presidency under the governor of Jamaica. The supreme court has one chief justice.

*History.*] The B. island of St. Salvador, then called by the natives Guanahani, was the first land discovered by Columbus in his adventurous voyage in search of a New world, in 1492. About the year 1629, a settlement was established by the British in New Providence, at that time quite uninhabited, the mild and peaceable natives having been transported to Hispaniola to work the mines. In 1641, the Spaniards displaced these English settlers, but did not occupy the island themselves. In 1666, another attempt was made to establish a settlement upon it by the British, who soon after abandoned it; but in 1690, the proprietors of Carolina sent thither a small colony. In 1703, a combined French and Spanish force wasted and depopulated New Providence, which afterwards became a haunt of buccaneers and freebooters,

In 1718, the British government having resolved to establish a regular colonial administration in the B. islands, sent out a governor to New Providence, to whom the pirates submitted, accepting at the same time the king's pardon. The Americans took possession of New Providence in 1776; and in 1782, that island, with all the other islands of which it was the seat-of-government, surrendered to the Spaniards. In the following year they were again restored to Britain by a Colonel Devaux, an American loyalist, who collected a small body of irregular volunteers, and with this force compelled the Spaniards to surrender the capital. At the termination of the American war, encouragement was held out to the loyalists to settle in the Bahama islands, and Nassau was declared a free port in 1787. There are three other regular ports of entry, viz., Exuma, Caicos, and Turk's island.

BAHAR, or BIHAR, [from *Vihar*, signifying in Sanscrit 'a Buddhish monastery,'] a province of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal; bounded on the N by Nepal; on the E by the prov. of Bengal; on the S by Orissa and the Gundwana territory; and on the W by Gundwans, Allahabad, and Oude. It extends between 22° and 27° N lat., and 83° and 87° E long.; and comprises a total superficies of 53,000 sq. m. This prov., the second greatest and one of the most fertile and populous in British India, is divided by the Ganges, by which it is traversed in a WSW direction, into two nearly equal parts.—The northern division, extending to the forests of Nepal and Moreng, is separated, by the Cosi on the E, from the district of Purneah; and on the W from Goruckpur in Oude by the Gunduk and a line bending thence to the Dewah or Gogra. This district, averaging 70 m. in breadth, presents a uniformly level surface, and is watered by numerous streams tributary to the Ganges. It was divided by the emperor Acbar into 4 circars or districts,—Bettiah or Chumparun, Tirhut, Hajipur, and Sarun, with 4 pergunnahs from Monger.—The central division consists of two tracts separated from each other by the Vind'hya hills, and distinguished by general diversity of physical aspect. The first, stretching along the southern bank of the Ganges, from the Caramnassa, by which it is separated from Allahabad, to the ramification of the Vind'hya range which terminates in the Telliyag-hari pass, on the confines of Rajamahal, and averaging 60 m. in breadth, is the most fertile and populous portion of the prov., yielding nearly two-thirds of its total produce. It contains the districts of Bahar, Monger or Monghir, Shababad, and Rhotas. The central area of this division—the most remarkable for its luxuriance—is generally level, presenting, excepting on its southern and eastern confines, no elevations exceeding the height of 700 ft. It is to the extent of about one-half comprised in the district of Bahar. Rhotas, the most south-westerly of the districts, situated in greater part between the Sone and Caramnassa, is entirely hilly. The second and most southerly of the subdivisions—sometimes called Chuta Nagpur—consists of mountains remarkable for their rugged sterility, and is to a great extent altogether incapable of cultivation. It contains the three modern districts of Palamon, Ramghur, and Kokerah or Chuta Nagpur, so called from its supposed wealth in diamond mines.—The climate of Bahar, as compared with that of Bengal, is temperate. In the level districts, during the hot season, a parching W wind frequently prevails during the day; but it is generally succeeded by a cool breeze from the opposite direction during the night, and continuous gales of considerable duration are not infrequent. In the cold season the range of the thermometer in the hilly districts at sun-rise is from 35° to 40°; and even at Bahar, frost is occasionally experienced. The staple produce of the province is opium, which is still held by the East India company in strict monopoly. The manufacture of nitre has been chiefly confined to the circars of Hagipur and Sarun, but is now being considerably extended. Grain, sugar, oil, indigo, pawn or betel, are cultivated in great abundance, and in smaller quantities cotton, tobacco, &c. Cotton-fabrics are manufactured in all parts of the prov. The preparation of the atar of roses, and of other essential oils, forms an important branch of native industry. The relative position of the prov., and the facilities of transit afforded by the numerous and important rivers by which it is intersected, rendered it at an early period the great commercial thoroughfare of the eastern and upper districts of Hindostan; and the prosperity thus attained it has continued to possess throughout all the vicissitudes of its political history.—This prov. is subdivided into the districts of Bhagelpur, Bahar, Tirhut, Saren, and Ramghur.

BAHA'R, a zillah or district in the above prov.; bounded on the N by the Ganges; on the E by Boglipur; on the S by Ramghur; and on the W by Shahabad. Its length from E to W is about 120 m.; its greatest breadth from N to S 80 m. Its superficial area is estimated at 5,358 sq. m. The number of villages which it contains was, according to the latest returns, 6,312; and the pop. 1,340,610. About one-fourth of the pop. are Mahommedans. The great majority of the other three-fourths are Hindus, of whom upwards of 80,000 families are of the Brahmin caste. A large proportion of the surface of this district consists of level, rich, well-cultivated land. Towards the centre a few hills are found, the highest of which may attain an alt. of 700 ft., and towards the S boundary low offshoots of the Vindhyan mountains appear, which stretch themselves, in a succession of hills and narrow valleys, to Cape Comorin. The Ganges in its progress along this district is about a mile in breadth; and during the rainy season lays a considerable extent of country along its banks under water. The Sone or Golden river, joins the Ganges 3 m. below the town of Moneah; the other principal rivers are the Punpun, the Panchane, and the Phalgu or Fulgu. The productions of the soil are wheat, barley, rice, cotton, indigo, and tobacco. The remains of antiquity are exceedingly numerous in this zillah.—The principal towns are Patna, in N lat. 25° 37', the cap. of the prov., Gaya, now the cap. of the zillah, in N lat. 24° 49', and Dinapur, 35 m. S of Patna.—The town of Bahar, in N lat. 25° 13', 35 m. SE of Patna, is now a place of little importance, and "in a great degree deserted," though once the metropolis of the Magadha kingdom, and the chief seat of Buddhism. It was sacked by the Mahrattas, and the famine of 1770 completed its ruin.

BAHAR. See BAHR.

BAHARI. See BAHIREH.

BAHARI, a town of Upper Egypt, in the district of Thebes, near the r. bank of the Nile, 4 m. SE of Edfu.

BAHAS, a town of Arabia, in the Tehama, near the coast of the Red sea, 27 m. NE of Loheia.

BAHAWULPUR. See BHAWULPUR.

BAHI'A, a maritime province of Brazil, comprehending nearly all the ancient capitania of B., with that of Ilheos. It lies between 11° 30' and 18° 30' S lat. The Rio Real separates it on the N from the prov. of Sergipe, long considered a district of the capitania of Bahia; on the E it is washed throughout 140 leagues of coast by the Atlantic; on the S the Rio Belmonte separated it from the prov. of Porto Seguro, until of late years when, the prov. of Porto Seguro having been abolished, its boundary on the S was extended to the Rio Mucuri, which now separates it from the prov. of Espiritu Sancto. On the W its boundary with the prov. of Minas Geraes runs from the head of the Mucuri N to the Rio Belmonte or Jequitinhonha, which it strikes at the Salto Grande, in the Cordillera dos Aimores; it then runs

NW till it strikes the Rio Verde, which from this point to its junction with the San Francisco, forms the remaining part of the boundary-line with Minas Geraes on the E side of the San Francisco. On the W side of that river, the boundary is formed by the Carinhenha, the comarca of Rio San Francisco, formerly belonging to Pernambuco, having been added to B. in 1820. The enlarged W frontier of this prov., coterminous with Goyaz, is separated from the latter by a succession of lofty sierras, from which it crosses to the Rio San Francisco under the 10th parallel; and that river then separates it on the N from Pernambuco.—This prov. is at present divided into thirteen districts: viz., Bahia, Barro do Rio Grande, Cachoeira, Caravellas, Ilheos, Itapicuru, Jacobina, Nazareth, Porto Seguro, Rio de Contas, Santa Fe, Santo Amaro, and Valença. Its superficial area has of course varied with the frequent rearrangement of the administrative divisions of the Brazilian empire; and accordingly various estimates of its area have been formed by different writers. Probably within the enlarged limits we have above assigned to it, the area of this prov. may amount to 120,000 sq. m. Its pop. has been recently estimated at from 650,000 [*Kidder*], to 800,000 [*Weimar Almanach*, 1844].

The great Cordillera dos Aimores, traverses the central portion of this prov. from S to N; and is subdivided into the sierras of Cayru, Cupiaba, Itaraca, Mangabeira, Pedra Branca, and Tromba. The watershed of this range lies in general parallel to the coast, at the average distance of 150 m., and about 50 m. from the Rio Francisco. The highest summits of the range are in its southern part, but do not exceed 4,000 ft.—The principal rivers are the Jequitinhonha or Belmonte, the Rio de Contas, the Patipe, the Itapicuru, the Paraguaçu, the Carinhenha, and the San Francisco. The latter river, before it receives the Carinhenha, and enters the prov. of B., has had a course of above 500 m. from its source in Minas Geraes; and before it leaves B. on the frontiers of Sergipe, it has had a course of other 400 m. through an elevated valley, unsusceptible of cultivation probably, and occupied only with cattle-plains. "Population, however, is scattered everywhere, and everywhere cattle are bred, which are sometimes full fed in abundant pastures, and at other times endure the extreme of want, according to the season." [*Southey.*] The Paraguaçu is navigable from Cachoeira to the bay of Bahia or All Saints' bay; and flowing through the best cultivated portion of the whole prov., is the most important stream of B., commercially considered. The largest lake in the prov. is that of Itahipe, which discharges itself by the river of that name. It is only 7 m. in circumf. Several lagunes occur on the coast.—Since 1845 diamonds have been found in quantity in the "Chapada" district, 120 m. W of Cachoeira. Gold and copper are no longer wrought. Rock-salt occurs on the Rio San Francisco, and saltpetre in the sertoens or dry upland interior districts. Maize, tobacco, cotton, sugar, and coffee are extensively cultivated; and the fruits of tropical climes are here rich and abundant. The forests supply various species of cabinet-wood, gums, and medical plants, such as jalap, ipecacuanha, and sassafras. The most fertile portion of the prov. is the Reconcavo, or the district surrounding the cap. and All Saints' bay, and extending from 20 to 30 m. into the interior. The vine bears a triple succession of fruit in the year. A considerable extent of the surface is here appropriated to the cultivation of the sugar-cane. A large manufactory of coarse cotton cloth is carried on at Valença, about 30 m. S of Bahia.

The comarca of Bahia formerly extended along the coast from the Rio Real to the Jiquiriça, and from the Beira Mar to the frontiers of the inland comarca of Jacobina. Under recent arrangements it only comprises the city of Bahia, and the towns of Abrantes, Jaguaripe, and Maragogipe.

The city of Bahia, or San Salvador, the cap. of the above prov., and, with the exception of Rio, the largest and most flourishing city in Brazil, stands on the E shore or right side of the Bahia de Todos os Sanctos, or bay of All Saints. The land at a small distance from the shore rises steeply to a high ridge, on the summit of which, near 650 ft. above sea-level, the Cidade Alta, or Old city, is erected. The buildings in this part of the city are chiefly of the 17th cent. The houses are of stone, from three to five stories in height, and of a respectable though somewhat decayed appearance. Here are the cathedral, the Jesuits' college—now the ecclesiastical one—and monastery, now converted into a Franciscan convent, several churches, the palace of the governor, the hall of the senate, and the other chief public buildings. The Cidade Baixa, or Praya, is an immense street, nearly 4 m. in length, running along the beach, and containing the *trapiches* or magazines, and warehouses. At its S extremity are the arsenal and docks; and, instead of as formerly at Itapagipe, the ship-yards, in which merchant-vessels are built. The custom-house and wharfs are on the beach. A steep and difficult ascent leads to the Cidade Alta; and between the upper and the lower towns, some of the streets wind in a devious course along ravines, while others slant across an almost perpendicular bluff. A few of the superior class of inhabitants have large and elegant mansions; and others may be found roomy and convenient, though from the street they have a dull and dirty appearance; but the houses of tradesmen and shopkeepers are often disgustingly dirty, and instead of glazed windows have only wooden lattices; while the lower order of soldiers, Mulattoes, and Negroes, occupy tiled cabins without a ceiling, and with a single latticed window; and buildings of this wretched description are scattered all over the city. The public promenade has been formed on the boldest and most commanding height of the upper town. One of its sides opens towards the ocean; and another up the bay. The variety and beauty of the trees and flowers, and the sweep of the magnificent bay beneath, render this a delicious promenade. The hedges of the suburbs of B. are composed of lime-trees, the leaves of which emit a delicious fragrance; and large jaca-trees, with their heavy fruit clinging to the limbs and the trunk, are numerous. The English cemetery on the Victoria hill is finely situated; and the whole environs of B. are very beautiful, and being constantly refreshed by alternate land and sea-breezes—though the temp. all the year round is from 75° to 85°—are deemed healthy and salubrious. "Few cities," Mr. Kidder says, "present a single view of more imposing beauty than does B., to a person beholding it from a suitable distance on the water. Even Rio de Janeiro can hardly be cited for such a comparison. That city excels in the endless variety of its beautiful suburbs; yet I should be at a loss to point out one which, in all respects, equals that part of B. known as the Victoria hill. In Rio, one section competes with another, and each offers some ground of preference; but in B., the superiorities seem all to be united in one section, leaving the foreigner no room for doubt or discussion respecting the best quarter for locating his residence. On the Victoria hill may be found the finest gardens that B. afford, the most enchanting walks, and the most ample shade. Here too are the best houses, the best air, the best water, and the best society. The walls of two ancient and extensive forts, also add very much to the romantic and historical interest of the place. In fine, he who looks for any one spot

that combines more of external beauty, than does that to which I refer, will roam long and widely over the face of the earth." In 1803, the pop. of this city was estimated at 100,000, of whom 30,000 were whites, 30,000 Mulattoes, and 40,000 Negroes. Mr. Kidder—who though severe on the inaccuracies of others, has himself really contributed little to our knowledge of Brazilian statistics—is silent as to the pop. even of this important city, though resident in it for some time. Red pottery is manufactured at Maragogipe in the neighbourhood.

The entrance to the bay of B. is formed on the W by the island of Itaparica (I), and on the E by the rocky peninsula on which the city stands. This entrance is about 5 m. wide. There is another entrance on the W side of the island, called the Barra Falsa (*f*), but it is not above 2 m. wide, and so shallow as to admit only coasting-vessels. The bay

itself is an extensive gulf, upwards of 30 leagues in circumf. It is 23 m. long from N to S, and 30 m. wide from E to W [*Henderson*], and presents a safe anchorage, in which any number of vessels may ride on clear ground, and sheltered from every wind. Several rivers flow into the bay, which are navigable for some distance inland. On Cape Antonio (*a*), is a revolving light at about 140 ft. above sea-level, in S lat. 13° 0′ 44″, W long. 38° 31′ 28″ [*Roussin*], W long. 38° 33½′ [*Sabine*]. Several batteries line the E side of the entrance; but the principal defence is Fort de Mar, or San Marcello (*m*), built on a small rocky bank about ¾ m. from the shore. The flagstaff of this fort is, according to M. Roussin, in S lat. 12° 58′ 23″, E long. 38° 30′ 37″. The island of Itaparica is 20 m. long, and 5 m. in average breadth, and has a pop. of 16,000. It is covered with villages, and groves of cocoa-palms, mangoes, jacas, and oranges. About 100 little islets are sprinkled over the surface of this noble bay.

The commerce of this port, as well as of the prov. of B., has recently been on the increase, having been declining since 1837. The exportation of coffee from 1841 to 1843 averaged 9,748 bags annually; from 1847 to 1849, 21,454 bags; from 1853 to 1855, 33,558 bags. The value of this export in 1851 was £54,330; in 1855, £119,450. The planters of coffee in the S of the prov. send their crops to the market of Rio-de-Janeiro, where they obtain better prices. The crops of tobacco have greatly diminished. In 1817, the quantity exported was 660,000 arrobas of 32 lbs. each; in 1840, only 231,243 arrobas; showing a decrease of 428,757 arrobas. The total exportation in 1851 was 6,540 tons, valued at £186,935; in 1855, 7,128 tons, valued at £154,440. The export of cotton has declined very considerably, and it now constitutes an insignificant item. From 1842 to 1851 it averaged 14,800 bags yearly; from 1852 to 1855, only 8,000 bags; yet on the banks of the San Francisco, 240 m. from B., cotton of excellent quality may be raised in almost unlimited quantity. The value of the cotton exports in 1851 was £55,650; in 1855, £24,380. On the other hand, the sugar crop in 1847 was 50,000, and in 1850 about 60,000 tons, nearly twice that of 20 years back. The export of sugar in 1851 amounted to 56,700 tons; in 1857 to 45,300 tons. The export of many articles, as tapioca, piassava, hides, timber, cocoa, and especially of diamonds—valued in 1849 at £170,000, in 1855 at £300,000—has sprung up within a comparatively recent period. From 1841 to 1843 the average yearly exports of cocoa were 1,380 bags, valued at £6,153; from 1853 to 1855, 6,820 bags, valued at £7,453. The exportation of hides from 1841 to 1843 averaged 132,784 annually; from 1850 to 1852, 94,870; from 1853 to 1855, 123,896. Rum was exported from 1841 to 1853 to an average of 4,300 pipes annually; from 1847 to 1849, 7,300 pipes; from 1853 to 1855, 9,590 pipes. Jacaranda or rosewood was exported from 1841 to 1843 to the amount of 5,685 logs on an yearly average; from 1847 to 1849 to the amount of 14,870 logs; from 1853 to 1855 to the amount of 21,850 logs. The export in 1855 was 13,811 logs = 1,726 tons, and valued at £23,840. Piassava was exported from 1853 to 1855 at an average of 175,000 bundles annually. In 1855 the export of this article was 1,680 tons valued at £3,339.

The imports and exports of B. in 1843 were:—

| Countries. | Importations. | Exportations. |
|---|---|---|
| England, | 15,307,047 fr. | 6,740,242 fr. |
| Hanseatic towns, | 1,547,732 | 3,334,472 |
| Portugal, | 2,253,513 | 1,188,917 |
| Austria, | 553,384 | 2,654,092 |
| France, | 2,342,236 | 851,859 |
| Africa, | 262,956 | 1,455,743 |
| Sweden and Norway, | 109,763 | 1,550,751 |
| Sardinian states, | 586,884 | 991,926 |
| United States, | 750,353 | 54,637 |
| Two Sicilies, | 226,302 | 439,877 |
| Denmark, | ... | 411,562 |
| Other countries, | 342,410 | 456,536 |
| Fishers, | 404,832 | ... |
| Total, | 24,687,512 | 20,130,524 |

In 1856 the total importations were valued at 13,023,909,973 rs. = £1,589,456; the exportations, 12,860,281,675 rs. = £1,500,366. The exports to Great Britain in 1856 were valued at 5,361,379,050 rs.; the imports at 8,847,993,019 rs.

The number of British vessels which arrived at B. in 1844 was 99, manned by 1,252 men, and of a total tonnage of 22,886 tons; the total foreign tonnage entering the port in that year being 70,111 tons. In 1845, the British tonnage entering B. was 26,874; the total foreign tonnage being 89,347. In 1856, 143 British vessels = 60,202 tons, entered the port. The American tonnage in that year was 10,716 tons, that of coasting-vessels, 101,408 tons. The Swedish and Norwegian tonnage ranks next to that of Britain in the commerce of this port. The trade of B. will doubtless receive a great impulse from the railroad now forming from this port to the navigable river of San Francisco. The force of popular opinion, or interest rather, and the weakness of the government, combine to render futile all attempts to prevent the landing and sale of slaves here; and the number annually imported is said to range from 12,000 to 20,000.—B. was founded about 1549, and was, until 1763, the cap. of Brazil. It is still the residence of the metropolitan archb. of the empire.

BAHIA BLANCO, a settlement on the coast of Buenos Ayres, about 120 m. to the N of the town of Carmen.

BAHIA DE CHETUMEL, or HANOVER BAY, a bay on the E coast of Yucatan, in N lat. 18° 45′, W long. 89° 15′.

BAHIA ESCOCESA, or SCOTCH BAY, a bay on the N coast of Hayti, to the W of Cape Cabron.

BAHIA FERMOSA, or FAIR BAY, a bay on the E coast of Brazil, in S lat. 6° 12′, about 6 m. in extent from N to S.

BAHIA HONDA, a large bay on the coast of Colombia, the E point of which is 4 m. from Point Aguja,—the BAHIA HONDA CHICA, or Little Bay Honda, lying between them. The entrance to the larger bay is 3 m. wide, and the bay itself is shallow and clean. From the W point of this bay, the coast runs SW 11 m. to the bay of El Portete.—Also a spacious and well-sheltered harbour on the NW coast of the island of Cuba, having its entrance in S lat. 22° 58′ 59″, E long. 83° 6′, between El Morillo on the E, and Punta Pescadores on the W. A shoal called the Bahia bank lies 5½ leagues NW by N from its mouth. —Also a bay on the coast of Florida, between Love kay and Cow kays, in N lat. 24° 33′, W long. 81° 26′.

BAHIA LONGA, a bay on the coast of Benguela, between Point Longo and Point Morro, which lie 13 leagues N and S of each other.

BAHIA NEGRO, a lake of Bolivia, 5 leagues long from N to S, formed by the surplus waters from the Albuquerque plains, and discharging itself into the Paraguay, 30 m. S of Coimbra.—*Mouc.*

BAHIA DE NUESTRA SENORA, a bay on the Atacama coast of Bolivia, in S lat. 25° 30′, W long. 70° 40′.

BAHIA NUEVA, or NEW BAY, a bay on the E coast of Patagonia, on the SW side of the peninsula on which Port Valdez stands. Its S point, Punta Niufas, is in S lat. 42° 58′, W long. 64° 20′.

BAHIA TORTA, a fine bay on the coast of Benguela, near Point Salinas.

BAHIA TRAIZAO, or TREASON BAY, a bay on the E coast of Brazil, having its N point in S lat. 6° 41′ 15″, W long. 34° 57′ 23″. To the N of this point, the coast becomes dry, sterile, and sandy.

BAHIA DE TUCACAS, or GOLFO TRIESTE, an extensive bay on the coast of Venezuela, whose N point, Punta Tucacas, bears NW by N, 25 m. from the entrance of Puerto Cabello. The shore is low and covered with mangroves; the interior rises into thickly wooded mountains. There are several islets in the bay.

BAHIOUDA, BAYUDAH, or BEHEDA, a desert tract of Nubia, to the S of Dongola, inhabited by the Kababish Arabs.

BAHIREH, or BAHAYREH, a prov. of Lower Egypt, on the W side of the Canopic branch of the Nile, divided into the departments of Neghiteh and Damanhur. The name was formerly applied to the whole Delta. The canal of B., 104,000 yards in length, united the Rosetta branch of the Nile with Lake Mareotis.

BA'HLINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Rhine, 10 m. NW of Friburg. Pop. 1,750.

BAHLINGEN, or BALINGEN, a bailiwick in Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black-forest, intersected by the Eisach river, and containing 2 towns, and 21 villages.—The cap. of the same name lies on the Eisach, to the NE of Rothweil. Pop. 3,250. A considerable quantity of linen and woollen cloth is manufactured here.

BAHN, a village of Prussia, in Pomerania, 12 m. SSE of Stettin, on the Tuhe, an affluent of the Oder. Pop. 1,871. Straw-hats are extensively manufactured here.

BAHNACEH, or BAHNASA', a village of Central Egypt, in N lat. 38° 33′, near the Bahr Yúsuf, due W of Abugirge. It is on the site of the ancient *Oxyrynchus.*

BAHNASA. See OASIS PARVA.

BAHR, the Arabic term for a sea, lake, river, or any large body of water, and hence of frequent occurrence in the composition of names in Oriental geography. Its diminutive is *Boheirah,* 'a small lake.'

BAHR-EL-ABIAD. See ABIAD.

BAHR-ABUL-MUNEJJA, a canal branching off from the E side of the Nile, 6 m. below Cairo, and running past Balbeis into the Wadi Tumilat, where it probably joined the canal uniting the Red sea with the Nile.

BAHR-EL-ADA, a river of Africa, rising in the Shilluk country, and flowing into the Bahr-el-Abiad, near Jebel Abid, in N lat. 11°.

BAHR-ASAL. See ASAL.

BAHR-EL-AZREK. See ABAI.

BAHR-BILA'-MA', [*i. e.* 'the Waterless sea,'] or BAHR-EL-FARGH, a valley in the Libyan desert, divided by a sandy ridge on the E from the valley of the Natron lakes. It is about 9 m. in breadth; and according to Andreossi extends above 30 m. in a NNW and SSE direction.—There is another Bahr-bila-Ma between the Bahr Yusuf and Lake Mœris. It appears to have been an artificial outlet by which the superabundant waters of the Bahr Yusuf were carried into the lake.

BAHR-EL-BACAREH, a village on the Nile, corresponding with the ancient *Cercasorum,* at a point where the river divides into two branches, one of which runs NW and falls into the sea below Rosetta, the other runs due N passing Damietta.

BAHR-BATN, or BAHR-FAYYA'D, a large canal, or parallel branch of the Nile.

BAHR-EL-GHAZAL, a fertile valley in Sudan, lying between Lakes Tchad and Fittre, and inhabited by Tibbús.

BAHR-EL-HOULE, [*i. e.* 'Lake of Julias,'] or BAHR KLAIT, a sheet of water in Syria, near the sources of the Jordan, the ancient lake of *Samachonitis.* It is about 7 m. long, and 2 m. broad; but its waters are muddy and unwholesome: in fact, after the snows are melted and the waters fallen, this lake is only a marsh through which the Jordan runs. Its shores abound in wild boars which find concealment in the reeds and rushes. Sedges, rushes, and lotus plants cover a great part of its surface. Richardson says that this lake is formed by the confluence of innumerable mountain-streams and springs rising from the mountains all round, at a greater or shorter distance, and formed by the rain and the melting of the snows, each contributing its portion to the formation of the Jordan, and that no two of them surpass the others so much as to entitle them to the credit of forming this lake. [*Travels,* vol. ii.] The greatest body of the lake is to the W of the point of efflux of the Jordan.

BAHR-EL-MERJ, or BAHAIRAT-EL-MERJ, [*i. e.* 'Lake of the Meadows,'] a lake or swamp of Syria, in the pashalik of Damascus, into which the Lowa, the Barrada, and other streams descending from the eastern declivity of the Antilibanus discharge themselves. Haji Khalifah says that it abounds in fish; Volney describes it as a mere marsh; Seetzen as a lake. It is probably of varying dimensions and depth, and in fact generally appears as three distinct lakes.

BAHR-NEGASH, or BAR-NAGASHI, a district of Abyssinia, being the first terrace or upland of Tigre, in advancing from Arkiko, on the Red sea, northwards into the interior. It comprises the districts of Hamazen, Kok, Falasha, Serawe, Dixan, Halai, and Sewan.

BAHR-EL-SAFFI, a district of Hadramaut, in Arabia, a part of the desert El Akhaf. Baron Wrede describes it as an immense sandy plain, strewn with numberless undulating hills of sand, which give it the appearance of a moving sea, and without a single speck of vegetation. It contains quicksands, one of which, he says, he attempted to sound with a plummet and a cord of 60 fath. which he threw into it; but in five minutes the last trace of the cord disappeared.—*Geog. Journ.* vol. xiv. p. 110.

BAHR-TOUMAT. See TOUMAT.

BAHR YUSUF, [*i. e.* 'Joseph's river,'] an ancient canal, or rather arm of the Nile, running parallel with the river, along the foot of the hills between Assiout and Fayum. It has a mean breadth of 328 ft. This canal has stopt the further encroachment of the Desert on this side, and secured the irrigation of the land between itself and the Nile. At Medmet-el-Fayum, it branches off into a number of small streams.

BAHRAHAH, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, between Aidun and Tugbul.

BAHREIN, [*i. e.* 'the Two seas,'] a district of Arabia, stretching along a gulf of the same name, on the W shore of the Persian gulf, between Ras Recean, in N lat. 26° 12′, E long. 51° 13′, and Ras Tannora or El Katif, in N lat. 26° 28′, E long. 50° 5′. [*Buckingham.*] Its shores are low and sandy to the E of B. island, until near Cape Mussendum, and the only vegetation they exhibit consists of a few shrubs, mostly a species of balsam. To the W it attains a moderate height in the vicinity of El Katif. In the bottom of the bay is a capacious creek, extending several miles inland, called Laghere, in which many of the boats attending the pearl-fishery are laid up during the winter.

BAHREIN ISLANDS, a cluster of islands on the SW side of the Persian gulf, in the middle of Bahrein bay, the principal of which are named Bahrein or Aval, and Arad. The first,—which is considered the chief,—lies about 10 m. from the Arabian coast, and 90 m. WNW of Bushire. It is 27½ m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in breadth according to some; but only 10 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth according to Buckingham. It is covered with villages and date-gardens, and produces figs, citrons, peaches, and almonds. Its shores are low; but a range of hills intersects its centre. Its chief town, called Manamora, at the NE extremity, in N lat. 26° 14′, is large and populous. The tide here rises 7 ft. The town is destitute of water, the supplies of this necessary article being brought from the interior. [*Tanner.*] It has a harbour well-sheltered from all points except the NW, with from 3 to 4½ fath. water on a sandy bottom, admitting vessels of 200 tons, which, with a fair wind, are carried from this to Bushire in 14 hours. [*Kinneir.*] The island of Arad lies on the N of Bahrein, forming the E side of Bahrein harbour. Buckingham says it is nearly of the same length as the larger island, but at its greatest width does not exceed 2 m. The direction of its length is nearly N and S, and its centre in N lat. 26° 15′, E long. 50° 40′. On its W and N sides springs of fresh water gush from submarine rocks, some of them in 3 fath. water. There are also springs of fresh water under the sea near the NE part of B. island. At its SW extremity is the town of Maharag. A pearl-fishery,—the richest and most productive in the world,—is conducted on an extensive scale at these islands. The oyster banks, lying 15 or 20 ft. below the surface, stretch from about 25° to 26° 40′ N lat. Two kinds are obtained here,—the yellow pearl, which is disposed of among the Mahrattas,—and the white, which is carried through Bassora and Bagdad, into Asia; considerable quantities are sent to Constantinople; and the remainder reaches Europe. The pearls of B. are said to be more durable than those of Ceylon, and the Indians prefer them on account of their permanence of colour. The shells—some of which are from 5 to 10 in. in diam., and thick in proportion—are valuable as furnishing excellent mother-of-pearl. The fishing, which continues about two months, employs 2,400 boats, each manned by from 8 to 20 men. The divers are Negroes and Arab slaves. About the year 1790, this fishery was farmed-out by the different chiefs along the coast; it was next carried on by individuals, and the profits amounted to about £100,000 annually. Though the banks have been equally productive since, yet the value of the produce has declined, in consequence of the transference of the English market to the straits of Manaar. The pearls are now chiefly sent to Surat.—The B. islands once belonged to the Portuguese; but they were seized by an Arabian chief, who in his turn became tributary to the Persians. They now pay a tribute of 30,000 dollars yearly to the imam of Oman.—These islands were known to the ancients under the names of *Aradus* and *Tyrus*, which were likewise the names of two Phœnician cities.—*Buckingham.*—*Parsons.*—*Lieut. Tanner in Asiat. Journ.*, vol. vi., p. 464.

BAHUL, a lofty mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, near Porto Bello.

BAHUS, a town of Sweden, 18 m. N of Gottenburg, in N lat. 57° 52′, E long. 11° 42′.

BAHRENBURG, a village of Hanover, 20 m. SW of Hoya, on the Suhlingen river. Pop. 575.

BAHRI, a town of Hindostan, 10 m. N of the river Chumbul, in E long. 77° 35′, N lat. 26° 47′.

BAIA, or BAIÆ, a small village of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, 2 m. W of Pozzuoli, 11 m. W of Naples, on the site of the ancient *Baiæ*. It is situated in a bay of the gulf of Naples, between Lake Averno and Cape Misenum; and was celebrated in ancient times as one of the most delicious spots in Italy; its port was deep and sheltered from the winds, and the town built close to the sea-shore. The number of wealthy Romans who resided here rendered it rich and flourishing; but the Lombards, and afterwards the Saracens, ruined it so completely that nothing remains of the town but a few small cottages and the pavement of the quay; and the once smiling shore is now dreary and desolate, having been desolated by subterranean fires and earthquakes. [*Simond.*] It is, however, highly interesting to the antiquary; and is besides famous for its warm baths, on the slope of Monte Grillo. Don Pedro di Toledo, viceroy under Charles V., erected a castle on a hill to defend the entrance of the harbour; and about the beginning of last cent., a small fort was built on an island in the harbour which communicates with the shore by a bridge.

BAIAD, or BAYAD DEIR, a town of Central Egypt, in the prov. of Atfieh, on the r. bank of the Nile, opposite Benisuef. It is inhabited by Christians, who carry on a considerable trade in poultry and eggs. It was the scene of a conflict between Hassein Bey and Ali Bey, towards the end of the last cent.

BAIANICI, or BOIANIEC, a town of Austria, in Galicia, on an affluent of the Reta, 15 m. above the junction of that river with the Bug, and 22 m. N of Lemburg.

BAIAO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. and 110 m. SSW of Para, on the E bank of the Tocantines. Cocoa, cotton, and coffee are cultivated in the environs.

BAIAS. See BAYAS.

BAIBUT, or BAIBURDI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. and 60 m. WNW of Erzerum, on the r. bank of the Chorak. Pop. 3,000. It is defended by an ancient castle of great strength, which stands on the summit of an isolated hill to the N of the town. The environs afford timber, wax, and honey. The quantity of snow which falls in the vicinity in winter, generally precludes the town for several months from communication with the surrounding country.

BAICULI, a town of Hindostan, in Canara, 37 m. SE of Mangalore.

BAIDAR, a village of the Crimea, in N lat. 44° 26′, 9 m. ESE of Balaklava, on the S verge of a beautiful and fertile valley 10 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth.

BAIDI, a town of Tibet, 70 m. SW of Lassa, at the W foot of Mount Gambala.

BAIDU, a river of Tibet, which takes its rise on the N side of Mount Baidu, and running in a N direction, unites with the Murui-ussu in E long. 92° 32′.

BAIDYANATH, or DEOGHUR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and dist. of Birbum, 110 m. WNW of Murshedabad. It is situated on an eminence in the midst of extensive forests; and is

celebrated for its temple, dedicated to the god of medicine, which contains a *lingam* of great legendary renown. There are also several sacred pools; but a river mentioned in the Puranas has now no existence.

BAIE DES ALLOUETTES. See SAGUENAY.

BAIE ST. ANTOINE, or LEFEBVRE, a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. of Gamaska, extending 6 m. in breadth along the SE bank of the St. Lawrence, to the confluence of the Nicolet, and bounded on the SE by Courland. Its soil is fertile and productive; and the margin of the bays which indent its W border afford pasturage of the richest description. The v. is situated on a rising ground in the centre of the seignory. Total pop. 2,955.

BAIE ST. PAUL. See COTE DE BEAUPRE.

BAIERSBRONN, a parish of Wurtemberg, 3 m. NNW of Freudenstadt, in a valley of the same name, near the r. bank of the Murg. In the vicinity are the forges of Friedrichsthal. Pop. 4,359.

BAIERSDORF, or BAYERSDORF, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Rezat, 5 m. NNE of Erlangen, on the r. bank of the Regnitz. It has extensive nail-manufactories. The environs produce tobacco and fruits. Pop. 1,500, of whom 450 are Jews.

BAIGNES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, and arrond. of Barbezieux. The cant. contains 9 com., and possessed, in 1831, a pop. of 7,991. The village is 8 m. SSW of Barbezieux; and formerly contained an abbey, reputed to have been founded by Charlemagne. It has a manufactory of delft-ware, and tanneries, and a considerable commerce in cattle and pigs. Pop. 200.

BAIGNEUX-LES-JUIFS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Côte-d'Or, and arrond. of Chatillon.—The cant. comprises 16 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 5,490.—The town is finely situated, 18 m. SSE of Chatillon, and 28 m. NW of Dijon. The soil of the environs is stony, and the supply of water inadequate for its culture. Pop. 483.

BAIGORRY, or BAIGORRI, a valley of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, and arrond. of Mauleon. It is watered by the Nive, and is 12 m. in length, and 9 in breadth. It contains extensive copper-mines. The Basque is the prevailing dialect of the inhabitants.

BAIGOURA, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, and cant. of Etienne de Baigorry. It rises on the E of the Nive, and is about 5 m. in extent. It consists of argillaceous schist, with thick beds of quartz.

BAIGTS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, and cant. of Mugron. Pop. 1,049.

BAIKAL, an extensive lake in the mountain-range which skirt the table-land of Northern Asia, between the parallels of 51° and 56° N, and between 104° and 111° E long. It is upwards of 350 m. long, and its breadth varies from 16 to 52 m. Its mean breadth may be between 30 and 40 m.; and it exceeds 1,000 m. in circuit. Its surface is estimated at 625 German sq. m., or 13,723 English sq. m.; while the Caspian sea has a superficies of 7,375 German sq. m.; the Aral, 2,100; Lake Superior, 1,700; Lake Tchad, 680? Great Bear lake, 675; Great Winnipeg, 565; and Lake Ladoga, 320. The greater portion of the lake extends in a SW and NE direction. Its depth, though unequal, is in some places incredibly great: in some of the central gulfs a line of more than 300 fath. did not reach the bottom. Of the rivers that discharge themselves into the B., the principal are the Upper Angarà, the Bargusin, and the Selinga, which respectively join it from the N, the E, and the S. The only outlet for the surplus waters of this enormous reservoir is the Lower or Great Angarà, flowing N to the Yenisei, which, bursting from its western side with impetuous rapidity, through a deep channel more than a mile broad, and interspersed with huge fragments of rock, presents a scene of awful sublimity. It cannot be supposed that this single channel is at all adequate to the discharge of such a prodigious body of water as is conveyed to it by the three great rivers just mentioned, besides nearly 200 minor streams and rivulets; yet the lake seldom rises, even in the spring-season, more than 3 ft. above its ordinary level; so that it appears probable that a part of its waters may be absorbed by some subterraneous drain. "The bed of the lake must be of an unusual nature to receive and absorb the quantities of water which are annually poured into it, and which never make any sensible difference in its height, be they more or less. It never overflows its banks, and its greatest height instead of being in spring on the melting of the snows, is in autumn, when there is a variation of from seven to fourteen inches, but not more. Fogs are constant upon it even in summer, which makes it always cold, and, doubtless, a certain quantity of water is carried off by evaporation, but that is insufficient, comparing it with other similar waters, to account for the level being so regularly kept. In the summer of the year 1818, the water rose suddenly above 6 ft., and remained so for a considerable time without any apparent cause, since which the level of the lake is known to be a little higher than it was before. Contemporaneously with this sudden rising of the lake, a small river, Iréte, distant from it in a straight line 120 versts to the NW, suddenly overflowed its banks. The source of this river is at the foot of a mountain, and it is immediately of a considerable size. Its inundation was subterranean and instantaneous, the waters pouring out in great bodies from the source itself. It is possible that a communication may exist between the two by subterranean channels, some of which had been stopped up, and the water not finding its usual exit, raised the level of the lake, as well as river, from the same reason. In a summer of great drought, an extraordinary rising of the Léna took place some years ago, in the same manner, which destroyed all the hay of the poor people who inhabited its banks. These sudden and unaccountable elevations of the water threaten to be some day fatal to the town of Irkutsk; the passage of the Angarà through the narrow valley would, by any increase in the volume of its waters, be necessarily too narrow to contain them." [*Cottrell.*] The water of the B. is so clear that at the depth of 8 fath. the bottom is distinctly seen; at a distance it assumes a greenish hue. It is agreeable to the taste, except in the month of July, when it is thrown into a kind of fermentation, called its *flowering*, which renders it somewhat nauseous, and gives it a turbid appearance as if mixed with yellow sand.

Of the islands of the B.—which are numerous along the E shore—the most remarkable is the island Olkhon, near the N shore, separated from the main land by a sound. This island is 32 m. in length from SW to NE, and nearly 10 m. in breadth; and is inhabited by about 150 Buriate families. It terminates in a promontory towards the N; on the SE it is low and bare; but its SW coast is finely diversified by groves of poplars, willow, birch, and pines. Here the pasture is so rich that large droves of cattle are maintained upon it through the winter, without any particular care or tending.

The coasts of the B. present many objects which well-deserve the attention of the naturalist. Springs impregnated with sulphur and naphtha are to be found in various places. One of these, opposite the W side of Olkhon, is so extremely copious as to yield 582 gallons every hour. Its water, being highly

sulphureous, has a fœtid taste; and is so hot that birds are boiled in it in the space of 12 minutes. To the S of Bargusin peninsula, there is a lake called *Dukhovoi*,—*i. e.* 'Vapoury,'—the water of which is slimy and yellowish, and has a nauseous acid taste. The whole district is affected by its fœtid exhalations, yet the water itself, when taken in a vessel, has no offensive odour. The lake even swarms with various kinds of fish, which are often stifled, however, during winter, when the putrid water is covered by an impenetrable coat of ice. Of all the mineral waters on the coast of the B., none is more celebrated than the Turkobad, which, issuing from 7 springs,—some of them cold and others hot,—flows into one reservoir, and is found very beneficial in many disorders. Near the same spot, is found naphtha which the lake throws out in the spring, in lumps sometimes 2 or 3 inches in diam. It is a dark-brown clammy substance, capable of being kneaded, soluble in water of a moderate heat, and of a pleasant odour. The coasts of the B. likewise abound in alkaline salts of different kinds.

The plants most frequent on the sandy coast of the B., and in the neighbouring forests, are such as generally grow on very cold mountains. Those enumerated by Pallas, are the *Pinus cembra*, the *Ems petrum nigrum*, the *Campanula* with round leaves and large flowers, the *Fumaria impatiens*, the *Polygonum divaricatum*, the *Polygonum sericeum*, a superb specie of knotgrass indigenous to the shores of this lake, the *Scrophularia scorodonia*, the *Dracocephalum nutans*, the *Lycopsis vesicaria*, and the *Triticum littorale*, which grows upon the shores in as great abundance as if it were sown, and is so like a kind of barley that the peasants call it *Dikaia Koch*, *i. e.* 'wild barley.' Besides these, Pallas observed in the forests, the *Lonicera cærulea* and *pyrenaica*, the *Linnea*, the *Rubus articus*, the *Pedicularis paniculata*, the *Ledum palustre*, the *Andromeda polifolia*, and various kinds of *Pyrolæ*, among others the *Pyrola uniflora*. The growth of these mountain-plants is fostered by the cold and hazy air which prevails during summer on the lake, the high mountains which stretch along the S part of the country, and the snow-clad summits which border the W side of the Baikal. In the lake itself there grows a kind of sponge, sweet and thick, which has never been discovered in any other part of the world. In the language of the country it is called *morskaia souba*, or 'sea sponge;' Pallas has given it the name of *Spongia Baikalensis*. It is employed by the goldsmiths of Irkutsk to give the first polish to their silver plate, and to vessels of copper and of brass.

The animal productions of the B. are also curious. Of these, the most remarkable is a fish peculiar to this lake, called by the Russians solomiianka, and known to naturalists as the *Callyonymos Baikalensis*. It resembles a clue of blubber; and when exposed on a gridiron to the most gentle heat, melts so completely away that nothing remains of it but a slender bone. It is impossible to catch these fish in nets, nor indeed are they ever seen alive. They seem to confine themselves to the deep gulfs in the centre of the lake; and are generally thrown up to the surface in summer, during the violent hurricanes which burst from the mountains. When the lake has been strongly agitated, they are forced up in such quantities as to form a kind of parapet upon the shore. They are so rank and oily, that neither sea-fowl nor ravens will touch their carcase; and after remaining an hour or two on shore, are dissolved by a slight pressure in the hand. The oil made of their blubber is sold to the Chinese, who value it highly. Seals, likewise, abound in the B.; a remarkable fact, as these animals are never seen elsewhere at any distance from the ocean, nor do they frequent rivers or lakes of fresh water. It appears probable, therefore, that they have been introduced into this inland sea by some extraordinary revolution, which has produced a considerable change in the level of the globe. Their skin is of a silver grey, and their number is so great that about 2,000 are taken annually. The hunting of these animals commences in April. They assemble in great flocks, where the rapid currents or warm springs make chasms in the ice, and frequently come out of the water to bask and sleep in the sunshine. The hunters, acquainted with their haunts, place themselves in small sledges, which they conceal with a screen of white linen, which can be moved towards the seals without alarming them; the hunters can thus approach so near as to fire upon them without the possibility of missing their aim. Another mode of catching these animals was observed by Bell of Antermony. Holes were cut in the ice at certain distances, and nets were extended from one hole to another by means of long poles: the seals, unable to remain long under the ice, come to these apertures for air, and thus entangling themselves in the nets, became an easy prey. But the most important fish in this lake is the *omul*, which, both from its abundance and its excellent quality, is of inestimable benefit to all the surrounding country. This fish varies in size in different parts of the lake. Those caught near the mouth of the Selenga, rarely exceed two spans in length; while those which frequent the bay of Tschivirkoui, are represented by Pallas as enormous, though he does not state their particular dimensions. They bear a considerable resemblance to the herring; but Gmelin asserts, that the only property which they have in common with that fish is the glittering of their scales. Their flesh is white and tender; and they are so extremely delicate that they die as soon as they are taken out of the water. They are generally caught in the month of October; and, instead of being salted, are left by the fishermen to stiffen with the frost, which enables them to convey them fresh to the various markets, and to sell them at a higher price. Towards the middle of August, the omuls divide into shoals, and ascend the rivers for the purpose of spawning. It is remarkable that they generally resort to the same stream in which they themselves were spawned; there are some rivers that flow into the B., which they never visit, though shoals of them may be seen near their mouths. They advance up the rivers very slowly, halting regularly where the current is least rapid; and when they reach the ice, they are compelled to return. This fish—to which naturalists have given the name of *Salmo migratorius*—is not confined to the B. They are supposed, indeed, to have come originally from the Frozen ocean, from which they force themselves up the Yenisei, and several other rivers. Besides the species of fish which we have already mentioned, several other varieties are found in the B., such as sturgeon, carp, tench, lampreys or *Salmo oxyrrinchus*, and lenki or *Salmo salvelinus*. The fishery of the B. is farmed, and is extremely productive and valuable. It is prosecuted during the whole summer, with large dragnets upwards of 200 fath. long, to which is fastened a strong cord of about 1,500 ft. The net is drawn up by means of a windlass, to which the cord is attached. Pallas describes a net which is likewise employed on the B., and which is precisely the same as the stake-nets used in our salmon fisheries.

This lake itself can only be regarded as an enormous gulf formed by the rending of the mountains; its rocky shores in almost every spot, present visible marks of some terrible revolution, of which they indicate at the same time the remote antiquity. Its

channel consists of the broken fragments of hills, the largest of which still rise above the surface in the form of islands. Its coast is one heap of broken rocks piled above each other to the height of 40 fath. Cliffs, whose bases are sunk in unfathomable pits, lift their shattered summits to the clouds; and, on the pinnacles of the loftiest mountains, are found enormous stones in whimsical shapes, which could only be placed in their present position by some violent convulsion of the earth. Indeed it appears that some volcanic agency is constantly at work in this region. Earthquakes are still frequent in the surrounding regions, but they are in general so slight that their shock is not felt at any considerable distance. The most remarkable effect of these earthquakes is visible in the lake itself, which, even in the serenest weather, and while its surface is smooth as glass, sometimes undergoes violent internal agitations. At times, too, in a particular part of the lake, a single wave will suddenly rise, which is succeeded by several others in the same spot. Most of the phenomena, indeed, observable in the B., seem to be peculiar and anomalous. The state of its surface is almost entirely independent of the violent storms to which it is subject. Even in a very moderate breeze it often rages with alarming fury, while the strongest gales scarcely produce any perceptible increase of agitation. These peculiarities render the navigation of this lake extremely hazardous; for, however inviting the weather may be, and however propitious the gale, a vessel—especially the flat-bottomed merchant vessels used in the navigation from Irkutsk to Kiakhta and Nerchinsk—may suddenly be wrecked by one of those violent commotions which no sagacity can foresee and no activity control. Furious hurricanes, too, often burst in a moment from the surrounding mountains; and if, on these occasions, the bark happens to be in a narrow or shallow part of the lake, its destruction is inevitable. At a distance from the shore, the danger is less imminent; as in the middle of the lake there are no hidden rocks nor banks against which a vessel can strike. The mariners who navigate the B. have a compass peculiar to themselves, in which they distinguish only three winds. Those which blow between the N and S are called Bargusin, because they proceed from the direction of the river Bargusin: when they prevail, the passage is expeditious from the mouth of the Selinga to the opposite shore. Those which arise between the NW and SW are called Kultuk, as coming from the extensive bay of that name; while the N winds—which are by far the most dangerous—are named Gornaia Pogoda, or 'winds of the mountains,' because the shore from which they spring is particularly mountainous.

In the neighbourhood of the B., the climate is extremely severe, owing chiefly to the elevation of the ground, and the want of sufficient shelter from the N winds. Its alt. above sea-level is 1,350 ft. [*Erman.*] Scarcely a night, in the short summers which there diversify the year, passes without frost; and, even in August, the approach of winter is announced by frequent falls of snow. The lake, however, is never frozen over till late in December; nor so as to allow travellers to cross it before the 22d of January; and the ice generally dissolves about the beginning of May. Ice-fields, several miles in length, are first formed in the bays; and while congelation is going on, the rest of the lake is covered with a thick fog, till the whole becomes one solid mass, which, according to the calmness or agitation of the surface during the process of freezing, is either smooth as a mirror, or so rough as to be scarcely passable. The violent winds prevent the snow from adhering to it; so that to travel over it at first is an undertaking of extreme difficulty. Sometimes the driver, while running by the side of his sledge, is thrown forward by a sudden squall, to the distance of several fathoms; and is in danger either of being frozen, or of falling into chinks left in the ice. As the time of breaking-up approaches, these chinks become wider and more frequent; boards are then laid across them for the accommodation of travellers; and when the apertures can no longer be passed in that manner, canoes begin to ply between the fields of ice. This dangerous mode of conveyance, however, is not long necessary; for, when the thaw once commences, the ice is very rapidly dissolved. In some of the bays which are shaded by the impending mountains from the sun, large masses of ice lie unmelted throughout the whole summer. It is seldom that its outlet the Angarà freezes at all the first 20 versts from its source. [*Cottrell.*] A lake distinguished by such bold and singular features, fills all who behold it with astonishment and awe; and is regarded by the superstitious inhabitants of the surrounding country with a very natural veneration. They dignify it with the name of the Holy sea; to call it simply a lake, they would consider such a degree of profanity as cannot fail to provoke the immediate vengeance of heaven. Its name appears to be derived from the language of the Jakouts who formerly resided in its vicinity, and who called it *Baya-khel* or 'the Great sea,'—or *Baï-khel*, 'the Rich lake.' The Chinese call it *Pe-hai*, or 'the sea of the North;' the Buriats *Dalaï*, and the Tounghouses *Lam*,—a name simply signifying 'a large collection of water,' or 'a sea.' The B. was first navigated by Europeans in 1643; but it was not until 1772 that a chart was published of it. In 1806 a new chart was published. The immediate vicinity of the B. is thinly peopled.—*Pallas.—Gmelin.—Cottrel.—Erman.*

BAIKHA, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of Tomsk. It takes its rise in the E of the district of Turukhansk, runs towards the W, and after a course of 150 m. falls into the Turukhan 45 m. W of the town of that name.—To the N of this river another named Vernaia-Baikha falls also into the Turukhan.

BAILDEN, or BAILDON, a township in the p. of Orley, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N of Bradford. Area 1,722 acres. Pop. 3,008.

BAILENGRIOS. See BEILNGRIES.

BAILEY'S GROUP, the south cluster of the Bonin islands.

BAILEYSVILLE, a town of Maine, U. S., in Washington co., on the St. Croix river. Pop. 329.

BAILIE, a township in the p. of Bewcastle, Cumberland, 5 m. NE of Longtown. Pop. 397.

BAILIEBOROUGH, a parish in co. Cavan. Area 12,416 acres. Pop. 5,827.—Its principal village, of the same name, is 5¾ m. WNW of Kingscourt.

BAILIQUE, or PENITENCIA, an island of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the embouchure of the Amazon, near the confluence of the Araguari. It is about 6 m. in circumf. and is inhabited by about 100 Indian families.

BAILLEE, a town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, and cant. of Grez-en-Bouere, 16 m. NE of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 763.

BAILLEUL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, and arrond. of Hazebrouck. The cant. comprises 9 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 27,728.—The town, which is open, is situated on a rising ground, 9 m. E of Hazebrouck, and 16 m. WNW of Lille. It is tolerably well-built, and possesses manufactories of lace, thread, tape, linen, ticking, rateens, china, pottery, sugar from beet-root, oil, tobacco, and black-soap, tile-works, tanneries, breweries, and an extensive distillery of brandy. A species of cheese much esteemed is peculiar to the

canton. There are 5 annual fairs, at which grain forms the principal article of traffic. Pop. 9,823.

BAILLEUL (Le), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, and cant. of Malicorne, 5 m. NNW of La Fleche. It was formerly a flourishing commercial town. Pop. 1,067.—Also a town of France, in the dep. of Orne, 6 m. N of Argentine, celebrated as the birth-place of Baliol, competitor with Robert Bruce for the crown of Scotland.

BAILLY, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Nicore, in the cant. and 1 m. S of Donzy. It has manufactories of plate-iron.

BAILLY CAPE, a headland on the E coast of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 42° 16′.

BAILY ISLANDS, the southern cluster of the Bonin archipelago.

BAIMAK, a town of Hungary, co. of Bacs, 13 m. SW of Theresianopel, and 40 SW of Szegedin.

BAIMBERG, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, near the l. bank of the Apfel, 9 m. NW of Alzey, and 19 m. SSW of Maynz.

BAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, and arrond. of Redon. The cant. comprises 6 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 13,812. The town is 21 m. S of Rennes, and has manufactories of hair-cloth and serge, and tanneries. Pop. 3,490.

BAINA, or Bajna, a town of Hungary, in the co. and 12 m. SW of Gran, and 25 m. ESE of Komorn. It is now nearly deserted.

BAINBRIDGE, a township in the p. of Aysgarth, in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 14,983 acres. Pop. 814.—Also a township of New York, U. S., in Chenango co., 104 m. SW of Albany, watered by the Susquehanna and its tributaries. Its soil is fertile, and its pasturage extremely rich. Pop. 3,324.—Also a village of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Lancaster co., 20 m. SE of Harrisburg, consisting of about 20 houses, on the W bank of the Susquehanna.—Also a village of Ohio, U. S., in Ross co., 69 m. S of Columbus, near the falls of Paint creek. It consists of about 60 houses, and contains two churches.—Also a township of Ohio, U. S., in Geauga co., watered by the Chagrin and its tributaries. Pop. 988.—Also a township in Michigan, U. S., in Berrian co. Pop. 251.—Also a village in Georgia, U. S., capital of Decatur co., 188 m. SSW of Milledgeville, on the E bank of the Flint. It has a jail, court-house, &c.

BAINBRIDGE (Port), an inlet of Prince William's sound, running 18 m. in a N direction, and terminating in N lat. 66° 13′.

BAINDER, or Beinder, a town of Asia Minor, in the pash. of Anatolia, and sanj. of Aidin, 17 m. ESE of Smyrna. The environs afford a considerable quantity of cotton.

BAINDT, or Baienbach, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of Bodensee, 5 m. NNW of Ravensburg. It contains a castle of the princes of Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyk, previously an abbey, founded in 1238.

BAINS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, and cant. of Redon. Pop. 3,915.—Also a com. of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, and cant. of Sclignac. Pop. 1,155.—Also a cant., com., and v. of France, in the dep. of Vosges, and arrond. of Epinal. The cant. comprises 13 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 11,174.—The town is 16 m. SSW of Epinal, and is celebrated for its thermal springs and baths. It has some nail-manufactories, and extensive iron and wire-works.

BAINS (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, and cant. of Arles, on the r. bank of the Lech, 3 m. WSW of Ceret. There is a well-garrisoned fort here. Several thermal springs and baths exist here. Of the former two are enclosed in a basin supposed to be of Roman construction.

BAINS-DU-MONT-DORE (Les), a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, and cant. of Besse, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, 19 m. SW of Clermont. On the opposite side of the river—which is here crossed by an iron bridge—is a remarkable porphyritic rock, called the Capuchin. Cold and thermal springs are numerous here; and the modern bath-establishment—which occupies the site of an ancient Roman structure—is a handsome edifice. The com. also contains extensive alum-works.

BAINS-DE-RENNES (Les), or de-Montferrand, a village of France, in the dep. of Aude, on the Sals, 11 m. E of Limoux. There are five mineral springs here.

BAINSWARA, a district of Oude, skirted by the Ganges on the SW. It is about 75 m. in length from E to W, and 50 m. in breadth.

BAINTON, a township in the p. of Ufford, Northamptonshire, 5 m. E by N of Wansford. Area 760 acres. Pop. 202.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SW of Great Duffield. Area, with the township of Neswick, 3,280 acres. Pop. 469.

BAIRAMITSH, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, in the sanjak and 60 m. SW of Biga. The houses are generally well and regularly built. Numerous Roman antiquities have been discovered in the environs, and their materials used in the construction of the town.

BAIRAM-KALESI, or Beiram, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, in the sanjak and on the N side of the gulf of Adramyti, 15 m. E of Cape Baba. It occupies the site of the ancient *Assus*, of which many fine remains still exist in the vicinity.

BAIRDSTOWN, a town of Kentucky, U. S., cap. of Nelson co., 40 m. S of Frankfort, on the E side of Beech fork. In the vicinity there is a Roman Catholic college. Pop. 1,492.

BAIREUTH, or Bayreuth, a town of Bavaria, cap. of the circle of the Upper Maine, pleasantly situated in a valley on the l. bank of the Red Maine, 25 m. E of Bamberg, at an alt. of 1,174 ft. above sea-level. It is surrounded by old walls, and has three suburbs, comprising the small town of St. George. The river is crossed by two bridges. The streets are broad and regular, and the houses well-built. B. contains a handsome modern castle, two Lutheran churches, a Calvinist and a Roman Catholic church, a synagogue, an hospital, an orphan's asylum, a house-of-correction, a lunatic asylum, a normal school, an academy founded in 1664, a college, a royal library, a gymnasium, and a theatre. The bank, barracks, and riding-school, are handsome edifices; but the principal architectural adornment of the town is the ancient castle of Sophienberg, formerly the residence of the princes of Baireuth. B. possesses an active trade, chiefly in grain, and has manufactories of cotton, linen, and woollen fabrics, hosiery, buttons, porcelain, parchment, tobacco-pipes, sealing-wax, and turnery. It has also excellent breweries, distilleries, tanneries, taweries, tan and fullers'-mills, and printing establishments. B. became incorporated with Bavaria in 1810. Pop. in 1831, 2,957 families, and 13,030 individuals, of whom 11,600 were Protestants, 900 Catholics, and 530 Jews. A village in the vicinity marks the site of the ancient town of B.

BAIRRO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of San Paulo, 3 m. N of San Sebastian.

BAIRRO DAS SILVEIRAS, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. of San Paulo, and district of Lorena. Pop. 2,000.

BAIRSEAH, a district of Central India, the cap. of which is in N lat. 23° 40′. Area 456 sq. m. It was ceded to the East India company in 1821.

BAIRUT. See Beirut.

BAIS, or Bays, a commune and town of France,

in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, and cant. of La Guerche. Pop. 3,867.—Also a cant., com., and town of France, in the dep. and arrond. of Mayenne. The cant. comprises 9 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 15,744. The town is 14 m. ESE of Mayenne. Pop. 2,345.

BAISE, or Bayse, a river of France, which takes its rise in the dep. of the Hautes-Pyrenees, in the uplands of the cant. of Lannemezan, and running to the N, crosses the dep. of Gers, passing in its course the towns of Trie Mirande, Valence, and Condom; entering the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, it passes Nerac on the r., and after receiving the Losse, with its affluent the Gelize, unites with the Garonne 2 m. SSW of Aiguillon, and 18 m. WNW of Agen. The entire length of its course is about 150 m., of which 20 from Nerac to the Garonne have, by means of several locks or sluices, been rendered navigable. The principal affluents on the r. are the Baisolle and the Baise Devant. Brandy, farina, cork, &c., form the chief articles of transit on this river. The extension of its navigation was first attempted by Henry IV. In the beginning of the present century the work was renewed; but since 1814 it has been suspended.

BAISIEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, and cant. of Lannoy. Pop. 1,808.

BAISWEIL, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, on one of the head-streams of the Mindel, 8 m. SSE of Mindelheim.

BAISY-THY, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and arrond. of Nivelles, which contains the ruins of the castle in which Godfrey of Bouillon was born. Pop. 1,200.

BAIT. See Bet.

BAITA, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Sonora, 65 m. SE of Culiacum.

BAITMAH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, 15 m. NW of Mow, and 35 of Ougein. In 1820 it consisted of about 1,500 houses, and was then the cap. of a pergunnah of the same name.

BAITUL, or Beitul, a large fortified town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, near the source of the Towa, 65 m. SSE of the junction of that river with the Nerbudda, and 90 m. NW of Nagpur, to the rajah of which it belongs.

BAITOS, a town of the island of Hayti, near the southern coast, on a stream which flows into the bay of Occa, 15 m. of Neiva.

BAIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, and cant. of Chomerac, on the r. bank of the Rhone, 9 m. ESE of Privas. Pop. 1,314.

BAIXAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees-Orientales, and cant. of Rivesaltes. The environs afford excellent red wines. Pop. 1,840.

BAIXO AMAZONAS, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, comprising a vast extent of the territory frequently called Brazilian Guayana. Its principal towns are Barcellos, Macapa, Mamaos, and Obidos. Pop. 30,000.

BAJA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Bacs-Bodrogh, near the l. bank of the Danube, 30 m. N of Zombor. It contains a fine castle, belonging to the princes of Grassalkovics, a Greek and a Catholic church, a synagogue, and a Franciscan gymnasium. Pop. 11,130.

BAJA. See Baia.

BAJA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Moldavia, and on the l. bank of the Moldava river, 60 m. WNW of Jassy.

BAJA-DE-RAMA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the dist. of Little Wallachia, on one of the head-streams of the Motru, 25 m. E of Tirgochil, and 70 m. NW of Krajova. In the vicinity is a copper-mine.

BAJADORE (Cape), Bojador, or Boxeador, a cape near the NW extremity of the island of Luzon, in the Asiatic archipelago, in N lat. 18° 42′, and E long. 120° 52′. It forms a low promontory, and is surrounded by an extensive reef of rocks.

BAJANO, or Bojano, a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, in the dist. and 5 m. E of Nola. Pop. 2,806.

BAJANO. See Bojano.

BAJERA, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the prov. of Diarbekir, 50 m. SE of Oria.

BAJETPUR, or Bagitpur, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, and dist. of Mymunsing, 48 m. NE of Dacca.

BAJEVO-JELO, a town of Slavonia, on the l. bank of the Save, 42 m. W of Mitrovitz, and about an equal distance ESE of Brod.

BAJIBO (Old and New), two towns on the river Niger, on the opposite banks, between Rabbah and Busah, in 9° 30′ N lat. A little below this, the river is 300 yards wide, with soundings from 5 to 6 fath.; but immediately above, the channel is contracted by rocks to 50 yards, and Captain Becroft found it impossible to take his steamer of 30 horse-power much higher. The people of B. brought yams and firewood for sale; but, with the exception of a little ivory, had no produce to barter for merchandise.

BAJMOTZ, or Bojnicz, a town of Hungary, on the r. bank of the Neutra, 25 m. WNW of Neu Sohl. It has a military hospital, and sulphureous thermal springs and baths.

BAJUR, a district and town of Afghanistan, divided from Kafiristan by a spur of the Hindukush, and communicating on the S with the Eusufzee country by the valley of the Lundi river. The cap., of the same name, is a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, in N lat. 35°, E long. 71° 20′.

BAKAA HILLS, a range of low hills in S. Africa, whose eastern extremity lies in about 27° 40′ E long., to the W of the Limpopo river, and S of Bamangwato.

BAKABANYA, a town of Hungary, on the Gran river, 25 m. E of Neutra. Gold and silver have been mined here for upwards of four centuries, in a mountain of argillaceous schist, dipping into the great plain which extends towards Tirnaw and the Danube.—*Clarke*, vol. viii.

BAKAHANY, a village of Russian Persia, in the peninsula of Apcheron, 9 m. N of Baku, near to which exist the principal sources of the black naphtha for which this region is celebrated. In the neighbourhood of the v., the soil is composed of a stratum of clay, partly impregnated with naphtha, under which is successively a stratum of brown freestone containing petrifactions, one of bituminous schist, then one of sand, and under this a stratum of bituminous schist on a mass of white clay, through which run the veins of naphtha. Pits from 3 ft. to 100 ft. in depth are excavated in this soil, and the naphtha collects in these to the extent sometimes of 140 poods in 24 hours. In general these pits are most productive in dry weather. Their total annual produce is about 240,000 poods of black naphtha; and about 900 poods of white naphtha are obtained from pits in the neighbourhood of the v. of Surukhani. The whole of these springs, with the exception of one, belong to government; and were rented in 1820 by a private individual at an annual rent of about £8,200. See Baku.

BAKALAHARI. See Kalahari.

BAKARI (Cape), a point of land on the W coast of Greece, on the N side of the entrance to the gulf of Patras, in N lat. 38° 17′ 15″, E long. 21° 30′ 40″.

BAKBULAN, a river of Russia, in the Kirghiz steppes, rising in the Khaltai mountains, and flowing into Lake Sbin.

BAKEL, a town of Holland, in N. Brabant, 3 m. NE of Helmont. Pop. 1,549.

BAKER, a county in the SW of Georgia, U. S., on the Flint river. Pop. 4,226.

BAKER (Mount), a mountain in the Washington territory of the U. S., in N lat. 48° 45′, in the range of the Cascade mountains, about 20 m. from Gaston bay, on the gulf of Georgia. Alt. 10,460 ft.

BAKER'S DOZEN ISLANDS, a group of islands in Hudson's bay, in about 57° 30′ N lat., W long. 81°.

BAKER'S FALLS, a rapid on Hudson's river, in Washington co., New York, in which the river descends 70 ft. in 100 rods.

BAKER'S ISLAND, an islet off Salem harbour, in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 5 m. ENE of Salem.—Also an island off the coast of Maine in N lat. 44° 34′.—Also one of the Georgian islands in the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 74° 55′, W long. 97° 30′.

BAKER'S RIVER, a branch of the Pemigewasset river, in Grafton co., New Hampshire, U. S.

BAKERSFIELD, a township in Franklin co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 30 m. NE of Burlington. It is watered by small branches of the Missisque. Pop. 1,258.

BAKEWELL, a parish and market-town of Derbyshire, in the hand. of High Peak.—The p. includes the chapelries of Ashford, Baslow, Beeley, Buxton, Chelmorton, Great Longstone with Holme, Mony-Ash, Sheldon, and Taddington with Priestcliffe, and the townships of Bakewell, Blackwell, Brushfield, Bubnell, Flagg, Froggart, Harthill, Over and Nether Haddon, Rowland, Great Rowsley with part of Alport, and part of Wardlow, and the hamlets of Calver, Curbar, Hassop, and Little Longstone. It is upwards of 20 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth; and has an area of 43,020 acres. Mines of coal, lead, and zinc, and quarries of stone and marble, give employment to many of the inhabitants. In 1838 there were two cotton-mills in this parish, employing 393 hands. Pop. in 1801, 9,162; in 1831, 9,503; in 1851, 9,857. In this parish is Chatsworth-house, the celebrated seat of the Duke of Devonshire, and one of the finest modern mansions in England, distant about 3 m. from the market-town of Bakewell; and to the S of Bakewell, at the distance of 2 m., on the E side of the Wye, stands Haddon-hall, a magnificent baronial mansion of the 14th and 15th cent., still entire though no longer inhabited.

The market-town of Bakewell, in the above parish, is situated on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Derwent; 153 m. NW of London, 12 m. SW of Chesterfield, and 22 m. NW of Derby, in a beautiful and picturesque vale between Matlock and Buxton. It stands on a rising ground, on the r. bank of the Wye, about 2½ m. above its confluence with the Derwent. It is the place of nomination, and a polling-place, for a member for North Derby. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates. The smelting of lead is carried on to a considerable extent here. The original name of this town is derived from the Saxon *Badecanwillan*,—of which it is a contraction and corruption,—a name given to it from the circumstance of there being a mineral well here, the waters of which are supposed to have been in repute prior to the year 924. The water is chalybeate; and a fine set of baths have been established here by the Duke of Rutland. The temp. of the water is 60° Fahr. Pop., in 1801, 1,412; in 1831, 1,898; in 1851, 2,217. Houses in 1851, 448. Area of township, 3,380 acres.

BAKEWELL (Mount), a conical hill in W Australia, in the co. of York, on the route from Perth to Mount Stirling. The town of York is laid out round the base of this hill.

BAKHTCHISSARAI, or Baktshiserai, [*i. e.* 'the Palace of the Gardens,'] a town in the Russian gov. of Taurida, in N lat. 44° 59′, the ancient Tartar cap. of the Crimea. It is prettily situated in a narrow deep valley,—"a prodigious natural fosse," [*Clarke*],—running SSE and NNW, enclosed on both sides with high rocky terraces of cretaceous limestone, and intersected by the Juruk-su, an affluent of the Katsha. The houses rise in terraces along the sides of the hills, interspersed with gardens, vineyards, and clumps of black poplar trees; but the streets are narrow, crooked, and dirty. In 1822, the pop. amounted to 10,212, of whom 8,200 were Mahommedans. No Russian is permitted to settle in the town; but there are a few Armenian families. The manufactures of B. consist of leather, saddlery, pottery, cutlery, silks, and bouza, a spirit distilled from millet. The khan's palace is the principal building in the town. It is carefully kept up in the oriental form.—*Pallas.*—*Clarke.*—*Lyall.*

BAKHTEGAN, a salt lake of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, lying to the E of Shiraz, near the town of Niriz. The Kur or Bundemir falls into it, and all those streams which water the village of Morgah, Merdasht, and Karbal. It is nearly 60 m. in length from WNW to ESE, but is of little breadth, and is nearly dry in summer. It is surrounded on all sides by a saline desert. It is not mentioned by ancient writers.

BAKHTIYARI MOUNTAINS, a range of mountains in Persia, separating the prov. of Khuzistan and Luristan. They are inhabited by a wild nomadic race, who speak a rude dialect of the Persian; and support themselves chiefly by their flocks of sheep and cattle. They bear a bad reputation; and are such notorious thieves and robbers that the name of Bakhtiyar is become synonymous with these terms. [*De Bode.*] Morier gives them a somewhat better character. He says they are a brave hardy race of people, and that their language has much of the old Farsi in it. They calculate their numbers at about 100,000 houses; and say that they originally came from Rum, *i. e.* Turkey. They are Mahommedans of the Shiah sect.—*De Bode's Travels.*—*Geog. Journ.* vols. vii. and ix.

BAKIR, or Bakyr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Karasi, on the Bakir-shai, the ancient *Caicus.*

BAKIR KUREH-SI, [*i. e.* 'the Copper district,'] a district and town of Asiatic Turkey. The town, of about 200 houses, is in N lat. 41° 47′, E long. 33° 50′, in a deep hollow surrounded by mountains, but at an alt. of 2,800 ft. above sea-level. The district was at one time celebrated for its copper mines; but they are no longer wrought. A few thieves and convicts only are engaged in sifting and collecting from the vast piles of the refuse of former workings such pieces as may be again sent to the furnace with some chance of profit. The peak of Bakir-Sultan rises 710 ft. above the town.—*Ainsworth.*

BAKIR-SHAI, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which rises on the W side of the Kodja-dagh, in several streams, and flows W by S, through the plain of Pergamus, receiving the Berghama-shai a little to the S of the modern Berghama, to the Elaitic gulf into which it flows a little to the W of the ancient *Elæa.* This stream seems to be the ancient *Caicus.*

BAKKIL, a town of Nubia, in Dongola, on the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 18° 10′.

BAKKUR, or B'hakar, a town of Sind, on a rocky island in the Indus river, opposite to the town of Rohri, in N lat. 27° 42′, E long. 69° 2′, which Rennell identifies with the Mansurah of Arabian geographers. There is a fort here of imposing appearance. There are numerous Mahommedan tombs and shrines in the neighbourhood.—*Masson.*

BAKMUD. See BACHMUTH.

BAKNANG. See BACKNANG.

BAKONYER-WALD, or BAKONY MOUNTAINS, a range of forest-clad mountains in Hungary, running from SW to NE in the comitat of Wesprim, on the N of Lake Balaton. They are a branch of the Styrian Alps; and are chiefly inhabited by German colonists who manufacture great quantities of articles of turnery, wooden implements, and that species of tinder which is yielded by a species of *Boletus*. The prevailing tree is the oak; few pines occur in it.

BAKSHIDWAR, or BUXIDWAR, a pass and village in the country of Bhutan, in N lat. 26° 52′, E long. 89° 38′.

BAKU, or BACHU, a port of Russia, on the Caspian, at the S extremity of the peninsula of Apcheron, the sacred city of the Guebres or Fire-worshippers. The town is built upon an acclivity, and is walled. Its pop. is between 4,000 and 5,000; and it has a considerable commerce in naphtha, saffron, madder, silk, and salt, all of which are extensively produced in the peninsula,—an elevated rocky tract, abounding in volcanic phenomena. "The neighbourhood of B., as well as the islands in the bay of B.," says Mr. Eichwald, "every where display rocks of shell-limestone of the tertiary period. The soil through which the 'perpetual fire' of B. rushes, is a shell-limestone, in which we observe many shells, but can distinguish only small cardia. Its colour is often blackish, which may arise from the penetration of the naphtha, for it has a strong naphthic smell. It is disposed in horizontal strata, sometimes porous, and appears as if fire had acted on it. Other limestones occur, with conchoidal fracture, and with few or no shells; but, as we approach the naphtha springs, the limestone becomes less and less abundant; at length its place is taken by a blackish earthy loam which is deeply impregnated with naphtha. The naphtha pits or wells are here very numerous, and differ in depth. The best colourless thin naphtha shows by the aræometer 18½°; the worst, and consequently the thickest, only 11 per cent.: the one is pure and perfectly liquid; the other, when poured from one vessel into another, is very tenacious. Here, also, occurs the great salt lake, the Massassir, about 15 versts from B., which, when at its greatest height, is about 5 versts long, and half as broad. Its circumference is about 12 versts. Every summer it affords about 150,000 pood of salt, but, in case of urgency, could yield 320,000 pood. The lake of Sich, about 17 versts from B., is only 1½ verst long, and about 1 verst broad, and 5 versts in circumf. It never dries up. The salt forms a layer on the bottom three inches thick, and annually affords 20,000 pood, but 200,000 could be collected from it. The other lakes, many in number, afford annually 160,000 pood, but could produce 566,000, if there was demand for the salt. The perpetual fire, about 15 versts NE from Baku, in front of the town of Suruk-hani, is not, as earlier travellers maintain, burning naphtha, but hydrogen gas (probably carbonated hydrogen), which rises through cracks and openings of the calcareous rocks, and on the approach of a flame, takes fire, and continues to burn. It never takes fire spontaneously, nor by the approach of red coal, if not burning with flame. The gas, as it escapes from the rock, is without smell—is not sensibly warm—and, on being respired, does not occasion any disagreeable feeling. It burns with a yellowish-white flame, and forms with atmospheric air an exploding gas. This perpetual fire, worshipped by the holy Indians of Baku, does not differ from other ephemeral phenomena of the same kind known in other parts of the world. Naphtha volcanoes, in a state of activity, occur at B. and at Salliau, as also in several of the islands on the W coast of the Caspian. They agree pretty nearly with the mud-volcanoes in the peninsula of Kertsch, and the isle of Taman, described by Pallas; and deserve more the name of naphtha-volcanoes than mud-volcanoes, as their eruption always terminates with a pouring out of naphtha. Near to B. about one-fourth verst from the perpetual fire, a heat rises out of a fissure of the shell-limestone, which is so strong that the hand can scarcely bear it: hence, from all these circumstances, we can scarcely doubt of the existence of a subterranean heating process in the peninsula of Apcheron."

BALA, a town in the parish of Llan-y-kil, co. of Merioneth, near the N end of the lake of the same name, 37 m. NW by W of Shrewsbury. It consists for the most part of one wide street, with a few handsome houses. It is one of the polling-places for the election of the member for Merionethshire; and the assizes for the co. are held here and at Dolgelly alternately. The principal manufacture carried on in the town is that of knitted gloves, stockings, and worsted wigs. Pop. in 1821, 1,162.

BALA, a town of Austria, in Hungary, 25 m. E of Funfkirchen, on the Danube.—Also a town of Senegambia, in the Futatora territory, in N lat. 15° 14′.

BALABAC, an island of the Sulu group, about 15 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth, off the SW extremity of the island of Pulawan, in N lat. 8°, E long. 114° 40′.

BALABAGH, a town of Afghanistan, 15 m. W of Jellalabad, in N lat. 34° 22′. It is celebrated for its fruits and fine sweetmeats.

BALABALAGAN, a cluster of small low islets in the straits of Macassar, between Borneo and Celebes, sometimes named the LITTLE PATERNOSTER ISLES. The NW island of the group is in S lat. 2° 8′, E long. 117° 41′.

BALABEA ISLANDS, a group off the coast of New Caledonia, in S lat. 20°, E long. 164° 20′.

BALACHNA, or BALAKNA, a district of Russia, in the prov. of Nishgorod, on the r. bank of the Volga. It is fertile and well-cultivated. Its cap., of the same name, in N lat. 56° 15′, E long. 43° 30′, 25 m. NW of Nishni-Novgorod, has a pop. of 4,000.

BALADE, or MAHAMATE, a French settlement on the NE coast of New Caledonia.

BALAG, an islet off the NE point of Samar, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 12° 40′, E long. 125° 10′.

BALAGANSK, a town of Siberia, 60 m. NW of Irkutsk, on the l. bank of the Angora. Pop. in 1833, 372.

BALAGHAUTS, or BALAG'HA'T, [*i. e.* 'Country above,' or 'High lands,'] a district of Hindostan, in the central plateau of the Mysore country, between N lat. 13° 15′ and 16° 20′, and E long. 75° 40′ and 79° 20′, so called from its being situated above the Ghauts, and extending from the river Krishna to the river Kaveri, or the S extremity of Mysore. The term is usually restricted to what are called 'the Ceded districts,' acquired by treaty with the Nizam in 1800, forming only a small portion of this great table-land. These districts, comprising an area of about 25,500 sq. m., are bounded on the N by the rivers Krishna and Tumbudra, which separate them from the Northern Circars, and are the only large rivers of the country; the southern valleys lie amongst the Ghauts. The soil is fertile; but the central districts are subject to oppressive droughts, large tracts are rugged, and there is a great deficiency of wood. The productions are indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, betel, and red pepper. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are reared in great numbers. The central and eastern districts contain rich diamond mines. The pop. in 1806 amounted to 1,917,376, and has greatly increased since under British administration.

Only about a fifteenth part of the pop. are Mahommedans. In 1836-7 the revenue amounted to £536,273. The Ceded districts are now, with the addition of Punjipur, and Gudiput, divided into the collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah. The Hindu subdivision included Adoni, Kurnul, Cummin, Bellary, Harponelly, Rydrug, Guti, Ghazopur, Cuddapah, Gurtumcondah, Sidhut, and Dupaud.—B. formed the ancient Hindu empire of Karnata, and was included in the last Hindu empire of Bijnagur. After the fall of the empire of Delhi it was divided among several independent chiefs. Hyder added it to his dominions; and after his fall, the Nizam got possession of it in his wars with the rajah of Mysore in 1792 and 1799. See BELLARY and CUDDAPAH.

BALAGIECH, a mountain in the SE of the co. of Renfrew, in the p. of Eaglesham, rising 1,000 ft. above sea-level, which, besides sulphate of barytes, is said to contain lead and silver ore.

BALAGONAN (POINT), a headland on the W coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 45′, E long. 122° 15′.

BALAGUER, a small walled town of Spain, in the prov. of Lerida, on the r. bank of the Segre, at the foot of a steep hill, 16 m. NE of Lerida. Pop. in 1840, 4,642. It contains several convents, a townhouse, and an hospital. In 1709, B. was taken by Stahremberg; and in 1710, by Vendome. The partido of B. comprises 123 pueblos.

BALAGUER (COL DE), a pass on the SE coast of Catalonia, commanding the high road from Taragona to the mouth of the Ebro.

BALAHORE, a small town of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Erzerum, between Baibut and Gunushkana.

BALAIGNE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, to the W of Orbe. Pop. 350.

BALAKLA'VA, a small port at the SW point of the Crimea, in N lat. 44° 30′, E long. 33° 35′,—the *Symbolorum Portus* of Strabo. It is 8 m. direct distance SSE of Sebastopol, with which it is connected by a good road. The harbour is well-sheltered, has great depth of water, and is capable of containing 12 sail-of-the-line; but is difficult of access,—being still the "*portus angusto introitu*" of Strabo; its entrance not exceeding 30 yds. in width. From the town, which stands on the heights above the E side of the harbour, this inlet—which is 880 yds. in length—appears like a small Scottish loch, landlocked by high and precipitous mountains. The shores are so steep that they make the harbour appear smaller than it really is; and towards the sea, the cliffs seem to close up and almost overlap the narrow channel of entrance, which is not observable from a ship passing at a few miles distance. The other or N extremity of the inlet opens into a magnificent plain. Upon the heights above the mouth of the port, and to the SE of the village, at some 200 ft. above sea-level, are the ruins of a magnificent Genoese fortress; and the mountain upon the NE side has been excavated into stately magazines and chambers, whose sides are lined with coloured stucco in the highest preservation. The mountains surrounding the port are of red and white marble; and the shore yields a fine glittering sand of gold-coloured mica. Clarke considers the vale of B. as hardly surpassed by any scene in the Crimea. The name appears to be a corruption of the Italian translation,—*Bella chiave*,—of the Greek appellation. The town, now containing about 1,750 inhabitants, was colonized by Greek and Albanian refugees, under the auspices of Catherine II.; and with its Greek pop., its girdle of rocks, and its mild climate, much resembles those little towns of the archipelago that are seen specking the horizon as one sails towards Constantinople. [*M. de Hell.*] The houses rise in rows one above another, and have mostly balconies and gardens attached to them. At the bottom of the bay is another small village. On the 28th September, 1854, this port and town were occupied by the allied forces, after having defeated the Russian troops in a pitched battle on the banks of the Alma. A railway was laid down from the harbour up the valley to Kadikoi, and thence to the English head-quarters 4½ m. distant on the top of the plateau. By this railway, and branches from it, immense quantities of shot, shells, ammunition, and stores were transported with facility to the troops employed in the siege.

BALAM (PULO), a mountainous island off the W coast of the Malay peninsula, in N lat. 6° 35′, E long. 99°. It is separated by a very narrow strait on the W from Pulo Buton.

BALAMATTA, a town on the E coast of the island of Bouro, one of the Moluccas, in S lat. 3° 8′.

BALAMBANGAN, an island of the Indian archipelago, 15 m. distant from the N extremity of Borneo, and to the W of Banguey. Its N point is in N lat. 7° 21½′, E long. 117° 3½′. It is about 14 m. in length from SE to NW, and from 3 m. to 6 m. in breadth; and has two harbours. Being ceded by the king of Sulu to the East India company, a settlement was established upon it in 1773; but the Sulu people surprised and destroyed it. A new establishment formed in 1803 was soon withdrawn. Crawfurd says the name should be written Blambangan.

BALAMBUAN, or PALAMBUAN, a district in the SE part of Java, along the straits of Bali. The settlement, on a river of the same name, consists of a fort, protected by a ditch, and surrounded by a village, in S lat. 8° 28′.

BALANCE, an islet in the English channel, off the coast of Brest, to the NW of the isle of Molem, in N lat. 48° 24′, W long. 4° 52′.

BALANGA, a town in the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, on the S coast, opposite the Mindoro shores, in N lat. 13° 40′, E long. 121° 15′.

BALANGIGNI, or BALANGUINY, an island in the Sulu archipelago, in S lat. 5° 57′, E long. 129° 40′, for many years the resort of a horde of pirates, whom the Manilla authorities severely chastised in 1848. The Spaniards on this occasion liberated about 200 Dutch and Spanish subjects, took 124 guns, and destroyed 150 piratical prows.

BALANGODE, a town in the island of Ceylon, 50 m. SE of Candy, in N lat. 6° 20′. It is nearly 2,000 ft. above sea-level.

BALANIPA, a town in the island of Celebes, upon the W coast, in S lat. 3° 15′, E long. 119° 20′.

BALANTES, an island off the coast of W. Africa. It is separated from the main by a narrow channel, and is one of a numerous group. The inhabitants are a fierce and savage race.—Also a river of Senegambia, the boundary between the Biafars and Mandingoes, which falls into the straits that separate the Balantes islands, in N lat. 12°, W long. 16° 20′. Its course is imperfectly known, but it appears to inosculate with the Rio-Grande.

BALA POOL, also called LLYN TEGID, or PIMBLE-MERE, a lake in the co. of Merioneth, 4 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, with an average depth of 40 ft.; forming the source of the noble river Dee, which issues from its NE extremity.

BALARDO (RIO DE SAN), a river of America, falling into the N. Pacific, in N lat. 34° 40′, W long. 120°.

BALARUC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Herault, cant. of Frontignan, near the banks of Lake Thau, 15 m. SW of Montpellier. Pop. 600. Here are warm baths of a temp. of 42° R.

BALARUD. See Abi-Balad-Rud.

BALA-SALLA, a village in the p. of Mallew, isle of Man, 2 m. from Castletown. Pop. 516.

BALASCHEV, or Balaschew, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Saratov, upon the Khoper. Pop. 2,000. To the N of this town are extensive forests; to the S, interminable heaths or steppes.

BALASFALVA, or Blasendorf, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, near the conflux of the Great and Little Kokel rivers; 26 m. NW of Hermanstadt.

BALASINORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 41 m. E of Ahmedabad, the cap. of a jaghire of the same name. The jaghire has an area of 260 sq. m. Pop. about 19,000.

BALASORE, a seaport town of Hindostan, in the Cuttack district of the prov. of Orissa. It is situated on the banks of the Buri Balang, 125 m. SW of Calcutta, in N lat. 21° 32′, E long. 86° 56′. The English, Dutch, and Portuguese, had factories here for the manufacture of fine cotton cloths at an early period. There are graving-docks here capable of admitting vessels whose draught does not exceed 14 ft. The chief trade of the place is in corn and salt. It is in Balasore roads that the Calcutta pilots wait the arrival of vessels; it is a dangerous navigation, and requires great skill to take ships up the Ganges from this point. The road-distance to Calcutta is 141 m. The Danish factory at this place was ceded to the British government in 1846 for a pecuniary remuneration.

BALASSA-GYARMATH, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Neograd, on the Ipoly. Pop. 4,265, many of whom are Jews.

BALAT, Balatia, or Palatia, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Siglah, on the r. bank of the Maeander, 14 m. S of Priene, supposed by some to mark the site of the ancient *Miletus*.

BALATELLO POINT, a cape on the NW coast of the island of Buro, in the Molucca sea, in S lat. 2° 49′.

BALATOF, a town of Asiatic Russia, on the river Khoper, 146 m. from Saratov.

BALATON, or Platten See, a lake in the SW of Hungary, lying between the counties of Szalad, Wesprim, and Schumeg, 5 m. S of Stuhl-Weissenburg. It is first formed by the small river Szala which flows into it at its S extremity; and is augmented by a number of rivulets, until it becomes nearly 40 m. in length from SW to NE, and from 1 m. to 4 m. broad. Its general depth is from 26 ft. to 36 ft., and it occupies a surface of 120 sq. m., to which may be added nearly as much more of swamps and marshes. It discharges its waters by the river Sio, a sleepy unnavigable stream, or rather a mere swamp which, afterwards, by the accession of different streams, has its torpidity roused into action, and becomes a stream flowing into the Danube. One of the sides of the B. is high and mountainous,—the other level and swampy; on the ridges of the former, stretching from E to W and facing the S, the vine is successfully cultivated. The water of this lake may, it is alleged, be preserved for nearly two years without putrifying. It contains, besides the fishes common in the country, several of rare occurrence; it is frequented also by bitterns, and some singular species of water-fowl. It has long been an object with the Austrian government to unite this lake with the Danube by a canal.

BALAVADON, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in a great plain of the same name, between the Sultantagh on the S, and the Emir-tagh on the N, at an alt. of 2,900 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 3,000.

BALBASTRO, or Barbastro, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near the conflux of the Vero and Cinca, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Saragossa, whose jurisdiction extends over 170 parishes. The inhabitants, who amount to about 6,450, are chiefly employed in tanning leather. It is 30 m. ENE of Saragossa, and 47 m. NW of Barcelona.

BALBEC. See Baalbec.

BALBEIS, a town of Lower Egypt, in the Delta, 10 m. SW of Mansore.

BALBIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Neroudo. Pop. 1,230.

BALBRIGGAN, a chapelry, market-town, and sea-port, in the p. of Balrothery, 3¼ m. NW of Skerries, and 15¾ m. N by E of Dublin, co. Dublin. It rose from the condition of an obscure fishing-hamlet, to that of a seat of manufacture, a considerable seaport, and an incipient town, about the year 1780. About 1,000 persons in B. and its neighbourhood, including Skerries, are partly or chiefly employed in the embroidering of muslin; and upwards of 400 looms are employed in hand-weaving. The pier at the port is nearly 600 ft. in length. The harbour is clean, with a bottom of soft sand, so that vessels may run boldly for it, when there is sufficient water, which, within the pier-head, is about 14 ft. at high-water springs; it is all dry at low water. Many vessels have been saved here in E or SE gales. The town is a summer-resort for sea-bathing. Area of the town, 180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,016; in 1851, 2,310. Houses 463.

BALBRONN, or Balbrun, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, 15 m. W of Strasburg. Pop. 1,000. Excellent wine is produced in the vicinity.

BALBY, a township in the p. and 2 m. SW of Doncaster, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area with Hexthorp 1,567 acres. Pop. 638. The first meeting of the society of Friends was held here by George Fox and his followers.

BALCAN. See Balkan.

BALCASH. See Balkash.

BALCHIK, a port on the gulf of Babs, in the Black sea, between Varna and Cape Kalagria, in N lat. 43° 15′.

BALCOMBE, a parish in the co. of Sussex, 4 m. N of Cuckfield, intersected by the London and Brighton railway which is here carried through a tunnel 1,139 yards in length. Area of p. 4,786 acres. Pop. 851.

BALCONDAH, a town of Hindostan, in Hyderabad, 50 m. N of the capital, in N lat. 18° 41′.

BALD, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, upon a tributary to the Marosch; 52 m. NE of Carlsburg.

BALD EAGLE, a river of Pennsylvania, U. S. It originates in Centre co., and, after a course of 50 m., falls into the W branch of the Susquehanna, about 12 m. from Jersey shore.

BALD EAGLE, a township in Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,178.

BALD EAGLE MOUNTAINS, a range in Pennsylvania, U. S. On the E side of this great range lies the valley of Bald Eagle, or of the Sinking spring. It is a picturesque and fertile vale, 5 m. wide, and rendered interesting by a natural phenomenon called the Swallow, which is a rocky cavern into which several large streams descend; after flowing through a subterranean passage of several miles, they appear to discharge their united waters another great aperture.

BALD HEAD, a promontory at the extremity of Norton sound, on the NW coast of America, in N lat. 65°, W long. 162°.—Also a headland of North Carolina, U. S., at the SW extremity of Smith's island, and at the mouth of Cape Fear river, 24 m. NNW of Fryingpan shoal; in N lat. 33° 51′, W long. 78° 13′.—Also a promontory on the coast of New Holland, in King George's sound, in S lat. 36° 6′ 15″, E long. 118° 0′ 45″.

BALD ISLAND, an island on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 34° 55′, E long. 118° 29′. It is about 5 m. in length, by 2 m. in breadth.

BALDECK, or BALDEGG, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Lucerne, on a lake of the same name, at an alt. of 1,446 ft. above sea-level.—The lake—which is known as the BALDEGG-SEE, BALDEGGER-SEE, HEIDEGGER-SEE, or REICHEN-SEE—is a small sheet of water, about 2 m. in length, communicating with the Halwyler-see in Aargau.

BALDENBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, circle of Marienwerder, 15 m. NE of New Stettin, on the Ball or Zahne, an affluent of the Kuddow. Pop. in 1837, 1,223.

BALDENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas Rhin, cant. of Marckolsheim. Pop. 1,004.

BALDERIA, a town of Venetian-Lombardy, in the deleg. of Verona, on the Gua. Pop. 2,500.

BALDERN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, 10 m. NE of Neresheim. Pop. 700.

BALDERNOCK, a parish of Stirlingshire, bounded by the Kelvin on the S, which separates it from Lanarkshire. Pop. in 1851, 801. There are coal-mines and alum-works in this district.

BALDERSBY, a township in the p. of Topcliffe, in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNE of Ripon. Area 1,752 acres. Pop. in 1841, 296; in 1851, 275.

BALDERSTON, a chapelry in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire, 6 m. ENE of Preston. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1841, 585; in 1851, 680.

BALDERTON, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. SE of Newark. Area 4,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,048. —Also a township in Middle p., in Salop. Pop. 26.

BALDICHIERI, a commune and v. of Sardinia, 5 m. NW of Asti.

BALDO (MONTE), a mountain-ridge of Venetian-Lombardy, between the river Adige and the Lago di Garda. It runs close to the shore of the lake, and is connected on the N with the Alps of Tyrol. Its culminating point, the Colma de Sascaga, attains an alt. of 7,120 ft. above sea-level.

BALDOCK, a parish and market-town of Hertfordshire. The town stands in a valley near the source of the Rhea, 37 m. N by W of London. A great quantity of straw-plat is manufactured here. Area of p. 200 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,920.

BALDOHN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Courland, 20 m. E of Mitau, near the river Duna. There are sulphureous springs here.

BALDON-MARSH, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. SE of Oxford. Area 570 acres. Pop. in 1851, 351.

BALDON-TOOT, a parish adjoining the above. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1851, 290.

BALDOON, a village of Upper Canada, one of Lord Selkirk's settlements, on the Big Bear river, 10 m. from Lake St. Clair.

BALDOYLE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Dublin. Area 1,236 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,218; in 1851, 1,130. The village stands on the Portmarnock estuary; and is much frequented in summer as a marine watering-place. Its harbour is nearly dry; admits boats only before last quarter-flood; and experiences an average tidal rise of about 12 ft.

BALDRASHANE, or ST. JOHNSTOWN, a parish partly in co. Antrim, and partly in co. Londonderry. Area 6,361 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,851; in 1851, 2,096. The surface is part of the low ground along the river Bann, immediately E of the town of Coleraine.

BALDUINSTEIN, a town of Nassau, on the Lahn river. There are marble-works here.

BALDUNGAN, or BALDONGAN, a small parish, 5 m. SE of Balbriggan, in co. Dublin. Area 858 acres. Pop. 93. The surface extends along the sea-coast.

BALDURROCK, an interesting locality, the site of a supposed ancient city, and the scene of a sort of necropolis, on the W coast of the Mullet, about 4 m. SW of Belmullet, co. Mayo. In a great sandy plain along the seaboard, occur a series of small circular areas, stripped, within the last 50 years, of heaps of incumbent sand, and disclosing numerous antique relics of human sepulture.

BALDWIN, a county in the state of Alabama, near the gulf of Mexico. The surface is a sandy plain near the coast, but gradually rises into pine-ridges in the interior. The chief production is cotton. Area 2,000 sq. m. Pop. 2,951. The cap. is Blakeley.—Also a co. in the central part of and state of Georgia, U. S., watered by the Oconee river. Cap. Milledgeville. Area 216 sq. m. Pop. 2,750.—Also a township in Cumberland co., state of Maine, 40 m. NW of Portland. Pop. 1,150.

BALDWIN. See BRIGHTWELL-BALDWIN.

BALDWINHOLME, a township in the p. of Orton, in Cumberland. Pop. 234.

BALDWINSTOWN, a village in the parish of Garristown, co. Dublin. Pop. 133.—Also a v. in co. Wexford, on the road from Wexford to Clonmines, 2 m. E by N of Duncormuck.

BALDWINSVILLE, a town in Onondago co., in the state of New York, U. S., 145 m. W by N of Albany, on the N side of Seneca river. Pop. 1,000.

BALE. See BASLE.

BALE, or BATHLEY, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 5 m. W by S of Holt. Area 710 acres. Pop. 234.

BALEARIC ISLANDS, the name given by ancient geographers to the group of islands in the Mediterranean lying off the E coast of Spain, stretching in a line nearly 160 m. from NE to SW, and comprehending the islands of Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Cabrera, Dragonera, Formentara, and upwards of fifty smaller islets. They appear to have been originally peopled by the Phœnicians. The Carthaginians, under Hanno, made themselves masters of the group, and a body of their famed slingers accompanied Hannibal in his invasion of Italy. The consul Q. Metellus attached them to the Roman republic as part of *Hispania Citerior*. The Moors obtained possession of them soon after their invasion of Spain, and were not finally expelled from them till towards the close of the 13th cent. Their total pop. was estimated in 1826 at 250,000.

BALEEK, or BELLEEK, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a v. of the same name, in the *quoad sacra* p. of Loughgilly, co. Armagh. The village stands 8½ m. E of Newtown-Hamilton. Pop. 118. Area of p. about 5,000 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,478.

BALEMAR, an island in the Indian ocean, to the NE of Timor, in S lat. 7° 18′.

BALERMA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Ticino, 3 m. ESE of Mendrisio. Pop. 762.

BALEYA, a country of W Africa; bounded on the N by forests; on the E by Amana; on the S by Sangaran; and on the W by Futa. The inhabitants are tributary to the almamy of the Futa. They are of industrious habits, possess herds of cattle, and manufacture white cloth and earthenware. Their villages usually contain from 100 to 125 huts.—*Caillie.*

BALFEIGHAN, a parish in co. Meath, about 1 m. N of Kilcock, Leinster. Area 1,617 acres. Pop. in 1851, 122.

BALFRON, a parish and v. of Stirlingshire. Pop. of p. in 1831, 2,057; in 1851, 1,900. The p. is skirted on the S by the Endrick. The v. is 19 m. N of Glasgow, and about the same distance WSW of Stirling. Its pop. in 1841 amounted to 1,568, chiefly composed of handloom weavers, cotton-spinners, and agriculturists.

BALFRUSH, or BALFURUSH, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Mazanderan, on the Bawhol or Bahol, 12

m. above the mouth of that river, which discharges itself into the Caspian, and 27 m. E of Amol, and 30 m. W of Sari. It is the second town of the prov.; and has a pop. of about 25,000; but its site is low and unhealthy, and the roads in the environs are often so flooded as to be impassable. Its principal articles of export are silk and cotton.

BALG, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Murg and Pfinz, 3 m. NNE of Baden. Pop. 419. A fine porcelain clay is procured here.

BALGA, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 20 m. SW of Königsberg, on the Nauter. Pop. 600.

BALGACH, a village of Switzerland, in the Rheinthal, in the cant. of St. Gall, 12 m. E of St. Gall. Pop. 1,395.

BALGALLEY HEAD, a promontory on the coast of Glenarm, 4 m. N by W of Larne, co. Antrim. The coast here, and northward to Glenarm, is singularly grand and impressive.

BALGONIE, a village in the parish of Markinch, in Fifeshire. Coal and iron-stone are extensively mined in the vicinity.

BALHARI, a town of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut district of Mysore, 187 m. NE of Seringapatam.

BALI, or BALLY, an island which lies immediately to the E of Java, from which it is separated by a strait only 3 m. wide at its N entrance. It lies between the parallels of 8° and 9° S lat.; and its S promontory is in S lat. 8° 40′, E long. 115° 20′. It is about 70 m. in length from E to W; and has an average breadth of 35 m. A chain of mountains extends along the N coast, running from 5 m. to 10 m. inland, and terminating on the E in the peak of Bali, alt. 12,379 ft. Another chain runs in the same direction, about 25 m. to the S of the former. On these mountains are several lakes; and numerous streams descend from them to the coast on all sides. On the lower grounds, rice is extensively cultivated; on the upper, sweet potatoes and maize. Cotton and tobacco are also extensively grown; and cocoa-nuts, oranges, citrons, and other tropical fruits, are abundant; but there are no forests, and timber is consequently scarce. The S side is the best cultivated. Cattle are abundant; and hides form a valuable article of export.—The pop. is estimated at 700,000. The Balinese have hitherto maintained their independence. Their language is rude and peculiar, a compound of Malay and Javanese, with a mixture of Madurese [*Medhurst*], extending no further, it is alleged, than to the adjoining island of Lambok. Their religion is a modification of Hinduism. The priesthood is hereditary and exclusive. The Balinese abstain from the flesh of the cow, but make no scruple of using buffaloes and pigs for food. They are a fine race of men, and superior in stature and muscular strength to the generality of Eastern islanders. They employ themselves chiefly in the cultivation of the soil; but manufacture iron and steel articles, such as knives, creeses, betel-knippers, and even rifle-barrels. Their dress consists merely of a *sarong* or chequered cloth round the waist, and falling down to the knees; and a blue and white coarse cloth, thrown over the shoulders, or tied round the middle, and used as a covering at night. They tie their hair with a strip of cloth or a piece of list. The island is divided into 8 states, which are governed by their own independent rajahs. Of these states, Badong, the extreme southern portion of the island, although one of the smallest, enjoys the most extensive commerce. This state consists of a peninsula of about 50 sq. m., which is joined to the main by a low neck, 2 m. wide, with about the same extent of territory on the main land. During the SE monsoon, ships are perfectly sheltered on the W side of this isthmus; and during the W monsoon, are equally safe on the other side. S winds generally prevail near the S coast of the islands which form this strait from February to September; while from November to March, strong W winds are frequent, producing a westerly current. Vessels should keep mid-channel, as the passage is dangerous, and the tides are strong, and there are numerous eddies which are apt to horse a ship on the rocky shore of Java. [*Voyage of Potomac.*] The chief produce of Badong, consisting of rice, coffee, and tobacco, is exported to Singapore; the return cargo being European manufactures, opium, and Chinese corn. Intercourse is also maintained by Badong with our Australian colonies and the Mauritius, which receive, by means of British vessels, rice, coffee, Indian corn, cattle, and pigs. The ports next in importance to Badong are Beiling on the N, and Karang-Assam, which are visited by the Chinese, and by Bughi prahus from Singapore. A considerable quantity of coffee is carried to Singapore from the N coast of Bali, the greater portion of which is smuggled from the E districts of Java, where coffee is a government-monopoly. [*Earl's Report.*] No European power has ever made a permanent settlement on this island. Slavery exists in B., as all malefactors become slaves. The Dutch government at Java, and the Chinese, purchase these slaves at about 20 dollars a-head.—*Transactions of the London Missionary Society*, vol. iii.—*Crawford's Indian archipelago.*—*Singapore Chronicle*, 1830.

BALIA, a district in Upper Guinea, 10 journeys E of Timbu, and bounded on the E by the Kankan.

BALIBONICA, a town on the S coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 20° 5′.

BALICE, an island off the N coast of Java, near the N entrance of the straits of Sunda, in S lat. 5° 50′.

BALIGNANO, a town of Tuscany, 10 m. N of Grosetto, between the Ombrone and the Buenna.

BALIGROD, a village of Austria, in Galicia, 12 m. SE of Sanok. Pop. 350. In the environs are numerous salt lakes.

BALINGEN. See BAHLINGEN.

BALINTANG, or RICHMOND ISLES, three rocky islets forming the extreme cluster of the Bashi group, in N lat. 19° 57′, E long. 122° 16′.

BALIQUATRO ISLES, a group of rocky islets off Baliquatro-point, on the N coast of the isle of Samar, in the Philippine group, in N lat. 12° 40′.

BALIRA, a river of Spain, watering the territory of Andorra, and flowing into the Segre.

BALIS, or BELIS, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the r. bank of the Euphrates, in N lat. 36°, 10 m. below Bajik.

BALISAKEERY, or BALLYSAKEERY, a parish in co. Mayo, 2½ m. SE of Killalla. Area 12,692 acres. Pop. 2,951. The surface extends along the W bank of the Moy.

BALIYANBOLI, a kadilik of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Aidin.

BALIZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Saint-Symphorien. Pop. 1,038.

BALIZE. See BELIZE.

BALK, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Knowle, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. NE of Thirsk. Area 780 acres. Pop. 89.—Also a town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, W of Sloten. Pop. 1,030.

BALKA, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 25 m. W of Birlat, in N lat. 46° 6′.

BALKAN BAY, a shallow gulf on the E coast of the Caspian, in N lat. 40°, into which it is supposed the Oxus, or one of its arms, anciently flowed, between two mountains known as the Great and the Little Balkan. It contains the island of Shileken, the largest island of the Caspian, celebrated for its naphtha springs.

BALKA'N MOUNTAINS, the first great mountain-barrier of Turkey on the north, running between the 42d and 43d parallels, from the termination of the Dinaric Alps, near Perserin, and the sources of the Ibar and Vardar on the W, to the Black sea on the E. The numerous ramifications of this great mountain-system intersect, in various directions, the whole of European Turkey S of the Danube; and divide the basin of the lower portion of that river from the streams which flow southwards to the archipelago. The main chain presents seven natural divisions. The first, commencing near Perserin, extends from the sources of the Ibar to those of the Sidnitza, under the name of the Shar-dagh or Karadagh, the ancient *Mons Scardus*. This is a high and extensive chain running SW and NE from the neighbourhood of Alessio or Scutari to a bold conical hill named Luibeten, W of Kacsanik. Seen towards the end of June, from the plains of Albania, it presents a lofty alpine range, with occasional pointed summits, and small fields or patches of snow. Mount Scardus, one of its highest points, may, however, be crossed in a day. The next division bears the names of Gliubolin, Argentaro, and Egrisu or the ancient *Mons Orbelus*. The eastern part of Egrisu and the mountains of Ghiustendil form the third division. The fourth division of the Balkan terminates to the S of Samakof, in the Dubnitza or *Mons Scomius*. From Samakof the chain runs E and NE to the sources of the Kamtshik or *Panysus*. The rivers Vid, Osma, and Jantra, take their rise in this portion of the chain, and flow towards the Danube. From the Kamtshik to the sources of the Tuz-cassri the chain runs E; and from the latter river to Cape Emineh, on the Black sea, it forms a circular sweep. The three latter divisions compose the Emineh-dagh, or ancient *Hæmus*, which is divided into Veliki Balkan, or the Great Balkan, between Sophia and Kecanlik; and Malo Balkan, or Little Balkan, which forms the E part of this portion of the chain. Dr. Bone is of opinion that the elevation of the Great B. does not greatly exceed 3,000 ft.; and that that of the Little B. scarcely reaches 2,000 ft. Small contreforts, or hills running parallel to each other, exist only on the N side between Shumla and Khabrova; the declivity is more abrupt towards the S. The most elevated summit of the Balkan is the Orbelus, near the sources of the Isker, whose elevation is certainly not under 1,500 toises, or about 9,660 English ft.

The principal branches of the Balkan are eight in number, three of which lie on the N side of the main chain. Beginning at the river Ibar, we observe a ridge striking-off at the point of junction of the first and second divisions of the main chain, to the SE of Pristina, and separating the sources of the Eastern Morava from those of the Toplitza: this chain at first bears the name of Gliubolin; but to the E of Novibazar it assumes that of Jaztribovatz. At Mount Kopanneg it divides into two secondary branches, one of which runs W along the Ibar, under the name of Mount Shellian, to its confluence with the Western Morava, and the other terminates in the heights of Jastrebatz, on the l. bank of the Eastern Morava. —At the sources of the Struma or Grand Karasu, a second subsidiary chain strikes-off towards the N, running between the Isker, the Danube, and the Morava. From Ghiustendil to the northern sources of the Isker, and from these to the Nissava, this branch is called the Khoja-Balkan, and runs in a northerly direction. It then runs NW, and takes the denominations of Vidick, Stara, and Herlanie; and turning again N, it receives the name of Haidukki. Near the source of the Boreska, it divides into several branches, the principal one of which runs along the Boreska to the Danube at Trajan's Rock, or the Iron-gate Mountain, opposite Orsova, where the Balkan becomes connected with the Transylvanian or Krapack mountains, the Danube here forcing its way between them. —The third and last northern branch of the Balkan is rather an irregular tract of mountainous country than a series of connected heights. It extends between the tributary streams of the r. bank of the Lower Danube, and those which run directly towards the sea.

Among the southern ramifications of the Balkan, commencing on the E, we observe a long chain of mountains, which detaches itself at a point about 100 m. from Cape Emineh, and may be regarded as the connecting link betwixt the Balkan and the great chain of Asiatic Turkey, the Taurus. This chain, called the Strandshea, has the Black sea on the NE; the sea of Marmora on the S; and the Tondja and the Erkene, two of the principal tributaries of the Maritza, on the W. It is mostly covered with thick forests; and about 11 leagues from Constantinople it presents a series of fertile and cultivated eminences. Near the sources of the Erkene, a secondary branch strikes-off from the Strandshea, towards the SW, and joins the Tekiur-dagh, the prolongment of which forms the peninsula of Gallipoli. —Proceeding westwards we find the Despoti-dagh,—the *Rhodope* of the ancients, —striking-off from the main chain at Dubnitza, and running SE towards the sources of the Arda, round which it takes a semicircular sweep, and then runs nearly E to Cape Makri. This is a very lofty and rugged chain, diminishing in height as it proceeds E. The W part is called Rilo-planina, and Rilo-dagh; further to the E, it takes the names of its great valleys. The name Despoti-dagh, [*i. e.* 'Chain of the Ecclesiastics,'] originated with the Greek convents situated on this chain. The Perin-dagh, which lies between Djuma, Mehinck, and Nerrokup, is a ramification of the Despoti-dagh. The highest summits in these two chains probably do not exceed 7,000 ft. They present a bold appearance as seen from the N side; but diminish in height as they approach the sea on the S. They are well-wooded with oak, larch, and fir, in the central and higher parts; with Alpine pastures and bare summits above.—The Karasu or Nev-ro-kop-dagh strikes-off from the main chain with the Despoti-dagh, and terminates near Cape Asperosa, opposite to the island of Thassos.—Between the Struma on the E, and the Egridere on the W, runs a long ridge of mountains bearing the name of Cercine or Kerkine: extending along the Vardar to its embouchure, this ridge divides itself into three branches, which running into the sea form the gulfs of Salonica and Contessa.

The passes of the Balkan are nearly impracticable during winter. In the first division of the main chain the pass of Katshianik, by the Tshar-dagh, establishes a communication between Servia and Romelia, or the towns of Pristina and Uskub. It is defended by fortified works. In the second subdivision of the Balkan there are five passes. One of these passes is under the Gliubolin-dagh, and another under Mount Argentaro; the other three are narrow *cols* communicating with the two former.—Across the third section of the Balkan, two foot-roads lead from Ghiustendil to Medolsa and Shardak.—In the fourth division a foot-road conducts from Sophia to Dubnitza, and three foot-roads from Sophia to Ghiustendil, and from Samakof to Dubnitza and Menlik.—In the fifth subdivision there are six passes within a line of 51 leagues. Three of these lead from Samakof to Bagna and Kostendje; a fourth extends from Ikliman on the Vid, to Tatar-Bazardjik on the Maritza; the fifth communicates with Loftcha in Bulgaria; and the sixth extends between the towns of Kabrova and Kezanlik, forming a part of the great road from Rust-

waters under the name of the B. river. This stream expands into a long sinuous estuary at the head of Birterbuy bay, and possesses the fame of being the best salmon-fishing stream in Connaught.—Also a small town in the parish of Magheradroll, co. Down, on the Annacloy or B. river, 4 m. SW of Saintfield. About 2 m. SSW of the town, on the skirts of Slieve-Croob, is a chalybeo-sulphureous spa. Pop. 1,006.

BALLINAKILL, a market and post-town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the p. of Dysert-Gallen, Queen's co. It stands in the midst of a fertile plain, 2 m. E of the river Nore, 3 m. SE of Abbeyleix, and 52¼ m. SW by S of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 1,927; in 1851, 1,109.—Also a large Highland parish on the coast of co. Galway. Area 49,052 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,183; in 1851, 4,808. The four principal mountains have an alt. above sea-level of respectively 1,172, 1,536, 1,973, and 2,193 ft.; the last of these, Letterbreckan, is situated in the SE corner. A few minor islands off the coast are included within the limits. A spot on one of these inlets is the site of a small pier. At the head of B. bay, there is a flat of about 1,000 acres, on which some attempts have been made at drainage.—Also a parish 6½ m. W by N of Roscommon, partly in co. Roscommon, but chiefly in co. Galway. Area of the Roscommon section, 2,006 acres; of the Galway section 12,571 acres. Pop. of the Roscommon section, 279; of the Galway section, 3,406.—Also a parish in co. Galway, 6 m. WSW of Portumna. It contains the village of Woodford. Area 59,606 acres. Lough Derg expands along the E; and the Slieve Baughta mountains occupy a large aggregate area in the W and S. A height near the centre, another in the W, and the Scalp mountain in the SW, have altitudes of respectively 562, 692, and 1,074 ft.—Also a parish in co. Sligo, 5½ m. SW of Dromahaire. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,232.—Also a parish in King's co., 3 m. S of Edenderry. Area 6,761 acres. Pop. in 1851, 753.—Also a parish in co. Waterford. Area 1,877 acres. Pop. in 1851, 524. Little Island, in the Suir, belongs to the parish; it is about a mile in length, and 180 acres in area.

BALLINAKILTY, a parish, 1½ m. N by E of Mount Bellew, in co. Galway. Area 5,221 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,762; in 1851, 780.

BALLINALACK, a village in the p. of Leney, co. Westmeath, on the river Inny, 1 m. above Lough Iron. Pop. in 1841, 312; in 1851, 222.

BALLINALEE, a village in the p. of Clonbroney, 6 m. NNW of Edgeworthstown, co. Longford. Pop. in 1841, 299; in 1851, 227.

BALLINAMAGHARY, a hamlet in the p. of Carlingford, co. Louth.

BALLINAMALLARD, or BELLANAMALLARD, a village in the p. of Magheracross, co. Fermanagh, 3½ m. E of Lower Lough Erne.

BALLINAMARA, or BALLYNEMARA, a parish 3¾ m. S of Freshford, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,839 acres. Pop. in 1841, 915; in 1851, 657.

BALLINAMEEN, a village in the p. of Desertoghill, co. Londonderry. Pop. in 1851, 131.

BALLINAMONA, a village in the p. of Dunkitt, co. Kilkenny. Pop. 125.—Also a parish 5 m. ENE of Bruff, co. Limerick. Area 1,498 acres. Pop. 289.

BALLINAMORE, a post and market-town in the parish of Outragh, co. Leitrim, 12½ m. NW of Carrick-on-Shannon, and 71 m. NW of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1851, 704.

BALLINAMUCK, a village in the p. of Killoe, co. Longford, 8½ m. NNE of Longford. Pop. 163. The v. gives name to the last action of the French army which invaded Ireland at Killalla in 1798. General Humbert, after the various fortunes of his brief campaign, found himself in such a desperate position at B. that he surrendered. His troops were found to consist of 748 privates and 96 officers; so that his entire loss from the time of landing at Killalla to the 8th of Sept., was 256.

BALLINAMUDDAGH, a village in the p. of Ballyhuskard, co. Wexford.

BALLINARD, a parish 3 m. E by S of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick. Area 1,442 acres. Pop. 543.

BALLINAS, or BALLINESS, a rivulet of co. Donegal. It traverses an upland region, and enters the sea at a point about 6 m. SW of Horn-head. It is tidal, and navigable over 2 m. above its mouth.

BALLINASCREEN, a parish 2¾ m. W of Tubbermore, in co. Londonderry. It contains the village of Draperstown. Area 32,492 acres. Pop. 7,256.

BALLINASKELLIGS, a bay on the coast of co. Kerry, between Hog-head on the E and Bolus-head on the W; about 5 m. broad between these promontories, and sweeping inland to the extent of about 6 m. The Hog islands, and several other islets, lie from 2¾ to 4¾ m. S of Hog-head, and serve to break the swell of the Atlantic. Horse island lies about 3 m. inward from each of the headlands. The Skelligs rocks lie about 7 m. to seaward, in N lat. 51° 46′ 10″, W long. 10° 34′ 10″. On the Great Skellig,—which is a lofty rock of slate rising several hundred ft. above the level of the sea,—two lighthouses have been erected, bearing from each other N by E 650 ft., and at the respective heights of 372 ft. and 173 ft. above high water. There is a harbour on the W side of the bay, contiguous to Ballinaskelligs island, and about 4½ m. from Bolus-head; provided with a pier 172 ft. in length. At the head of the bay stands the village of Waterville, and on a creek projecting from it, the celebrated Derrynane abbey.

BALLINASLANEY, a parish in co. Wexford, 4¾ m. S by E of Enniscorthy. Area 2,646 acres. Pop. 843.

BALLINASLOE, a market and post-town, partly in the p. of Creagh, co. Roscommon, but chiefly in the p. of Kilclooney, co. Galway. It stands on both banks of the river Suck, 9 m. NNW of Eyre-court, 12½ m. SW of Athlone. The passage across the river at the town is a series of bridges and causeways, carried from island to island, and from stream to stream, upwards of 500 yards. The Roscommon section of the town has the appearance of an extended village. At its extremity stands the district lunatic asylum for the 5 counties of Connaught. The Galway section of the town is very much the larger and more beautiful, and exclusively the seat of business. The principal streets are wide, airy, and clean. The remarkably handsome and unique church, with its singularly beautiful and octangular spire, springing from scrolls, and shooting far aloft from the crown of the gravel ridge, is a striking object itself, and forms a remarkable feature in the landscape for many miles round. The military barrack for infantry is a small and unattractive mass of masonry. B. is both a stirring thoroughfare, and the scene of a large aggregate of traffic. During 10 years, preceding 1836, the quantity of grain sold in the market was 6,435 tons of wheat, 2,756 of barley, and 21,226 of oats; in the last of these years, it was 780 tons of wheat, 48 of barley, and 2,502 of oats. For a series of years the quantity of wool brought to the market chiefly at a great wool fair held in the month of July—was from 560 to 720 tons; yet this is said to have been exceeded fourfold or fivefold by the quantity sold under the market's influence, but without being brought to the town for sale. A fair well-known to fame as "the great fair of Ballinasloe," is held from the 5th till the 9th of October. The average number of sheep and black cattle brought in for sale, is computed to be respectively 90,000 and

20,000. The greatest number of sheep sold in any year between 1790 and 1840 was 86,374. The number sold in 1855 was 77,390. The number of cattle brought to market in 1852 was 12,735; in 1854, 18,400; in 1856, 22,522. Area 139 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,615; in 1851, 6,550. Houses in 1851, 490.

BALLINAULTIG, a parish in co. Cork, Munster. Area 4,812 acres. Pop. in 1851, 941.

BALLINCALLA, or BALLINCHOLA, a parish, partly in co. Galway, partly in co. Mayo, 4 m. S of Ballinrobe. Area 15,195 acres. Pop. 1,824.

BALLINCOLLIG, a post-town in the p. of Carrigrohane, co. Cork. It stands on the river Bride, about a mile above that stream's confluence with the Lee, 5 m. WSW of Cork. An extensive gunpowder manufactory exists here. Pop. 789.

BALLINCREA, a village in the p. of Kilcollumb, co. Kilkenny.

BALLINCUSLANE, or BALLYCUSLANE, a parish in co. Kerry, 9½ m. NW of Mill-street, Ulster. Area 39,748 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,621.

BALLINDANGAN, or BALLINDINE, a hamlet in the p. of Crossboyne, co. Mayo, 3½ m. SE of Claremorris. Pop. in 1841, 448; in 1851, 191.

BALLINDERRY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Antrim. Area 10,891 acres. Pop. 4,579.—Also a parish, partly in co. Tyrone, partly in co. Londonderry, 4 m. SE of Moneymore. Area 8,178 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,739.

BALLINDOON, a parish in co. Galway, 7 m. S by E of Clifden. Area 20,033 acres. Pop. 4,435. It forms part of the sea-board of Cunnemara.

BALLINDREAT, a village in the p. of Lifford or Clonleigh, co. Donegal, on the Dale rivulet, 2 m. WNW of Lifford. Pop. in 1851, 183.

BALLINEA, a village in the p. of Mullingar, co. Westmeath. Pop. in 1851, 87.—Also a v. in the p. of Nobber, co. Meath. Pop. in 1851, 100.

BALLINEDDAN, a fishing-village on the N side of Carlingford bay, 3 m. S of Rosstrevor, co. Down.

BALLINEEN, a village in co. Cork, on the l. bank of the Bandon, about 5 m. E by N of Dunmanway. Pop. in 1841, 670; in 1851, 447.

BALLINEETY, a village in the p. of Cahirnurry, co. Limerick. Pop. in 1841, 231; in 1851, 159.

BALLINGADDY, a parish in co. Limerick, 2¼ m. E by S of Kilmallock. Area 5,999 acres. Pop. 2,193.

BALLINGARRY, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Limerick. Area 17,732 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,327. The town is 4 m. from Rathkeale. Pop. 1,451.—Also a parish in co. Limerick. Area 6,114 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,757.—Also a parish 3½ m. ENE of Borris-o-kane, in co. Tipperary. Area 6,683 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,107. Lough Nahinch, on the S border, has an elevation of 248 ft.

BALLINGARRY, or GARE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Tipperary. Area 13,714 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,134. The v. of B. stands 5 m. NW of Callan. Pop. 480.

BALLINGDON, a chapelry in Essex, 1 m. SW of Sudbury. Area 366 acres. Pop. in 1851, 818.

BALLINGHAM, a parish in Hereford, 8 m. SE of Hereford. Area 901 acres. Pop. in 1851, 165.

BALLINGRAY, a parish in Fifeshire, to the S of Portmoak. It is about 3½ m. in length, by 1½ m. in breadth. Pop. in 1801, 277; in 1851, 568. Coal is extensively wrought in this p.

BALLINLANDERS, BALLINLONDRY, or BALLYLANDERS, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Limerick. Area 7,717 acres. Pop. 2,699. The v. is 9½ m. ESE of Kilmallock. Pop. 315.

BALLINLOGHY, BALLINLOUGH, or BALLYLOUGH, a parish in co. Limerick, 5½ m. ESE of Six-mile-Bridge. Area 2,340 acres. Pop. 734.

BALLINLOUGH, a village in the p. of Kilskyre, co. Meath. Pop. 88.—Also a village in the p. of Kiltullagh, co. Roscommon, 4¾ m. W of Castlerea.

BALLINOCKEN, a village in the p. of Fennagh, co. Carlow. Pop. in 1841, 109; in 1851, 83.

BALLINODE, a village in the p. of Tydavnet, co. Monaghan, 4 m. NW of Monaghan. Pop. 147.

BALLINOE, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Cork, 5 m. W by S of Tallow. Area 7,716 acres. Pop. 1,828. Pop. of the v. 243.

BALLINROBE, a parish, partly in co. Galway, but chiefly in co. Mayo. The Mayo section, which contains the town of B., has an area of 17,510 acres. Pop. 10,174. The Galway section, separated by Lough Mask from the Mayo section, bears the name of Churchfield, and has an area of 9,362 acres. Pop. 1,035. A summit in the extreme W, and one near the centre of the Galway section, have altitudes of respectively 1,697 and 1,201 ft.—The post and market town of B. stands on the river Robe, 4½ m. SW by S of Hollymount. Though inferior to Ballinasloe, Westport, and Ballina, it markedly excels the majority of Connaught towns in regularity, cleanliness, and amount of apparent comfort; and numerous remains of churches and castles in the circumjacent country, both in and beyond the parish, seem to indicate that the town anciently possessed considerable importance. Pop. in 1831, 2,604; in 1851, 2,161. Houses 327.

BALLINRODE. See DUNGARVAN.

BALLINSKELLIGS. See BALLINASKELLIGS.

BALLINSPITTLE, a village in the p. of Ringrove, 3½ m. SW of Kinsale, in co. Cork. Pop. 99.

BALLINTAMPLE, a village in the p. of Ahamplish, 8 m. N by W of Sligo, co. Sligo. Pop. 100.

BALLINTEMPLE, a parish 4½ m. NW of Arklow, in co. Wicklow. Area 4,087 acres. Pop. in 1851, 833.—Also a parish 4 m. NE of Tipperary, co. Tipperary. Area 4,208 acres. Pop. 406.—Also a parish 2 m. ENE of Middleton, co. Cork. Pop. 1,086. Within this p. is the v. of Churchtown. Pop. 57.—Also a village in the p. of St. Finbar's, in co. Cork, on the S side of the river Lee, 1½ m. E of Cork. Pop. 473.—Also a parish 6 m. SSW of Cavan. Area 10,658 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,116.

BALLINTOBBER, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Roscommon. Area 6,352 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,226.—The v. stands on the road between Castlerea and Roscommon, about 4 m. SE of the former. A little W of it, on the extremity of a narrow and declivitous ridge, stand the ruins of the castle of B., a quadrangular enclosure of 270 by 237 ft. within walls, defended by 4 strong towers at the angles, and 2 at the sides of the grand entrance, and surrounded by a broad fosse. This castle was the residence of the O'Conors, kings of Connaught, and figured, down to a comparatively recent date, in some stirring scenes both of their own history and of that of their descendants.—Also a parish 7 m. NNW of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Area 22,966 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,438. Slieve-Bohaan, on the S boundary, has an alt. of 1,294 ft.; and the river Ayle, while connected with this p., descends from an elevation of 282 ft. to the level of Lough Carra.

BALLINTOGHER, a village in the p. of Killery, co. Sligo. Pop. in 1841, 234; in 1851, 107.

BALLINTOY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, on the N coast of co. Antrim. It extends 5 m. along the shore. Area 12,753 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,721. Croaghmore, or 'the Large stack,' rises abruptly in this p. to the height of 471 ft. above sea-level. The v. of B. is 4 m. NW of Ballycastle. Pop. 171. It occupies a bold and romantic site on an impressively barren and denuded shore.

BALLINTRA, a village in the p. of Drumholm,

co. Donegal, 4½ m. NNE of Ballyshannon. Pop. in 1841, 522; in 1851, 458.

BALLINURE, a parish in co. Wicklow, 5½ m. N by W of Baltinglass. Area 7,404 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,084. The highest ground in this p. has an alt. of 1,023 ft.—Also a parish in co. Antrim. It contains the village of B., and part of the post-town of Ballyclare. Area 8,540 acres. Pop. 3,073. The village of B. is 2½ m. NE of Ballyclare. Pop. 377.

BALLINVOHER, a parish on the N shore of Dingle bay, co. Kerry. Area 16,661 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,579; in 1851, 2,014.

BALLISAKEERY. See BALISAKEERY.

BALLISODERE. See BALLYSADERE.

BALLITORE. See BALLYTORE.

BALLIVOR. See KILBALIVER.

BALLOCH, a hamlet and ferry in the p. of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire, a little below the issue of the Leven from Loch Lomond.—Also a small sheet of water at the foot of Torlum, in the p. of Muthill, in Perthshire.

BALLOCHMYLE, a hamlet and locality of poetical celebrity, on the N bank of the Ayr, in Ayrshire, 2 m. from Mossgeil, the early home of the poet Burns. The Cumnock extension of the Ayrshire railway here crosses the river by a noble viaduct, the central arch of which has a span of 180 ft., and rises 150 ft. above the bed of the stream.

BALLON, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. of Le Mans.—The cant. comprises 12 com.—The com. on the Orne river has a pop. of 4,078.—Also a com. in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Aigrefeuille. Pop. 669.

BALLON, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, 3½ m. S by W of Tullow, co. Carlow. Area 3,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,278. Pop. of v. 191.

BALLOTS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Saint-Aignan-sur-Roe. Pop. 1,320.

BALLRECHTAN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 3 m. SW of Staufen. Pop. 433. Iron and lead are mined in the vicinity.

BALLRICHAN. See BALRAHAN.

BALL'S BRIDGE, a village in the p. of St. Mary, Donnybrook, co. Dublin, on the rivulet Dodder, 1½ m. from Dublin-castle. There are extensive calico-printing works here. Pop. in 1851, 573.

BALLSTADT, a town of Coburg-Gotha, in the bailiwick of Tonna. Pop. 632.

BALLSTON, a township in Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 26 m. from Albany, on the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad. Pop. 2,050.

BALLSTON-SPA, the cap. of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., in the township of Milton, 28 m. from Albany, on a branch of the Kayaderosseras creek. Pop. 2,000. It is celebrated for its mineral springs.

BALLSVILLE, a village of Sandusky co., in Ohio, U. S., on the Sandusky river. Pop. 1,556.

BALLYADAMS, a parish in Queen's co. Area 6,908 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,051; in 1851, 1,379.

BALLYANE, or BALLYANNE, a parish on the W border of co. Wexford, 2½ m. NNE of New Ross. Area 4,578 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,090.

BALLYBACON, a parish 4 m. E by S of Cloghen, co. Tipperary. Area 11,120 acres. Pop. 2,348. The chief summits have alts. of 1,718 ft., 1,846 ft., 2,101 ft., and 2,509 ft.; and the highest of these is Knockmeledown-proper, on the southern boundary.

BALLYBARRACK, a parish 1½ m. SSW of Dundalk. Area 1,018 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,282.

BALLYBAY, or BALLIBAY, a parish and town in co. Monaghan. Area of p. 8,741 acres. Pop. 4,656.—The town of B. stands in the Cremourne section of the parish, 5 m. W by N of Castleblaney. Pop. in 1841, 1,768; in 1851, 1,617.

BALLYBODIN, a village in the p. of Whitechurch, co. Dublin. Pop. in 1841, 252; in 1851, 165.

BALLYBOFEY, a small market-town, in the p. of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, on the river Finn, 11½ m. W by S of Strabane. Pop. in 1851, 985.

BALLYBOGGAN, a parish 2½ m. SW of Clonard, co. Meath. Area 6,222 acres. Pop. 1,010.

BALLYBOGHILL, a parish 3¾ m. NNW of Swords, co. Dublin. Area 2,789 acres. Pop. 463.

BALLYBORRIS. See BORRIS.

BALLYBOUGH, a village in the p. of Clonturk, co. Dublin, on the N side of the small estuary of the Ballybough, 1½ m. NE of Dublin. Area 112 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,074; in 1851, 984.

BALLYBOUGHT, a parish in co. Kildare, 6½ m. SW by S of Blessington. Area 1,441 acres. Pop. in 1841, 265; in 1851, 155.

BALLYBOY, a parish in King's co. containing the villages of Ballyboy and Frankford. Area 14,274 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,753; in 1851, 3,367. B. village is 9½ m. NE of Birr. Pop. 219.

BALLYBOYS, a parish 3 m. ENE of Dundalk, in co. Louth. Area 1,436 acres. Pop. in 1851, 647.

BALLYBRACK, a village in the p. of Rossmere, co. Waterford. Pop. in 1851, 191.

BALLYBRACKEN. See KILBRACKEN.

BALLYBRAZIL, or BALLYBRASSIL, a parish 4½ m. SE of New Ross, co. Wexford. Area 2,371 acres. Pop. in 1841, 567; in 1851, 494.

BALLYBRENNAN, a parish 5 m. SSE of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,041 acres. Pop. 215.

BALLYBRICKEN, or CAHIRELLY, a parish ¾ of a mile NE of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick. Area 2,719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 926.

BALLYBRITTAS, a small post-village in the parish of Lea, Queen's co., 2 m. NE of Emo. Pop. 169.

BALLYBROMMELL, a village in the p. of Fennagh, co. Carlow. Pop. in 1851, 142.

BALLYBROOD, a parish 4 m. NE of Six-mile-Bridge, co. Limerick. Area 2,355 acres. Pop. 697.

BALLYBUNIAN, a village and celebrated caves in the sea-board p. of Killeheney, co. Kerry. The v. stands on the estuary of the Shannon, 2 m. N by E of the mouth of the Cashen river, 10½ m. NE by E of Kerry-head. Pop. 271. It has of late years become a considerable sea-bathing resort, and a favourite post of observation to tourists. The caves of B. are situated on the Kerry side of the mouth of the Shannon, between the small estuary of the Cashen and Kilconly-point. They are less remarkable for their dimensions than for the singular form of the rocks, which seem as if carved by the hand of man. They are in some instances semicircularly arranged, like the groin-work of an arch, or are piled above one another in regular succession.

BALLYBUR, a small parish 3½ m. from Kilkenny, in co. Kilkenny. Area 667 acres. Pop. 135.

BALLYBURLEY, or PRIMULT AND COOLCOR, an united parish in Queen's co. Area 7,868 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,621; in 1851, 1,209.

BALLYCAHANE, a parish 3 m. N by E of Croom, co. Limerick. Area 3,738 acres. Pop. 711.

BALLYCAHILL, a parish 3 m. W of Thurles, co. Tipperary. Area 3,844 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,196.

BALLYCALLEN, a parish 4½ m. WSW of Kilkenny, in co. Kilkenny. Area 6,855 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,778; in 1851, 1,318.

BALLYCANEW, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Wexford. Area 3,628 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,275; in 1851, 1,036.

BALLYCARANEY, or BALLYCRANE, a parish 8 m. SSE of Rathcormuck, in co. Cork. Area 3,939 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,160; in 1851, 773.

BALLYCARNEY, a village and a parish on the banks of the Slaney, in co. Wexford. The village is

5 m. W by S of Ferns. Area of p. 8,234 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,045; in 1851, 1,548.

BALLY-CARRY, a village in the p. of Temple-Corran, co. Antrim, 4½ m. NNE of Carrickfergus. Pop. in 1841, 236; in 1851, 242.

BALLYCASSIDY, a rivulet of the counties of Tyrone and Fermanagh. It rises near Dromore, runs 7½ m. SSW, and then 5 m. to Lough Erne, which it enters at a point 5 m. N of Enniskillen, near a hamlet of the same name. A canal projected some years ago from Lough Foyle to Lough Erne, has its western terminus at the village.

BALLYCASTLE, a chapelry lying around Ballycastle bay, and containing the town of Ballycastle, within the p. of Ramoan, co. Antrim. The post, market, and seaport town of B. is picturesquely situated on the shore, at the foot of the monarch-mountain of Knock-lead, 3¼ m. E of Fair Head. It consists of an upper and a lower town lying upwards of ¼ of a mile asunder, and connected by a straight umbrageous handsome avenue. The lower town is called the Quay, and contains a pile which was once used as a custom-house, but is now occupied as a barrack. The upper town is the larger and more important section. The scenery, from numerous spots in the environs, possesses a splendour and variety of tint, a richness of composition, and a combined force and beauty of character superior to that of almost any other town in Ireland. This place did not acquire importance or become a town or seat of trade till about 1770; and it then sprang suddenly into bulk and strength, and an attempt was made to make it a port and place of export for coals. But the bay is particularly exposed to the NW winds, which, encountering the island of Raghery in their way, drive in a tremendous sea between that island and B.; and while the shipping were without protection, it was in vain to expect B. could become a place of commerce. The violence of the tides overthrew the piers; the harbour was choked up with drifted sand; and a trade, which had arisen with suddenness, extent, and energy, was instantly flung prostrate, and to all appearance irretrievably destroyed. The exports of B. were coal; earth used in China manufactories, equivalent to kaolin, and procured on Fair Head; granite from Ballypatrick mountain, resembling petunse, also used in the composition of china; potters' clay, brick clay, and excellent fire-stones; sand for glass-making; kelp, and manganese. To these may be added freestone, limestone, and flints. The trade of the town was not quite extinguished by the ruin of the harbour; and in 1835, amounted, in the estimated value of exports and imports, to respectively £1,791, and £2,030 13s. 3d. The exports consisted of kelp, corn and meal, potatoes, cattle, and untanned calf-skins; and the imports of coals, culm, cinders, iron, slates, oak-bark, salt, tinned plates, and other articles. Pop. in 1831, 1,683; in 1851, 1,669.

BALLYCASTLE, a small bay and a fishing-village in the p. of Dunfeeny, co. Mayo. The bay opens about 1½ m. SW of Downpatrick-head. The v. stands on the shore of the bay, 8 m. NW of Killalla. Pop. in 1841, 798; in 1851, 372.

BALLYCLARE, a market and post-town, partly in the p. of Ballinure, but chiefly in that of Doagh Grange, co. Antrim. It stands on Six-mile-Water, 2½ m. SW of Ballinure. Pop. in 1851, 940.

BALLYCLERAHAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, 4 m. SW of Fethard, co. Tipperary. Area 1,044 acres. Pop. in 1851, 600.

BALLYCLOG, a parish 2 m. N of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone. Area 7,796 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,607; in 1851, 1,937. The surface is low, and declines to the W shore of Lough Neagh.

BALLYCLOUGH, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 9,711 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,971; in 1851, 2,440. The v. is 3¼ m. NW of Mallow. Pop. in 1851, 432.

BALLYCLUG, a parish 2 m. SSE of Ballymena, co. Antrim. Area 8,268 acres. Pop. 3,913.

BALLYCOLLA, a village in the p. of Aghaboe, Queen's co. Pop. in 1851, 166.

BALLYCOMMON, a parish 3½ m. W of Philipstown, King's co. Area 6,641 acres. Pop. 844.

BALLYCONNELL, a small market and post-town in the p. of Tomregan, co. Cavan, 5 m. W of Belturbet. From its skirt rises the mountain of Slieve-Russel, or, as it is called in the ordnance survey, Ligavrega,—a height which attains an alt. of 1,300 ft. above sea-level, and forms a conspicuous and remarkable feature in the landscape. Pop. in 1851, 503.—Also a village in the p. of Dromcliffe, co. Sligo, 9½ m. NW of Sligo.

BALLYCONICK, a parish 3½ m. S of Taghmon, co. Wexford. Area 1,611 acres. Pop. in 1851, 465.

BALLYCONRY, or BALLYCONRY-DERICO, a parish in co. Kerry. Area 1,206 acres. Pop. 371.

BALLYCOOLANE, or CLOGHRAN, or CLOGHRAN-HIDART, a small parish in co. Dublin. Area 778 acres. Pop. in 1841, 111; in 1851, 101.

BALLYCOR, a parish 1 m. N by E of Ballyclare, co. Antrim. It contains the village of Ballyeaston. Area of p. 7,330 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,202.

BALLYCOTTON, a bay, some islets, and a fishing-village in co. Cork. The bay enters between Ring-point, or Cable-island, 5 m. S by W of the entrance of Youghal harbour, and the Ballycotton islands, which lie adjacent to a headland 5¾ m. SW of Ring-point. It is exposed to SE gales.—The largest of the islands is a high small spot, almost covered, at the proper season, with nests of various sea-fowls.—The v. is in the p. of Cloyne, at the mouth of a rivulet 7½ m. S of Castle-Martyr. Pop. in 1851, 603.

BALLYCROGUE, a parish 3 m. SE of Carlow, co. Carlow. Area 370 acres. Pop. in 1851, 33.

BALLYCULTER, a parish, containing the town of Strangford, in co. Down. Area 5,177 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,182; in 1851, 1,831.

BALLYCUMBER, a village in the p. of Lemanaghan, King's co., on the river Brosna, 2¾ m. SW of Clara. Pop. in 1841, 231; in 1851, 156.

BALLYDEHOB, a village in the p. of Skull, co. Cork, on the road from Skibbereen to Crookhaven. Pop. in 1841, 636; in 1851, 589.

BALLYDELOHER, or KILROAN, a parish 6 m. ENE of Cork, co. Cork. It contains the village of Brooklodge. Area 2,101 acres. Pop. in 1851, 851.

BALLYDELOUGHY, or BALLYLOUGH, a parish 3¼ m. SW of Mitchelstown, co. Cork. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1841, 796; in 1851, 635.

BALLYDONAGAN, a bay, and a fishing-village, in co. Cork. The bay indents the western extremity of the large peninsula between the Kenmare river and Bantry bay; and opens between Cod's head on the N, and Dursey island on the S. Pop. 357.

BALLYDRYHEAD, a village in the p. of Ballysadere, co. Sligo. Pop. in 1851, 133.

BALLYDUFF, a parish 7½ m. NE by N of Dingle, co. Kerry. Area 6,984 acres. Pop. 702.—Also a village in the p. of Rattoo, co. Kerry. Pop. 269.—Also a village in the p. of Lismore and Mocollop, co. Waterford. Pop. in 1841, 302; in 1851, 209.

BALLYEASTON, a *quoad sacra* parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Antrim. Area 13,799 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,892. The village is situated within the *quoad civilia* p. of Ballycor, 1½ m. N of Ballyclare. Pop. in 1851, 199.

BALLYELLA, a bay and a cape, the latter wholly, and the former chiefly, in co. Clare. The cape is situated 6½ m. SSE of the most easterly of

the Arran islands; and forms the termination of a peninsula, by which the N side of the bay is screened. The bay is 3½ m. wide at the entrance, and penetrates the land to the extent of 4 m. Ballyella bay is sometimes called Liscanor bay; and Ballyella point sometimes Hagg's head. On the shore of the bay is the v. of Liscanor.

BALLYELLIN, a parish 5 m. SE by S of Goresbridge, co. Carlow. Area 4,957 acres. Pop. 1,355. The village of B. stands on the Barrow. Pop. 22.

BALLYFARNON, or BALLYFERNON, a village in the p. of Kilronan, co. Roscommon, 4½ m. NW of Keadue. Pop. in 1851, 243; in 1851, 304.

BALLYFEARD, a parish 4½ m. NE of Kinsale, co. Cork. Area 3,462 acres. Pop. in 1851, 743.

BALLYFERIS, a headland in the parish of St. Andrew's, co. Down, 4 m. SSE of Donaghadee, in N lat. 55° 33′, and W long. 5° 23′. At the end of it a reef of rocks, called the Long rock, stretches a good way into the sea; and S of it lies another called Scalmartin, which is overflowed by the tide.

BALLYFERMOT, a parish 3½ m. W by S of Dublin, co. Dublin. Area 1,183 acres. Pop. 340.

BALLYFOILE, or POLIPLICKE, a parish 3 m. S by W of the entrance of Cork harbour, co. Cork, Munster. Area 2,882 acres. Pop. in 1851, 790.

BALLYGAR, a village in the p. of Killereran, co. Galway, 3 m. NE of Ballinamore. Pop. 460.

BALLYGARTH, a parish on the coast of co. Meath, 4 m. NW by N of Balbriggan. Area 799 acres. Pop. in 1841, 165; in 1851, 87.

BALLYGAWLEY, a small market and post-town, in the parish of Errigal-Keerogue, co. Tyrone, on the road from Dublin to Londonderry, 3¾ m. NNW of Aughnacloy. The linen manufacture here engages attention; and a manufacture of gloves is in repute. Starbog spa is about 5 m. distant. Pop. 763.

BALLYGELLY, a basaltic cliff and headland in the parish of Carncastle, 4½ m. N by W of Larne, in co. Antrim. It consists of basaltic strata, incipiently columnar.

BALLYGIBBON, a parish 4 m. NE of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 3,294 acres. Pop. 793.

BALLYGOREY, a village in the p. of Portnascully, co. Kilkenny. Pop. in 1851, 162.

BALLYGORMAN, a village in the p. of Cloncha, co. Donegal. Pop. about 250.

BALLYGRIFFIN, a parish 3¼ m. W by N of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 2,862 acres. Pop. 759.

BALLYGUB (NEW), a village in the p. of Clonamery, co. Kilkenny. Pop. in 1851, 134.

BALLYGUNNER, a parish 1½ m. SW of Passage, co. Waterford. Area 2,266 acres. Pop. 656.

BALLYGURUM, or BALLYGORUM, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. W by S of New Ross. Area 1,924 acres. Pop. in 1841, 796; in 1851, 548.

BALLYHACK, a village in the p. of St. James and Dunbrody, co. Wexford, on the E shore of Waterford harbour, 5½ m. NW by N of Fethard. Pop. in 1841, 266; in 1851, 297.

BALLYHACKMORE, a village in the p. of Hollywood, co. Down. Pop. 126.

BALLYHAHILL, a village in the p. of Kilmoylan, co. Limerick. Pop. in 1851, 113.

BALLYHAISE, or BALLYHAYS, a small market-town in the p. of Castleterra, co. Cavan, on the Annalee river, 3 m. NNE of Cavan. Pop. 356.

BALLYHALBERT, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Down. Area 4,011 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,543. The v. is situated on the coast, 9 m. S by E of Donaghadee. Pop. 478.

BALLYHALE, a village in the parish of Derrynahinch, co. Kilkenny, 4 m. S of Thomastown. Pop. in 1841, 307; in 1851, 312.

BALLYHANE, or BALLYHEAN, a parish 4½ m. SSW of Castlebar, co. Mayo. Area 7,674 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,032; in 1851, 1,987.

BALLYHAUNIS, a village or small market-town in the parishes of Annagh and Bekan, co. Mayo, 9 m. W of Castlerea. Pop. in 1851, 378.

BALLYHEA, or BALLYHAY, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. SSE of Charleville. Area 4,836 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,390; in 1851, 915.

BALLYHEIGUE, a promontory and a bay on the coast of co. Kerry. The promontory projects at the S side of the entrance of the Shannon; but is more commonly known under the name of Kerry-head. The bay commences at this promontory on the N, and extends to Tralee bay on the S. As the beach is flat, and W winds send up tremendous billows and breakers from the whole sweep of the Atlantic, no vessel driven by stress of weather into the bay can live; yet the N part of the bay is the deepest, and should be preferred by mariners who find themselves unable to steer N of Kerry head.—Also a parish on the coast of co. Kerry, extending along the N part of the bay just described, and about 4½ m. NW of Ardfert. It contains the villages of Ballyheigue, Drumgower, Commdeehy, and Tiershanaghan. Area 11,261 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,352.

BALLYHEOGUE, or BALLYHOGUE, a parish 5½ m. S by W of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. Area 4,270 acres. Pop. in 1841, 997; in 1851, 832.

BALLYHOOLEY, or AGHULTIE, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 5,253 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,337; in 1851, 1,520. The village stands on the l. bank of the Blackwater, 4 m. W by N of Fermoy. Pop. in 1851, 419.

BALLYHUSKARD, a parish 2½ m. SE by E of Enniscorthy, co. Wexford. It contains the villages of Ballaghkeen and Ballinamuddagh. Area 7,948 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,874; in 1851, 2,323.

BALLYINGLY, or BALLINGLY, a parish 6 m. SW by S of Taghmon, co. Wexford. Area 765 acres. Pop. in 1841, 221; in 1851, 212.

BALLYJAMESDUFF, a *quoad sacra* p. containing a town of the same name, in co. Cavan. Area 4,739 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,227.—The town of B. is 5 m. NW of Virginia. Pop. in 1851, 875.

BALLYKEAN, or KILLEIGHY, a parish in King's co., Leinster, 3 m. N by W of Portarlington. Area 12,912 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,915.

BALLYKELLY, a village in the p. of Tamlaght-Finlagan, co. Londonderry, 2½ m. SW of Newtown-Limavaddy. Pop. in 1851, 128.

BALLYKINE, a parish in co. Wicklow. Area 11,054 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,049. The highest ground has an alt. of 1,318 ft. The hamlets are Aughrim, Ballinaclash, and Macreddin.

BALLYKINLER, a parish 2 m. SE by S of Clough, co. Down. Area 2,039 acres. Pop. 566.

BALLYKNOCKAN, a village in the p. of Fennagh, co. Carlow. Pop. in 1851, 185.

BALLYLANEEN, a parish 11 m. W of Waterford, co. Waterford. It contains the village of Bonmahon, and part of the town of Kilmacthomas. Area 6,315 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,465.

BALLYLARKIN, a parish 1¾ m. SW of Freshford, co. Kilkenny. Area 1,394 acres. Pop. 201.

BALLYLEAGUE, a village in the p. of Clontuskert, co. Roscommon. It stands on the Shannon; and is connected by a bridge of 9 arches with Lanesborough. Pop. in 1851, 124.

BALLYLENNAN, a parish 7½ m. SW of Taghmon, co. Wexford. Area 2,493 acres. Pop. 666.

BALLYLIFFIN, a village in the p. of Clonmany, co. Donegal. It stands near the Atlantic, close to the island of Doagh, 4 m. W of Carn. Pop. 154.

BALLYLINAN, a village in the p. of Killeban, Queen's co., 3 m. SW of Athy. Pop. in 1851, 241.

BALLYLINCH, a parish in co. Kilkenny. Area 1,167 acres. Pop. in 1841, 319; in 1851, 229.

BALLYLINNEY, a parish 1½ m. S by W of Ballyclare, co. Antrim. Area 5,364 acres. Pop. 1,953.

BALLYLONGFORD, a town in the p. of Aghavallah, co. Kerry, 4 m. WSW of Tarbert. The town possesses some importance as a place of direct shipment for the produce of the neighbouring district. Pop. in 1841, 1,143; in 1851, 1,113.

BALLYLOUGHAUN, a village in the p. of St. Nicholas, co. Galway. Pop. in 1851, 130.

BALLYLOUGHLOE, a parish 4 m. NW of Moate-Grenogue. Area 13,577 acres. Pop. 3,330.

BALLYLOUGHNANE, a village in the p. of Lockeen, co. Tipperary. Pop. in 1851, 165.

BALLYMACARETT, a *quoad sacra* p., a townland, and a town, within the *quoad civilia* p. of Knockbreda, co. Down, on the r. bank of the river Lagan, directly opposite Belfast, and included within its parliamentary borough limits. Its superficial extent is 576 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,168; in 1851, 7,937.

BALLYMACART, a parish 6 m. S by E of Dungarvan, co. Waterford. Area 2,537 acres. Pop. 730.

BALLYMACARTHY, or BALLINASCARTHY, a village in the p. of Kilmaleda, co. Cork, 2½ m. NNE of Clonakilty. In its vicinity are very extensive corn-mills. Pop. in 1841, 154; in 1851, 100.

BALLYMACDUN, or BALLYMADUN, a parish in co. Dublin, 3 m. NNE of Ratoath. Area 3,438 acres. Pop. 414. The v. of B. is 13 m. N by W of Dublin.

BALLYMACELLIGOTT, a parish 4¾ m. ESE of Tralee, co. Kerry. Area 14,018 acres. Pop. 2,658.

BALLYMACHUGH, a parish in co. Cavan. Area 7,728 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,518; in 1851, 2,151. It lies 5½ m. NE of Granard.

BALLYMACKEAN, a village in the p. of Ringrone, co. Cork. Pop. in 1851, 197.

BALLYMACKEY, a parish 4½ m. E of Nenagh, co. Tipperary. Area 9,713 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,947.

BALLYMACODA, a village in co. Cork, in the p. of Kilmacdonogh. Pop. in 1851, 124.

BALLYMACORMACK, a parish 1½ m. S of Longford, co. Longford. Area 8,925 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,926; in 1851, 2,278.

BALLYMACWARD, a parish in co. Galway. Area 17,258 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,145.

BALLYMACWILLIAM, a parish 4 m. NW of Edenderry, King's co. Area 4,976 acres. Pop. 906.

BALLYMAGARVEY, a parish 6 m. S of Slane, co. Meath. Area 915 acres. Pop. in 1851, 51.

BALLYMAGAURAN, a hamlet in the p. of Templeport, co. Cavan, 4 m. NE of Ballinamore. Pop. in 1831, 89; in 1851, 126.

BALLYMAGIBBON, a hamlet in the p. of Cong, co. Mayo, 2½ m. NE of Cong.

BALLYMAGLASSON, a parish 4 m. S by W of Dunshaughlin, co. Meath. Area 3,476 acres. Pop. in 1841, 567; in 1851, 411.

BALLYMAGOOLY, a village in the p. of Rahan, co. Cork. Pop. in 1841, 212; in 1851, 91.

BALLYMAGORRY. See BALLINAGORRY.

BALLYMAHON, a market and post-town, partly in the parish of Noughaval, but chiefly in the parish of Shruel, co. Longford, 10 m. NW by N of Athlone, 10 m. SE of Lanesborough, and 53½ m. W by N of Dublin. Its site is the skirt of a gently sloping hill along the Inny, about 3 m. above the point of that river's inosculation with Lough Ree. It consists principally of one very spacious street. Its public buildings are a church with a steeple, a spacious Roman Catholic chapel, an indifferent old market-house, and a handsome bridge of five lofty and well-constructed arches. The Inny is navigable from B. to Loch Ree; and the Royal canal passes near it in the line extending from Dublin to Tarmonbarry. The May fair is much resorted to by graziers; and is reckoned the best fair for cattle in the central counties except the great fair of Ballinasloe. The current trade consists of the interchange of yarns, cloths, groceries, and miscellaneous articles for the produce of the field and the dairy. A series of small manufacture is conducted in linen frieze, linsey-woolsey, leather, shoes, nails, and gingerbread.—B. is said to have derived its name from the circumstance of Mahon, king of Thomond, the predecessor and elder brother of the celebrated Brian Boromh, having, in 960, obtained, in its vicinity, a victory over Feargal, the son of Ruarc, king of Connaught. Goldsmith the poet was educated in B. by Mr. Hughes, vicar of Shruel, and afterwards had much connection with the town and some of its inhabitants. "His description of the alehouse," says a writer, long and minutely acquainted with the locality, "may be considered as applicable to most of the habitations of the farmers in the neighbourhood of Lissoy and Ballymahon, where, until the late introduction of modern expensive habits, every parlour floor was sanded or flagged, had 'its bed by night, a chest of drawers by day,' and exhibited either on a chimney-board, or in an open cupboard, a parcel of broken or unbroken pieces of china, glass, or stained earthenware; while the walls were covered with gun-racks, fishing-tackle, and homely prints, among which latter ornaments, 'the twelve good rules, and royal game of goose,' always obtained a conspicuous place." Pop. in 1831, 1,081; in 1851, 1,025. Houses, 186.

BALLYMAKENNY, a parish 2½ m. N of Drogheda, co. Louth. Area 1,581 acres. Pop. 391.

BALLYMANNY, a parish 4½ m. E of Kildare, co. Kildare. Area 507 acres. Pop. in 1851, 186.

BALLYMARTIN, a parish in co. Antrim. It consists of a main body and a detached portion. Area of the Upper section, 2,421 acres; of the Lower section, 385. Pop. of the whole in 1851, 628.

BALLYMARTLE, a parish 4 m. N by E of Kinsale, co. Cork. Area 5,503 acres. Pop. 1,238.

BALLYMASCANLON, a parish 2 m. NE of Dundalk, in co. Louth. Area 15,997 acres. Pop. in 1841, 6,674; in 1851, 5,545.

BALLYMENA, a market and post-town in the p. of Kirkinriola, co. Antrim, on the Braid or Broad river, 7½ m. N by E of Randalstown, 2 m. above the confluence of the Braid and the Main. The general appearance of B. is that of an antiquated and irregular town in the process of transmutation into modern neatness of masonry, and combined spaciousness and order in street arrangement. The principal street is new, wide, and well-built. In its vicinity are 14 bleach-greens; and in the town itself a flax spinning-mill and a distillery. The linen trade is carried on extensively and with spirit; and sales in brown linen alone are said to average in amount £70,000 a-year. Pop. in 1851, 5,957; including the suburb of Henryville, 6,493.

BALLYMITTY, a parish 4½ m. S by W of Taghmon, co. Wexford. Area 1,365 acres. Pop. 378.

BALLYMODAN, or BALLYMOODAN, a parish in co. Cork, containing about three-fourths of the borough of Bandon, and also the v. of Roundhill. Area 8,090 acres. Pop. in 1851, 8,151.

BALLYMOE, a village in the p. of Drimtemple, in co. Galway, 4 m. S by E of Castlerea, on the r. bank of the Suck. Pop. in 1851, 286.

BALLYMONEY, a parish, partly in co. Londonderry, but chiefly in co. Antrim. The Dunluce section contains the town of Ballymoney, and the v. of Stranocum. Area 22,676 acres. Pop. 10,741.—Also a post and market-town, in the Dunluce section of the above parish, on a small tributary of the Bann, 3 m. ENE of its confluence with that river, 6½ m. SE

of Coleraine. It lies dispersedly over an area of about ¾ of a m. in length. Pop. in 1851, 2,578.

BALLYMONEY, or Crossenhare, a parish 7¾ m. SW by W of Bandon, co. Cork. It contains the village of Ballineau. Area 7,308 acres. Pop. 2,199.

BALLYMORE, a parish 2½ m. W of Broadway, co. Wexford. Area 2,525 acres. Pop. in 1851, 586.

BALLYMORE, or Ballymore-Eustace, a parish, containing a town of the same name, formerly in co. Dublin, now in co. Kildare. Area 4,203 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,675.—The town is pleasantly situated on the Liffey, 3½ m. SW of Blessington. A very handsome bridge here carries the highway across the Liffey.

BALLYMORE, or St. Owen's of Loughseudy, a parish, containing the greater part of a town of the same name, in co. Westmeath. Area 10,465 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,150.—The market and post-town of B., chiefly in the above parish, and partly in that of Killare, stands on the road between Athlone and Mullingar, 12 m. WSW of Mullingar. Pop. in 1851, 520. It is a long, irregular, ill-built town, remarkable only for some historical associations, and for its horse and cattle fairs.

BALLYMORE, or Tanderagee, a parish in co. Armagh. It contains the town of Tanderagee, the villages of Acton and Clare, and part of the town of Poyntzpass. Area 14,158 acres. Pop. 9,267.

BALLYMOREEN, or Ballymarreen, a parish 4 m. SE by S of Thurles, co. Tipperary. Area 3,846 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,203; in 1851, 707.

BALLYMOTE, a small town in the p. of Emlyfadd, co. Sligo, 2 m. E of the river Owenmore, 12 m. NW of Boyle. B.-castle, though a ruin, is very regular, and both handsome and strong. It forms a square upon a line of 150 ft.; 60 ft. high; and is flanked and quoined by towers 6 ft. thick in the wall, with a strong rampart and parapet all round. It was built in 1300 by Richard de Bourg, second Earl of Ulster. Pop. in 1841, 839; in 1851, 965.

BALLYMOYER, or Ballymyre, a parish 2½ m. NE of Newton-Hamilton, co. Armagh. Area 7,381 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,494. The linen manufacture is everywhere diffused throughout this p.; and substantial woollen fabrics are made for domestic use.

BALLYMURPHY, a village in the p. of St. Mullins, co. Carlow. Pop. in 1841, 158; in 1851, 126.

BALLYMURTAGH, a metalliferous mountain in the p. of Castle-Macadam, co. Wicklow. It is situated near the first "meeting of the waters," 4½ m. S of Rathdrum. It has an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, and abounds in rich copper-ore. About the middle of last century, copper-mines in the mountain were remuneratingly worked. In 1787, they were rented by the company of miners, who originally discovered the celebrated Parys mine in Anglesey; subsequently they were leased to the Hibernian Mining company; and now, and for a long series of years, they have been worked with success. In their vicinity are the copper-mines of Cronbane and other localities; and these, jointly with the mines of Ballymurtagh, are the most extensive of their class in Ireland.

BALLYN—For all names commencing thus, see Balein—

BALLYORGAN, a village in the p. of Kilflyn, co. Limerick. Pop. 262.

BALLYOUGHTERA, a parish in the vicinity of Castlemartyr, co. Cork. Area 4,532 acres. Pop. 1,200. *Ballyoughtera* literally signifies 'a town of braziers;' yet there is no copper-ore near this place, but iron-mines are almost everywhere round it.

BALLYOVEY, a parish 6½ m. NNW of Ballinrobe, co. Mayo. Area 27,622 acres; of which 6,602 acres are in Lough Mask, 1,177 acres in Lough Carra and 313 acres in other small lakes. Pop 3,073. The surface extends along the W side of Loughs Carra and Mask, forms the peninsula between them, and ascends the frontier glens, bogs, and mountains of Joyce-Country. Glenmask mountain on the S boundary, and Slieve-Bohaan on the W boundary, have altitudes of respectively 1,418 and 1,294 ft.

BALLYPHILIP, a parish, containing the town of Portaferry, in co. Down. Area 2,330 acres. Pop. 2,833.

BALLYPOREEN, a village in the p. of Templetenny, co. Tipperary, 3 m. SW of Clogheen. Pop. 586.

BALLYQUIN, a village in the p. of Cloghane, co. Kerry. Pop. 153.

BALLYQUINTIN, a headland in the p. of Witter, co. Down, forming the southern extremity of the peninsula of Little Ardes, and screening the NE side of the entrance of the strait leading up to Lough Strangford. The passage nearly opposite the headland is only about half an Irish mile wide, and is scoured by a tidal current of 6 knots an hour in both flood and ebb. Near the headland, and occasioned by a rock called the Ranting-wheel, is a kind of whirlpool, very dangerous to boats. Two lighthouses overlook the entrance of the strait, the one at Portaferry, South Rock, and the other at Ardglass.

BALLYRAGGET, or Donaghmore, a parish, containing the town of B., in co. Kilkenny. Area 5,270 acres. Pop. 2,016. The highest ground has an alt. of 879 ft.—The town of B. stands on the Nore, 4½ m. SW by W of Castlecomer. Pop. 1,170.

BALLYRAINE, a creek at the head of Lough Swilly, co. Donegal, Ulster. It runs up within a mile of Letterkenny, and forms the harbour of that town, and of some extent of circumjacent country. In 1835, the exports from it were estimated in value at £20,834.

BALLYROAN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in Queen's co., Leinster. Area 9,682 acres. Pop. 2,482. Cullinagh mountain, on the E border, has an alt. of 1,045 ft.; and a hill in the S has an alt. of 623 ft. The village is 4½ m. N of Ballinakill. The Kilkenny line of railway passes within 2 m.

BALLYROOSKY, a village in the p. of Clondavadock, co. Donegal. Pop. 262.

BALLYSADERE, or Ballasodare, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Sligo. Area 16,024 acres. Pop. 5,263. The highest ground is near the centre, and has an alt. of 602 ft. The Owenbeg, swollen into considerable volume by the confluence of the Arrow, leaps and tumbles over a long series of precipices and shelving rocks of various heights into the head of Ardnaglass harbour, and forms a most magnificent chain of cataracts. 'The town of the two cataracts,' aptly designates a seat of population on this superb piece of water scenery, and is the literal meaning of the name Ballysadere. A conspicuous feature in the seaward landscape, is the isolated and singularly outlined hill of Knocknara, at the entrance of Ardnaglass harbour, alt. 1,078 ft. —The v. or small town of B. stands at the head of Ardnaglass harbour, 3 m. SW of Sligo. Within a distance of 500 yards close to this village there are a succession of falls in this river amounting to 75 ft. These falls afford six sites for water-power mills on each side of the river.

BALLYSAX, a parish 2¾ m. SW of Kilcullenbridge, co. Kildare. Area 7,207 acres. Pop. 882.

BALLYSCADANE, a parish in co. Limerick, 8 m. SW of Tipperary. It contains the village of Garryspellane. Area 944 acres. Pop. 471.

BALLYSCULLION, a parish, partly in co. Antrim, but chiefly in co. Londonderry, 4 m. NE of Magherafelt. The Londonderry section contains the village of Bellaghy. Area 10,271 acres, exclusive of 2,479 acres of water and islands.

BALLYSCULLOGUE, or SCULLOGESTOWN, a parish 5 m. WSW of Kilcock, co. Kildare. Area 2,468 acres. Pop. 366.

BALLYSEEDY, a parish 4¼ m. SE of Tralee, co. Kerry. Area 3,489 acres. Pop. 889.

BALLYSHANNON, a post, market, and seaport town, and formerly a parliamentary borough, in the parishes of Kilbarron and Innismacsaint, co. Donegal. It stands on both sides of the Erne, immediately above that river's influx into Ballyshannon harbour, 4 m. WNW of Belleek, 11 m. SSW of Donegal, and 96 m. W by S of Belfast. The harbour is a creek of Donegal bay, about 600 yards long, and 350 yards broad, and looks right through the centre of the entrance of the bay into the open Atlantic. It is greatly exposed to W winds and to the tumultuous roll from the whole sweep of the ocean; and has only about 10 ft. of water in spring-tides. The southern or Innismacsaint section of the town, called the Purt, is aggregately a wretched suburb, and consists principally of an irregular street of poor dwellings, half-a-mile in length, running close to the river, and parallel with it to the head of the harbour. The N or Kilbarron side, or Ballyshannon proper, climbs the sides and crowns the summit of a hill. B. is favourably situated for trade; it occupies the position of the capital of a considerable extent of rich agricultural country; stands at the junction with the sea of a waterline which descends from a great distance inland, has very large lacustrine expansions, and communicates by still water navigation with a great portion of the north of Ireland; and it overlooks the grand seapath to America. But a cataract at the mouth of the Erne, which dissevers the navigation of the sea from that of the Fermanagh lakes, and especially the shallowness, the bars, and the open exposure of Ballyshannon harbour, are stubborn obstacles to prosperity. In 1835, the exports from the town consisted of 10,764 quarters of oats, valued at £11,130; and the imports consisted of coals, iron, stones, slate, oakbark, meal, and flour, sugar, tea, glass, earthenware, and other articles, and were valued at £9,524. With the exception of brewing, distilling, and salt-making, and of the ordinary operations of handicraft, the whole trade consists in the exchange of miscellaneous wares for agricultural produce. The salmon-fishery at the town lets for £1,000 a-year; and its produce is sent to the Liverpool and London markets. Area of the town 352 acres; of which 186 acres are in the Kilbarron section. Pop. in 1831, 3,775; in 1851, 3,697. Houses 661.

BALLYSHANNON, or BALLYSONNAN, a parish 4½ m. SW of Kilcullen-bridge, co. Kildare. Area 2,815 acres. Pop. 227.

BALLYSHEEHAN, a parish 3 m. N of Cashel, co. Tipperary. Area 9,216 acres. Pop. 1,688.

BALLYSHONBOY, or KILQUANE, a parish, partly in co. Cork, but chiefly in co. Limerick. Area of the Cork section 426 acres; of the Limerick section 2,350 acres. Pop. of the whole 629.

BALLYSPELLIN, a celebrated spa in the parish of Fartagh, 1¼ m. E of Johnstown, co. Kilkenny. It has long been in high repute, and is a favourite resort of invalids. "The spring," says the author of the Statistical Survey of the County, "rises out of a rock of brittle slate, consisting of ferruginous argilite. The hill immediately above is formed of the same materials. To the taste the water appears slightly acidulous, and when first taken up and held to the light, it is full of a number of minute bubbles, which soon rise and vanish." Its effects are said to resemble those of the waters of Pyrmont, and the Groisbeck spring at Spa.

BALLYSPILLANE, a parish 8½ m. SE by S of Rathcormack, co. Cork. Area 2,088 acres. Pop. 416.

BALLYSUMAGHAN, a parish in co. Sligo, 4½ m. SW of Dromahaire. Area 4,217 acres. Pop. 1,225.

BALLYTANKARD. See TANKARDSTOWN.

BALLYTARSNEY, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 6½ m. SE by E of Carrick-on-Suir. Area 896 acres. Pop. 214.

BALLYTEIGUE, or BALLINTEAGUE, a bay in co. Wexford, between Hook lighthouse on the W, and Ballyteigue-head on the E. It measures about 14 m. across the entrance, and indents the land, nearly in the form of the segment of a circle, to the extent of about 4 m. The Little and the Great Saltee islands lie from 2¾ to 5 m. S of the E side of its entrance; and various islets and rocks lie between these islands and the mainland.

BALLYTIVNAN, a village in the parish of Calry, co. Sligo.

BALLYTOBIN, or BALLINTOBIN, a parish 4 m. SE of Callan, co. Kilkenny. Area 2,394 acres. Pop. 546.

BALLYTORE, a small town in the parish of Timolin, co. Kildare, 5 m. NNE of Castle-Dermot, in a fertile valley watered by the rivulet Griese. The town is remarkable for neatness, cleanliness, and order. Quakers are its chief inhabitants, and carry on several branches of manufacture. Edmund Burke received here the early part of his education under the celebrated Quaker Abraham Sheckelton.

BALLYTRAIN, or BELLATRAIN, a village in the parish of Aughnamullen, co. Monaghan.

BALLYTROLEEN, a village in the parish of Ballinaboy, co. Cork.

BALLYTRUSTIN, a parish in Little Ardes, 1¼ m. SE of Portaferry, co. Down. Area 1,681 acres. Pop. in 1841, 754; in 1851, 628.

BALLYVALDEN, a parish 4 m. ESE of Oulart, co. Wexford. It contains part of the village of Blackwater. Area 3,911 acres. Pop. 1,359.

BALLYVALEW, or BALLYVALLOO, a parish 6 m. NNE of Wexford, co. Wexford. Area 1,891 acres. Pop. in 1841, 822; in 1851, 704.

BALLYVARY, a village in the parish of Kildacomogue, co. Mayo, 6 m. NE of Castlebar. Pop. 116.

BALLYVAUGHAN, a fishing-village in the parish of Dromcreehy, co. Clare, at the head of Ballyvaughan bay, 4½ m. ESE of Black Head promontory.

BALLYVINNY, or KILLASPIGMULLANE, a parish 4 m. S by W of Rathcormack, co. Cork. Area 1,852 acres. Pop. in 1841, 569; in 1851, 332.

BALLYVOR, or BALLIVOR, a village in the parish of Killaconnigan, co. Meath, 6 m. W by S of Trim. Pop. in 1841, 158; in 1851, 172.

BALLYVOURNEY, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Cork. Area 26,603 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,006. The v. of B. is romantically situated on an eminence which overhangs the S bank of the Sullane, 7½ m. W of Macroom.

BALLYWALTER, or WHITECHURCH, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in co. Down. Area 3,378 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,916; in 1851, 1,820. The village is situated on the coast, 3½ m. E by N of Greyabbey. Pop. in 1851, 820.

BALLYWILLIN, or MILTOWN, a parish, partly in co. Antrim, and partly in co. Londonderry, 3½ m. NNE of Coleraine. The Antrim section contains the v. of Portrush. Area 4,673 acres. Pop. 2,277.

BALMACLELLAN, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, stretching along the Urr, which forms its E boundary. Pop. in 1801, 554; in 1841, 1,134, of whom 113 were in the v. of B., 1½ m. NE of New Galloway; in 1851, 1,145.

BALMAGHIE, a parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, stretching along the water of Dee. Pop. in 1801, 969; in 1851, 1,217, of whom 243 were in the v. of Dee-bridge, and 275 in the v. of Lauriston.

BALME, or BELMA, a commune of Piedmont, in the prov. and 28 m. NW of Turin, on one of the head-streams of the Stura, and at the W base of the Cottian Alps. It is remarkable for, and derives its name from, a grotto, vernacularly *balme*, containing a chapel dedicated to Notre-Dame-de-la-Balme.

BALME (COL DE), a gorge of the Pennine Alps, at the base of the mountain of the same name, extending from the source of the Arve, in Valais, to the valley of Chamouni in Savoy. It forms one of the principal passes of the Alps, and at its highest alt. of 3,000 ft. above the subjacent valley of Chamouni, and 6,400 ft. above sea-level, commands a magnificent view of Mont Blanc on the W, which is seen in profile from its summit to its base, and of the adjacent aiguilles and valleys. To the N of the Col, is the glacier of Trient, and to the SW that of La Tour.

BALME (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Isere, and cant. of Crimieu, 23 m. NNW of La Tour-du-Pin, near the Rhone. Pop. 644.

BALMECEDA, or VALMECEDA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, romantically situated on the banks of the Salcedon, on the high road from Castro to Burgos, at the foot of the Sierra d'Orduna. Pop. 1,384.

BALMER, a town of Hindostan, in Jodpore, 55 m. W of Balotra. It contains about 600 houses.

BALMERINO, a parish in Fifeshire, stretching along the frith of Tay. Area 3,346 acres. Pop. in 1851, 945, of whom 62 were in the v. of B.

BALMORAL, a picturesque locality in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire, 55 m. from Aberdeen, and 22 m. from Aviemore, recently selected as a private summer-residence for the Queen of England. The noble river and the linn of Dee, and the mountains Lochnagar and Ben Macdui are in the immediate neighbourhood.

BALMUCCIA, a town of Piedmont, 5 m. W of Varallo, and 25 m. NNE of Ivrea, on the l. bank of the Sesia.

BALNAHUAIGH, an islet of Argyleshire, in the p. of Jura, lying midway between Lunga and Eisdale. It is a slate rock about 1 mile in circumf.

BALONNE, a river of North Australia, which falls by two channels into the Darling.

BALOOCHISTAN. See BELUCHISTAN.

BALOTRA, a town of Hindostan, in Jodpore, on the Loni, 63 m. SW of Jodpore. It contains about 1,300 houses.

BALOUDION. See BALUDIN.

BALQUHIDDER, a large parish in Perthshire, upwards of 20 m. in length from NE to SW. The writer of the first statistical account of this p. claims the south part of Ben More as in this parish, and estimates its height at 3,903 ft. above sea-level; also the western side of Ben Voirlich, to which he assigns an alt. of 3,300 ft. More recent admeasurements estimate the alt. of Ben More at 3,819 ft.; and Ben Voirlich at 3,180 ft. A little to the S of Ben More is Binean, or 'the Mountain of Birds,' which has a nearly equal elevation. To the SW of Binean is Ben Chroan, or Stuich a Chroan, 3,171 ft.; and to the SE of Ben Chroan are Stobdune and Ben Choan. All these are very lofty mountains; but we have not admeasurements of their respective heights. The principal roads which intersect this parish are that from Callander, by Loch Lubnaig, to Lochearnhead, and through Glen Ogle to Tyndrum; and that from Lochearnhead to Balquhidder. Glen Ogle is a narrow pass hemmed in for several miles on both sides by very lofty and precipitous rocks. Glen Ample is a narrow deep ravine on the eastern skirts of the parish, intersected by a rapid mountain-torrent called the Ample, which flows N into Loch Earn. The vale of Balquhidder, and its two fine lochs, present some very beautiful scenery, and is rife with traditions of Rob Roy, many of whose exploits were performed here; and whose ashes rest in the little churchyard of Balquhidder. This village is 12 m. distant from Callander. Pop. of the parish, in 1801, 1,377; in 1831, 1,049; in 1851, 871. Besides the v. of B., this parish contains the village of Lochearnhead, pop. 46; and of Strathyre, pop. 135.

BALRAHAN, or BALRAIN, a parish in co. Kildare, 3 m. S by W of Maynooth. Area 3,374 acres. Pop. 412.

BALROTHERY, or BALRUDDERY, a parish in co. Dublin. It contains the town and chapelry of Balbriggan, and the village of Balrothery. Area 6,885 acres. Pop. 3,864.

BALS, a river of Norway, in the dio. of Norland, and bail. of Finmark, which falls into the Balsfiord in N lat. 19° 15′.

BALSALL, or TEMPLE-BALSALL, a chapelry in the p. of Hampden-in-Arden, Warwickshire, 10 m. NNW of Warwick. Pop. 1,102.

BALSAM, a lake of Upper Canada, in the dist. of Newcastle, and co. of Durham, to the E of and connected with Sturgeon lake.

BALSANO BAY, an indentation of the N coast of Hayti, in N lat. 19° 40′, and W long. 70° 15′.

BALSAPINTADO, or BELSAPENTADO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia, 10 m. NW of Carthagena.

BALSAR, a town of Quito, in the prov. and 80 m. N of Guayaquil, on the r. bank of the Daule. The adjacent territory is fertile, producing cocoa, sugar, tobacco, and cotton.

BALSAS, a town of Peru, in the dist. of Truxillo, 30 m. WSW of Chachapoyas, on the r. bank of the Maranon.—Also a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranham, which rises in the district of Mangabeiras, and running in a generally ENE direction, unites with the Parnaiba in S lat. 7° 10′.—Also a river of Mexico, rising on the eastern confines of the prov. of Mexico, and flowing SSW to about the 18th parallel, where it turns to the W, and crossing the prov. receives near Cayuca the river Zitaquaro on its r. bank, from which point it flows in a SSW direction to the Pacific ocean, which it enters at Zacatula.

BALSCADDAN, a parish in co. Dublin, containing a v. of the same name, 2 m. W by N of Balbriggan. Area 3,948 acres. Pop. 892.

BALSCOTT, a hamlet in the p. of Wroxton, Oxfordshire, 4½ m. W by N of Banbury. Area 550 acres. Pop. 216.

BALSHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 9 m. SSE of Cambridge. Area 4,402 acres. Pop. 1,352.

BALSOON, a parish in co. Meath, 5 m. ENE of Trim. Area 1,269 acres. Pop. 336.

BALSORA. See BASSORA.

BALSORANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, at the foot of Mount Accerella, on the Tibreno river. Pop. 1,200.

BALSOVER. See BOLSOVER.

BALSTALL, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Solothurn, 9 m. NE of Solothurn. Pop, 800.

BALTA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 21 m. S of Ogopol, on the Kodoma river, a tributary of the Bug, in N lat. 47° 56′. Pop. in 1853, 12,619.—Also an islet of Scotland, E of Unst, in the Shetland group, in N lat. 60° 41′. Balta sound, between Balta and Unst, is a bay 2 m. in length, and about half-a-mile broad, so completely shut in by the island of B. that, seen from a distance, it resembles a lake. Both sides of this bay are in a state of high cultivation. The islet is wholly composed of diallage rock, and its cliffs are peculiarly rugged. It formed the N point of the arc of the meridian measured by Roy and Mudge.

BALTERLEY, a township in the p. of Barthomley, in Staffordshire. Area 1,020 acres. Pop. 316.

BALTI. See BULTI.

BALTIC, or EASTERN SEA, next to the Mediterranean, the most important of the inland seas of Europe. Though it does not appear that the Baltic was ever visited by the Romans, it is mentioned under various names by several of their writers, as a place, of whose existence, at least, they were perfectly aware. It is the *Venedicus Sinus* of Ptolemy; the *Mare Suevicum* of Tacitus; and the *Sinus Codanus* of Pliny. In the countries which bound it, its ancient name was *Variatzkoïè Morè*, or 'the sea of Variaghi.' The modern Russians call it *Baltiskoè Morè*, and the Swedes, *Oster Sjöw*. The length of the Baltic from SW to NE, or from Swinemünde, at the entrance of the Stettiner-haff to Torneo, is 770 geographical miles: and it is in general about 120 m. broad, but in some places it spreads to the breadth of 150 m., and between Karlscrona and Memel it is 180 m. Its depth, as far as the parallel of Memel, does not exceed 50 fathoms. To the W of Bornholm it does not reach 50 fath.; but in its more northern parts it deepens to 100 and 120 fath. It is of very irregular figure; and comprises an area of about 125,000 geog. sq. m.

The Baltic opens from the German sea between 57° and 59° N lat., or the N coast of Jutland, and the S coast of Norway, by a gulf pointing NE, called the Sleeve or Skager-Rack, which extends rather more than 150 m. from the Naze of Norway to the coast of Sweden, and is in average width about 70 m. It next passes several degrees S, in what is called the Cattegat, to the SE of which is the sound of Elsinore, a narrow strait, about 3 m. in breadth, between the coast of Sweden and the island of Zealand. This is the general passage for ships going from the North sea into the Baltic; and a toll is here paid, by way of courtesy, to the crown of Denmark, which, in return, erects lighthouses, and keeps them in proper repair. After passing Zealand, this sea spreads widely to the NE, and at last branches out into the two extensive gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; the former of which stretches N as far as Torneo, within a few degrees of the Arctic circle, 350 m., with a mean breadth of 100 m.; while the latter extends 200 m. in a direction almost due E, till within a short distance of Lake Ladoga, with a mean breadth of 70 m. Both these gulfs are either covered or much impeded with ice during four or five months of the year. History informs us, indeed, that even the whole of the B. has been, at various times, completely frozen over. In 1333, travellers passed on the ice from Lubec to Prussia and Denmark, and tents were erected at certain intervals for their accommodation. The same phenomenon occurred in the years 1399, 1423, 1459, and 1533; in 1709, and 1740, the frosts were also remarkably severe, though the ice was by no means so general or so strong as in the other instances mentioned. These facts serve, with many others, to confirm a favourite theory of modern naturalists,—that the rigour of the seasons in the northern countries of Europe was formerly much greater than at present.

*Supposed change of level.*] Above a hundred years ago the Swedish naturalist Celsius declared his opinion that the level of the waters, both of the B. and the ocean, were suffering a gradual depression. In confirmation of this phenomenon, Celsius appealed to several distinct classes of proofs: 1st, The testimony of the inhabitants on the N shores of the gulf of Bothnia, that towns formerly sea-ports were then far inland, and that the sea was still constantly leaving dry new tracts of land along its borders. 2dly, The testimony of the same inhabitants, that various insulated rocks in the gulf of Bothnia, and on some parts of the eastern shores of Sweden, then rose higher above the level of the sea than they remembered them to have done in their youth. 3dly, That marks had been cut on the fixed rocks on the shore some thirty years or more before, to point out the level at which the waters of the B. formerly stood when not raised by the winds to an unusual height, and that these marks already indicated a sinking of the water. On the whole, Celsius concluded that the rate of depression amounted to 3 or 4 ft. in a hundred years. To this conclusion it was objected, that there were many parts of the B. where the level of the sea had not fallen, as could be proved by ancient pines and castles standing close to the water's edge, and other natural and artificial monuments. It was further remarked that the new accessions of land were chiefly where rivers entered the sea, and where new sedimentary deposits were forming; and that the marks were not to be depended upon, because the level of the sea fluctuated in consequence of the action of the wind. Von Buch, in the course of his tour in Sweden and Norway, about forty years ago, found at several places on the W shores of Scandinavia, deposits of sand and mud containing numerous shells referable to species now living in the neighbouring ocean. From this circumstance, and from accounts which he received from inhabitants of the coasts of the Bothnian gulf, he inferred that Celsius was correct in regard to a gradual change of relative level. As the sea cannot sink in one place without falling every where, Von Buch concluded that certain parts of Sweden and Finland were slowly and insensibly rising. Mr. Lyell, together with Von Hoff and others, still continued to entertain doubts with regard to the reality of this phenomenon, partly on grounds stated by former writers, and above enumerated, partly because Sweden and Norway have been, within the times of history, very free from violent earthquakes, and because the elevation was said to take place not suddenly and by starts, according to the analogy of the intermittent action of earthquakes and volcanoes, but slowly, constantly, and insensibly. Personal inspection, however, has led Mr. Lyell to adopt Von Buch's conclusion. Having visited some parts of the shores of the Bothnian gulf, between Stockholm and Gefle, and of the W coast of Sweden, between Uddevalla and Gothenburg, districts particularly alluded to by Celsius, he examined several of the marks cut by the Swedish pilots, under the direction of the Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1820, and found the level of the B. in calm weather several inches below the marks. He also found the level of the waters several feet below marks made seventy or a hundred years before. He obtained similar results on the side of the ocean; and found in both districts that the testimony of the inhabitants agreed exactly with that of their ancestors recorded by Celsius. Mr. Lyell also confirms the accounts given by Von Buch of the occurrence on the side of the ocean, of elevated beds of recent shells at various heights, from 10 to 200 ft., and also discovered deposits on the side of the Bothnian gulf, between Stockholm and Gefle, containing fossil-shells of the same species which now characterize the brackish waters of that sea. These occur at various elevations, from 1 to 100 ft., and sometimes reach 50 m. inland. The shells are partly marine and partly fluviatile; the marine species are identical with those now living in the ocean, but are dwarfish in size, and never attain the average dimensions of those which live in waters sufficiently salt to enable them to reach their full development. Upon the whole, Mr. Lyell believes that certain parts of Sweden are undergoing a gradual rise to the amount of 2 or 3 ft. in a century, while other parts visited by him, farther to the S, appear to experience no movement. [*Proceedings of the Brit. Assoc.*, 1834.]

The waves of the B. do not swell so high as in the ocean; but they are more dangerous and harassing to shipping, as they succeed each other with greater rapidity and impetuosity; while its small depth, amounting on an average from 15 to 20 fath., but in many places hardly half so much,—the shallowness of the Prussian shore,—the rugged nature of the Swedish coasts,—and the sudden and frequent changes of the wind,—render this sea formidable to navigators.—Amber is deposited by it on the shores of Courland and Prussia; and it appears that all the knowledge which the Romans possessed of the B., was obtained from their merchants who journeyed by land to its shores in search of amber.

*Specific gravity and saltness.*] The average quantity of salts held in solution by the waters of the ocean, says Professor T. Thomson, "amounts to about 1-27th of the weight of the water: that is to say, every 27 grains of sea-water contain one grain of these salts in solution. But this is very far from being the case with the water of the B. I took the sp. grav. of the sea-water of the frith of Forth,—of water taken up at Tunaberg on the coast of Södermanland, somewhat to the S of Stockholm,—of water taken up at the Sound,—and of water taken up off the Scaw point: the following were the results obtained. The sp. grav. were taken at the temperature of 60°.

| | Specific gravity. |
|---|---|
| Water from the frith of Forth, | 1·02900 |
| Water from the Baltic off Tunaberg, | 1·00476 |
| Water from the Sound, | 1·00701 |
| Water off the Scaw point, | 1·02037 |

"We see from the above table that the sp. grav. is least at Tunaberg, and that it gradually increases as we proceed towards the ocean. But even off the Scaw the sp. grav. is greatly inferior to that of the water in the frith of Forth, which I conceive to be the same with that of the German sea and of the Atlantic ocean in general. There is one circumstance, however, which I ought to mention. The water at Tunaberg, and at the Sound, was taken from the margin of the sea; for I had no means of going out to any distance from the shore. But as the places I pitched upon were far from the issue of any rivers, I conceive that this could not make any sensible difference. Besides, in both places, I had it in my power to go to the extremity of a pretty long pier, so that the water in both cases was in fact taken up at least 100 yards from the shore. The only other experiments made on the sp. grav. of the B., which I have had an opportunity of seeing, are those of Wilke, and as he does not tell us from what part of that sea his water was taken, they do not lead to any satisfactory conclusions. But it is probable, as he lived in Stockholm, that the part of the B. from which he drew his water would be as far N as that capital. He found that the sp. grav. was much influenced by the direction of the wind. The following are the results which he obtained:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wind at E. | 1·0039 |
| Wind at W. | 1·0067 |
| Storm at W. | 1·0118 |
| Wind at NW. | 1·0098 |

"From the great effect of the wind, one would be tempted to suspect that the place of the B. from which he took the water that he examined was pretty far to the S; but that does not agree with the first specific gravity which he found, and which is lower than that of the water taken up by me at Tunaberg. It is proper to state that I took up the water which I examined in calm weather, and there had been no violent winds for at least a month. So that I consider the results which I obtained, as yielding a pretty fair mean of the contents of the B. at the different places examined.

"One thousand grains of each of these waters were evaporated to dryness at a temperature which never exceeded 180°, and the dry residue was kept for eight hours in the temp. of about 200°, by means of a steam-bath, and then weighed. The weights of the salt furnished by each specimen are as under:

| | Weight of salt. |
|---|---|
| Water of the frith of Forth, | 36·6 |
| Water from Tunaberg, | 7·4 |
| Water from the Sound, | 11·2 |
| Water from the Scaw, | 32·0 |

"From this table we see that the B. at Tunaberg scarcely contains one-fifth part of the saline contents of the ocean which surrounds Great Britain. The water at the Sound contains rather less than one third; and the difference between the water of the ocean and that at the Scaw, though less, is still very considerable. If we reckon the salt contained in the B., at Tunaberg, 1, the following table exhibits the relative proportion of salt contained in the water taken up at other places:

| | |
|---|---|
| Water from Tunaberg, | 1·000 |
| Water from the Sound, | 1·513 |
| Water from the Scaw, | 4·324 |
| Water from the frith of Forth, | 4·945 |

"The water at Tunaberg tastes slightly brackish, but is so little so that it may be drunk without much inconvenience. And I have been told by the sailors that they commonly use the water of the Baltic for their food. The water at the Sound is perceptibly salter, but still not disagreeably so. But the water off the Scaw tastes as salt as the water of the ocean itself. I analyzed a quantity of the salt obtained from the water taken up off the Scaw, by methods well known to chemists, and which it is unnecessary to detail here. The following was the result which I obtained. It may be considered as exhibiting the constituents of sea-water in general, for I presume it will hardly be doubted that the proportions are everywhere nearly the same:

| | |
|---|---|
| Common salt, | 55·7 |
| Sulphate of magnesia, | 25·0 |
| Muriate of magnesia, | 19·3 |
| | 100·0 |

"I have reason to believe that there exists likewise in sea-water a portion of sulphate of soda. I have not indeed been able to separate any such salt; but I find always a surplus of sulphuric acid which must be united to some alkaline body. Sulphate of lime is likewise present, but in so small a quantity, that in a general view of this kind it may be omitted altogether. Thus the B. sea differs entirely in its constitution from the water of the ocean,—containing much less salt, and diminishing in saltness as we advance northward. If the same rate of diminution which I observed between the Sound and the Baltic, at Tunaberg, continue to the northern extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, the water at that part ought to be nearly as fresh as river water.

"To what are we to ascribe this striking difference between the saltness of the B. and of the ocean? Was it originally a lake of fresh water, and did the sea break in upon it? Even supposing this the case, one would have expected that long ere now the saltness of the ocean would have diffused itself equably through the whole of the B. That it has not done so affords a striking proof of the extreme slowness with which substances diffuse themselves through water by chemical affinity. It shows also that the waters of different seas keep much more completely separate than could have been anticipated. The distance between the Scaw and the Sound does not exceed 120 m., yet the difference in the proportion of salt is enormous; the one containing nearly three times as much salt as the other. The striking difference between the saltness of various parts of the B., and between its saltness and that of the ocean, is rather hostile to the opinion of Dr. Halley, who conceived that all the salt in the sea has been originally carried into it by rivers, and left when that water was evaporated. According to this theory the sea was originally fresh, and it is becoming salter and salter every day. But if we consider the great difference between the saltness of neighbouring seas, and the different kind of saline ingredients which exist in some seas, as the Dead sea,—we can hardly subscribe to the accuracy of this opinion. Neither is it likely that the sea was salt from the beginning, otherwise it would be impossible to account for the difference in the quantity of salt which exists in various seas, as this difference does not depend upon climate. For it appears from accurate experiments made, that the ocean is as salt in very high N latitudes, as it is under the equator. The number of rivers running into the B. is considerable, and some of those that traverse the countries of Russia and Poland are of great size. The most probable opinion, though it is not satisfactory, is to derive the saltness of the ocean from beds of rock-salt deposited at its bottom. On such a supposition we could account for the difference in the saltness of different parts of the ocean by the greater or less abundance of these salt beds. But the subject, for want of accurate knowledge of the saltness of inland seas, is not yet ripe for discussion." [*Travels in Sweden.*]—The B. has a very perceptible current; and when the wind blows strong from the N, the water becomes so fresh as to be even fit for drinking or preparing meat. Even in the hottest summers the B. is cooler than any other sea. Though it has no regular tides, being almost entirely surrounded by land, yet when a strong W wind prevails for any considerable time, its natural outlet is effected, and a large accession of water is forced into it from the North sea: on such occasions, it rises on its coasts a little above its ordinary level, perhaps to the extent of 2 or 3 ft. The ebbing and flowing of the German ocean, though very weak, is said to co-operate with the B., so that traces of their effects may be perceived. Heavy gales of wind are frequent in the B., particularly in the gulf of Finland; and it abounds likewise with rocks and shelves which render its navigation extremely hazardous.

*Rivers.*] The basin of this sea, or the surface it drains, is of great extent. Not fewer than 250 streams flow into the Baltic, on this side of the Frozen ocean, of which the principal are the Düna, the Oder, the Vistula, the Rega, the Persante, and the Niemen. Of these the Oder and the Vistula convey to the B. the drainage of regions upwards of 300 m. direct distance from its shores; while the Düna and the Niemen extend nearly an equal distance on the E. Perhaps the entire basin of the B. may be taken roughly at 550,000 sq. m.

*Islands.*] The principal islands in this sea are Zealand, Rugen, Bornholm, Oland, Gothland, Dago, Œsel, Cronstadt, Hochland, Tytersaari, Savansaari, Penisaari, Seitsaari, Mohn, Falster, and Aland.

*Fishes.*] Though the B. is not distinguished by any great variety of fish, yet particular species are to be found in considerable quantities along some of its coasts. Of these, the most important are salmon, pike, lampreys, streamlings. The streamlings are a degenerate species of herring found on all the shores of the B., especially near Pernau, where they are sometimes taken in amazing quantities. The kyllo-streamling is a smaller and more delicate variety of that species, quite peculiar to these waters, and caught in great numbers in the autumnal season near Revel and Baltic-port. When pickelled, they make an excellent substitute for sardines and anchovies. The potted lampreys taken at Narva are equally delicate.

*Coasts.*] The B. washes the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, and Germany; and the productions of these countries form one of the most important branches of British commerce. The Russian ports in this sea—or more properly in the gulf of Finland—are Frederickshamm and Wyburg, in the gov. of Wyburg; Petersburg or Cronstadt, in the gov. of Petersburg; Narva, Revel, and Hapsal, in the gov. of Revel, to which Arensburg, in the island of Œsel, likewise belongs; Pernau, and Riga, in the gov. of Riga, and in the bay of the same name. During winter, navigation to these ports is closed; and, as that season approaches, the weather becomes very tempestuous. Revel, Pernau, Arensburg, Hapsal, and Baltic-port, are shut up by the ice in November or December; and are generally open again in February or March. Riga is blocked up in October or November, and opens either in March or April. Narva, Cronstadt, Wyburg, and Frederickshamm, shut in October or November, and open in April; but at Petersburg the ice sometimes continues firm till May. The safest anchoring-places are Rogervyk bay or Baltic-port, Revel-bay, Kasperwich under Hogland island, Aspo, and Sceskar. The coast is rocky and dangerous. All the ports, except Revel, are inconvenient and unsafe for loading and landing goods. By the annexation of Courland to the imperial dominions, Russia gained the ports of Windau and Liebau.—Prussia possesses a territory of nearly 500 m. on the shore of the B., which, in that extent, receives some of the finest navigable rivers in Europe. There are likewise some branches of the B. which indent the Prussian coasts, and are called *haffs*, or lakes. Of these the largest is the Kurish-haff, which runs directly SW from Memel, spreading to a considerable breadth, and penetrating within 60 m. of Königsberg. The Frische-haff forms a long lake between Königsberg and Elbing, and communicates with the sea at Pillau; it is also connected with Dantzic by the branches of the Vistula. There is another haff in Pomerania, formed by the islands of Usedom and Wollin, and communicating with the B. by three channels, the principal of which is Swinemunde. The principal Prussian ports on the Baltic are Memel, Pillau, and Dantzic. With these ports Britain carries on a considerable trade. Timber is the chief article of exportation from Memel; corn and timber are the staple articles of the Dantzic trade.—Mecklenburg, a duchy in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying betwixt the B. and the Elbe, has only two ports on the B.,—Rostock and Wismar.—Sweden extends along the whole W coast of the B., on both sides of the gulf of Bothnia, and along part of the N coast of the gulf of Finland. It commands, of course, a considerable proportion of the B. trade. Its principal ports on that sea are Stockholm, Gottenburg, and Stralsund.—Though but a small part of the Danish dominions lies upon the B., yet that part is by far the most interesting; and has acquired importance from commerce. The duchies of Holstein and Sleswick, with Zealand, and some smaller islands, nearly shut up the communication between the B. and the ocean; and all the trade of Europe passes through that small country. Copenhagen, the capital of Zealand, and of the Danish dominions, is by far the most considerable port in this interesting territory; and next to it, in importance, is Elsinore, on the Sound.

BALTIMORE, a county in the N part of the state of Maryland, U. S., watered by Gunpowder and Patapsco rivers. The surface is hilly but not mountainous. Area 700 sq. m. Pop. in 1830, 120,876; in 1840, 134,379, of whom 7,595 were slaves, and 21,453 free coloured; in 1850, 310,646.

BALTIMORE, the cap. of the above co., and the third city in respect of pop., and fifth in commerce, in the U. S., is situated on the N side of the Patapsco river, 14 m. above its entrance into Chesapeake bay, and 200 m. by ship-channel from the ocean, in N lat. 39° 17′ 12″, W long. 76° 37′ 30″. It is 40 m. NE of Washington; 97 m. SW of Philadelphia; and 183 m. SW of New York.

The city is pleasantly situated on slightly undulating ground, with commanding elevations on the N and E. As laid out, it includes 4 sq. m., and is built around a bay which sets up from the N side of the Patapsco. The streets are regular and spacious, and the houses are neat, most of them of brick. The harbour, which is very fine, consists of three parts. The entrance to it, between Fort M'Henry and the Lazaretto, is about 600 yds. wide, with 22 ft. of water. This depth is continued, with an increased width, for a mile and a quarter, to near Fell's point. Opposite Fell's point, the width is contracted to one-fourth of a mile. This is the entrance to the second harbour, and is about 12 ft. deep; but it widens above into an ellipse, a mile long, half a mile broad, and 15 ft. deep. The third or inner harbour has a depth of 10 ft., and penetrates to near the centre of the city. It is well defended by Fort M'Henry, at the entrance to the outer harbour, which was proved by a powerful attack that was made upon it and repulsed, in the last war with Great Britain. Jones' falls, a small stream from the N, divides the city into two parts, and over it are erected 3 stone bridges and 4 wooden ones. Vessels of 500 or 600 tons can lie at the wharfs near Fell's point; but those of 200 tons can come up to the town in the inner harbour. The amount of the tonnage of this port in 1840, was 76,022.—Among the public buildings, the City hall, in Holliday-street, a plain building, having a portico with massive pillars, is occupied by the city council and several offices. The Court house is a large and commodious building, and is appropriated to the city and county courts, with their connected offices. It is 145 ft. long, and 65 ft. wide, two stories high, and constructed of marble and brick. In front are several Tuscan columns, and the whole is surmounted by a cupola of an imposing appearance. There are six markets. The state penitentiary consists of three large buildings, besides workshops and some other buildings, and occupies four acres, containing gardens and walks surrounded by a stone wall 20 ft. high. The Roman Catholic cathedral is an imposing edifice, 190 ft. long, 177 ft. broad, and 107 ft. to the top of the dome. It has a very large organ. But the most imposing public structure is the Washington monument, at the intersection of Charles and Monument streets. Its base is 50 ft. square, and 20 ft. high; on which is a pedestal supporting a Doric column, 140 ft. high, on the top of which is a statue of Washington, 13 ft. high. The column is 20 ft. in diam. at the bottom, and 14 ft. at the top, and is ascended by a circular stair-case in the inside. The Battle-monument, erected in 1815, in commemoration of the successful defence of the city against an attack of the British in Sept. 1814, is 52 ft. high, including a statue on the top emblematical of the city. The names of those who fell in the battle are inscribed on the column in letters of gold.—B. is well supplied with pure and wholesome water. In several parts of the city are public springs or fountains, accessible to all the citizens. These fountains are enclosed by circular railings, and covered by small, open temples, consisting of columns supporting a dome. But a still more copious supply of water is obtained from an elevated part of Jones' falls, in an aqueduct half-a-mile long. The harbour is accessible through a great part of the year, though sometimes obstructed by ice.

The commerce of B. is great, for which it enjoys peculiar facilities. It possesses most of the trade of Maryland, much of that of Western Pennsylvania, and a portion of that of the Western states. In its shipping, it is the fifth city in the union. It is the greatest market for tobacco in the U. S., and the greatest flour-market in the world. The total value of the foreign merchandise imported in 1849 was 5,761,159 dols., of which 5,255,218 dols. was imported in American vessels, and 505,941 dols. under foreign flags. The foreign imports in 1853 were 6,390,678 dols. The exports of domestic produce in American vessels, in 1849, amounted to 7,049,725 dols., and in foreign vessels to 1,374,401 dols.; whilst the value of foreign merchandise exported under the American flag was 121,470 dols., and under foreign flags, 144,084 dols. The total value of the exports in 1853 was 7,906,459 dols. The total number of vessels which entered the port from foreign countries during 1849 was 496 = 112,502 tons, of which 359 vessels = 84,620 tons, were American. In 1853 the total arrivals were 1,963 vessels. The total registered tonnage in 1853 was 92,722 tons. The quantity of tobacco inspected during 1849 was 45,435 hhds., and the amount shipped during the year was 57,454 hhds.; in 1853 the amount was 60,627 hhds. The returns furnished by six cotton-factories in 1849 show that the number of bales received by them was 8,219, whilst the number of yds. turned out was 5,160,817. The real and personal property of the city was returned at 80,237,960 dols. for the year 1850: in 1849 it was 78,522,588 dols.; in 1848, 74,228,276 dols.; in 1847, 72,079,322 dols. Its manufactures are extensive, and greatly aided by the immense water-power supplied by the Jones's Falls and the Patapsco.—The B. and Port-Deposite railroad extends 36 m. to Havre de Grace; and there connects with a chain of railroads to Philadelphia, making the whole distance 95 m.—The Washington branch of the B. and Ohio railroad extends 38 m. to Washington city.—The B. and Ohio railroad connects the port with Wheeling, on the Ohio, and forms direct communication between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley.—The B. and Susquehanna railroad extends to York in Pennsylvania, and connects with a chain of railroads to Philadelphia and B.—There are lines of steam-packets to Philadelphia, to Charleston, and to Norfolk, and other packets to New York and to various points of the Atlantic coast.

The university of Maryland was incorporated in 1812, and the B. college has since been merged in it. It has an academical and scientific, a medical and a law department. The medical dep. has 6 professors and 65 students.—St. Mary's college is a flourishing Catholic institution; has 25 instructors and 160 students, and 12,000 vols. in its libraries.—The Maryland institute has for its object the diffusion of scientific and mechanical knowledge, by means of lectures and otherwise. It has a fine chemical laboratory, and a complete philosophical apparatus.—The Maryland academy of science and literature, located in the Athenæum buildings, which were erected for scientific purposes, has collections in the several departments of natural history, plaster casts, &c.—Other educational institutions are Asbury college, and several free schools, founded by donations from benevolent individuals. There is a number of public schools, some of which have fine buildings, and are well provided with all the means of instruction. In 1840, it had 4 colleges with 395 students, 50 academies and grammar schools, with 2,044 students; 63 common schools with 3,401 scholars; and 1,191 white persons over twenty, who could neither read nor write.—There were in the city in 1853, 112 churches, of which the Episcopalians had 13; the Roman Catholics 15; the Presbyterians 12; the Baptists 6; the Methodist Episcopal 34; the Lutherans 10; and there were various others. There were also 3 synagogues.—There are various benevolent institutions, among which are the hospital, the building of which cost 150,000 dols.; the almshouse, 375 ft. long,

with spacious grounds; several dispensaries and orphan-asylums, and some others. There are 2 theatres, a circus, and a museum, with some other places of amusement.—Baltimore was first laid out as a town in 1729, and in 1765 it contained but 50 houses. It received a charter as a city in 1797. Few towns in the U. S. have risen more rapidly; and its growth is of a substantial and permanent character.—The monthly mean temp. near B., calculated from 8 years' observation, from 1817 to 1824, was as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 30·875 | July | 75·25 |
| February | 33· | August | 74·66 |
| March | 39·25 | September | 66·6 |
| April | 52·12 | October | 54·875 |
| May | 60·6 | November | 44·33 |
| June | 70·875 | December | 38·75 |

The mean of all these observations is 52·94. During these 8 years the therm. sunk four times below zero. The pop. of B. in 1790 was 13,500; in 1800, 26,514; in 1810, 46,455; in 1820, 62,738; in 1830, 80,620; in 1840, 102,513; in 1850, 169,054.

BALTIMORE, an inlet of the sea, and a fine natural harbour, properly the estuary of the river Ilen, in co. Cork. It looks out upon an expanse of sea, which, over a distance of 7 m., is screened from W winds, and the swell of the Atlantic, by the islands of Cape Clear and Sherkin, and some intermediate rocks and islets; it enters by a strait or channel of about half-a-mile in breadth between a peninsula on the E and the island of Sherkin on the W; and its navigation is continued up the Ilen to Skibbereen, a distance of between 9 and 10 m. from the harbour's entrance, or of about 16½ m. from the extremity of Cape Clear, the most southerly ground in Ireland. The harbour is free from any bar or other obstruction; its bosom is a mazy series of watery straits and expansions, intersected with island and promontory, —almost a labyrinth of sounds, coves, islets, and headlands. Were the fisheries of B. harbour judiciously managed, they might prove an inexhaustible source of wealth and plenty. In 1830, these fisheries employed 4 decked vessels of aggregately 107 tons; 27 half-decked vessels of 445 tons; 50 open sail-boats, and 336 row-boats, manned by 2,367 hands. In 1835, the exports were estimated in value at £37,144, and the imports were valued at £17,767. The customs collected at this port in 1829 amounted to £982; in 1836, to £2,151; and in 1841 had sunk to £960. The port embraces Castletownsend, Glendore, and Ross; with Bantry creek and Berehaven.—The v. and port of B., formerly a parliamentary borough in the p. of Tullagh, stands on the E shore of Baltimore harbour, 2 m. above its entrance, 5 m. NE by N of the nearest part of Cape Clear island, and 174 m. SW by S of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1851, 189. The O'Driscol's, long notorious for daring practices of piracy, were for several centuries the proprietors and occupants of B.; and some vestiges of their castle at the place are still to be seen.

BALTINGLASS, a parish, partly in co. Carlow, but chiefly in co. Wicklow. Area 6,383 acres,—of which 234 acres are in the Carlow section, and 60 acres in the town of B. Pop. in 1831, 4,110; in 1851, 4,168. The main head-stream and several early affluents of the river Slaney, trot out from the upland ravines; and flow southward along a luxuriant, embellished, and picturesque valley in this p., past the cheerful manufacturing v. of Stratford-upon-Slaney. The post and market-town of B., formerly a parl. borough, in the above p., stands 6½ m. NW of Hacketstown, and 29½ m. SSW of Dublin. Excepting the operations of two bleachfields, and the business of the weekly markets, little manufacture or trade is carried on. Pop. in 1831, 1,670; in 1841, 1,928. The family of Eustace, or Fitz-Eustace, were created Viscounts B. in 1541; and the family of Stratford, afterwards Earls of Aldborough, were created Barons of B. in 1763.

BALTISKOI, Baltisch, or Baltic Port, formerly called Roggerswick, or Roghervik, a town and port of Russia, in the gov. of Esthonia, and dist. of Revel, on the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of the river Paddes, 25 m. WSW of Revel, in N lat. 59° 20′, E long. 24° 12′. Pop. 211. The port or bay is spacious; but, from its want of depth, incapable of receiving large vessels. Catherine II. conceived the plan of making this port the grand naval station of Russia in the Baltic; but insurmountable obstacles obliged her to renounce this idea.

BALTONSBOROUGH, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SE of Glastonbury. Area 2,472 acres. Pop. 760.

BALTOS, or Valtos, a small river of Greece, in the prov. of Acarnania, which takes its rise in the mountains to the E of the gulf of Arta, runs in a SSW direction, and, after uniting with the Voinikovo, falls into the Aspropotamo in N lat. 38° 43′.

BALTRAY, a village in the p. of Termonfeckan, co. Louth, on the N side of the Boyne. Pop. 432.

BALTRUM, a small island belonging to Hanover, near the N coast of E Friesland, in N lat. 53° 45′, E long. 7° 24′. It is 7 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth; and is low, and liable to inundation in high tides. Its inhabitants, about 100 in number, are chiefly fishermen.

BALTSHIK, or Baljik, a town of Bulgaria, on the Black sea, at the mouth of a small stream 18 m. NE of Varna. The *Tomi* of the Romans, famous as the place of exile of Ovid, is supposed to have been in the neighbourhood of this place.

BALTZ, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 30 m. NE of Frankfort.

BALU, or Bruze, an island of the Indian ocean, in the gulf of Martaban, separated by an arm of the Saluen from the coast of Pegu on the N, and of Siam on the E. It is about 20 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth. Its chief towns are Goalut and Kumakay.

BALUDIN, or Bulwudun, a town of Turkey in Asia, between Akshehr and Afium-Karahissar, on the N side of a great plain at the foot of the Emirdagh. There are numerous remains of the time of the Byzantine empire here.—*Leake.*

BALUFFI MOTTA. See Motta Baluffi.

BALUMBA, or Baulumba, a town of Hindostan, in the peninsula of Gujerat, near the embouchure of the Aji, in the gulf of Cutch.

BALUNDO. See Bailundo.

BALVAIG, a river of Perthshire, which, rising in the W skirts of Balquhidder p., flows ENE into Loch Doine, which it connects with Loch Voel, emerging from which it holds an E and then a S course to Loch Lubnaig, from the lower or S extremity of which it reissues, and flows SE to the Teith, which it joins at Bochastle, a little above Callander bridge.

BALVANJEITIE, a town of Hungary, on the Banat, SE of Pantschowa.

BALVANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, district of Potenza.

BALVE, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, on the Kunne river, 8 m. SW of Arensberg. Pop. 800.

BALWIERZISKI, a town of Poland, in the waivodship of Augustow, at the junction of the Pierszaka with the Niemen, 22 m. E of Marianpol. The environs are fertile. Pop. 1,300.

BALWUNT, or Belwunta, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, in the dist. and 13 m. S of Cuttack, on the delta of the Mahanuddy.

BALZAC, a commune of France, in the dep. and on the l. bank of the Charente, cant. of Angouleme.

Saffron in considerable quantities is cultivated in the environs. Pop. 1,000.

BALZAS. See Balsas.

BALZERS, a town in the principality of Liechtenstein, near the Rhine, and 5 m. N of Mayenfield.

BALZOLA, a town of Piedmont, prov. of Alessandria, 4 m. NNW of Casale. Pop. 2,000.

BALZORA, a fort and village of Hindostan, in Oude, 120 m. N of Lucknow.

BALZORANO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 10 m. SE of Civitella-Roveto. Pop. 1,200.

BAMANGWATO, a district of Eastern Africa, between the parallels of 22° and 23° S, at the sources of the Limpopo, and to the E of the Calahari desert.

BAMBA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Valladolid. In a valley in the vicinity is a thermal spring called Foncaldo.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 8 m. E of Zamora, on the l. bank of the Ojuelo, and near its junction with the Douro.—Also a town of Abyssinia, near the W bank of Lake Dembea, 50 m. SW of Gondar.

BAMBA, or Pemba, a district of Western Africa, the largest and richest in the kingdom of Congo, extending 120 m. along the coast of the Atlantic, from the Ambriz on the N, to the Luz on the S. It abounds in gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and salt. The inhabitants are reputed the bravest in Congo. They are governed by a *mani* or prince. The cap., of the same name, is situated on a tributary of the Ambriz or Birge, 35 m. from its embouchure.

BAMBAK, a district of Russia, in the gov. of Georgia, bounded on the N by the dist. of Somketia; on the E by that of Kazak; on the S by the dist. of Shuraguel; and on the W by the Persian prov. of Kars and Akalzik. It is intersected from W to E by a river of the same name, which takes its rise in the mountain-range which traverses the western portion of the district, winds to the NE, and uniting with the Gram and several other streams, falls into the Kur 30 m. SW of Tiflis.

BAMBAMANCA, a town of Peru, in the intendancy of Truxillo, 60 m. NW of Caxamarquilla.

BAMBAN POINT, a promontory of the island of Mindanao, in the Asiatic archipelago, forming the SE side of the entrance of Illana bay, in N lat. 6° 50′, E long. 124°.

BAMBANGLO, a town on the W coast of the island of Luzon, in the Asiatic archipelago, in N lat. 18° 40′, E long. 120° 40′.

BAMBARAH, or Bumbhora, a ruined town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Sinde, on a woody hill near the southern base of the Garra mountains, and 17 m. E of Tattah. It is supposed to have been the city called by the Persians Brahminabad, Mahaura, or Manhawer, and described as a flourishing Hindu capital in the 10th century.

BAMBARRA, a kingdom of Western Africa, in Sudan, bounded on the N by Ludamar and the Sahara; on the NE by Masina, and on the E by Jinbala, which territories separate it from Timbuctu; on the S by Baidu and Wassulo; and on the W by Manding and Kaarta. It stretches from 11° 55′ to 14° 30′ N lat.; and chiefly consists of a spacious and fertile plain traversed by the Niger. The SW portion of the territory is covered with ramifications of the great mountain-ranges of Kong; the other districts are generally level, and to a considerable extent fertile and well cultivated. It is intersected in a NE direction by the Joliba or Niger, which becomes navigable at Bammaku, the point where it enters B. In its course through B., it receives on the l. the Ba Bili, Ba-gai, or Frina; and on the r. the Bagoe or White river, which waters the SW region of the territory. The heat is very great, but not so intense as in some of the adjacent countries, and it is not generally insalubrious. The rainy season is from June to November, during which the prevailing winds are from the SW. At the commencement of the dry season the wind shifts to the NE.—The principal productions of the soil are rice, cassava, maize, millet, yams, and tobacco: neither the sugar-cane nor the coffee plant are known, and tropical fruits are but partially diffused. Cattle are scarce; but sheep and goats are numerous, and there is a good breed of horses. The woody banks of the rivers are infested with lions; and alligators exist in the rivers. Mines of gold and iron exist in some localities.—Although reputed to be inferior in industry to the Negroes of the Gold coast, the inhabitants of B., besides bestowing much attention upon agriculture, and cultivating cotton and indigo with success, have various manufactures of gold, iron, leather, and cotton. They make a species of beer from durrah and the lotus berries; and manufacture soap from the butter of the shea-tree, a species of bassia, which grows in great abundance. They also construct canoes by means of which they navigate the rivers of their territory. Their trade with the surrounding nations consists chiefly in slaves, gold from Bambuc, iron, cotton fabrics, ivory, shea-butter, and sometimes grain,—salt is their principal import.—The principal towns are Sego, the cap., with a pop. estimated by Park at 30,000, Sangsandi or Sansanding, and Jenne. The two first are situated on the Joliba, and the last on the White river.—The natives of Bambarra are Negroes of the Mandingo family, and speak a dialect of the language of that race. Fetichism is the religion of the state and of the mass of the people, but the Moors have established themselves in considerable numbers along the Joliba, and Mahommedanism is rapidly on the increase.—This kingdom, one of the most powerful and extensive of Nigritia, was almost entirely unknown to the Europeans previous to Park's discoveries, and our acquaintance with it is still extremely limited; but the pacific character of the inhabitants, and the favourable manner in which they have received overtures of friendly intercourse encourage the hope that its resources will ere long be made accessible to general commerce.—*Park.*—*Caillié.*

BAMBEAMOXIMA, a town of S Africa, in Benguela, near the l. bank of the Cutaco, 3 m. SE of Bihe.

BAMBECQUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Hond-schoote. Pop. 1,139.

BAMBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Maine, beautifully situated on the Regnitz, 3 m. below its junction with the Maine, and 25 m. W of Bayreuth. It is partially surrounded by walls and ditches, and is divided by the river—which here branches into four streams—into three districts, which are connected by two handsome bridges, and the higher parts of which rise amphitheatrally on the acclivities of the hills which bound the landscape on the E. The principal streets are long and of proportionate breadth, and are well-paved and lighted. The ditches, and, to some extent, the ramparts, have been converted into walks and gardens. The chief buildings are the cathedral, a handsome edifice with four towers, containing numerous monuments and paintings by the most eminent masters, rebuilt by Bishop Otho in the 11th cent.; the old imperial and episcopal palace, now a guard-house; the modern prince-episcopal palace, still unfinished; 16 churches, of which St. Martin's and St. James's—especially the former—are remarkable for the beauty and simplicity of their architecture; 15 chapels, several convents, the abbey of St. Michaelsberg, situated on the eminence from which it takes its name, and commanding a magnificent prospect, two colleges, with a library containing 52,000 vols., and

a rich collection of scarce manuscripts, a museum, a picture-gallery, &c. There are also a polytechnical school, a gymnasium, a lyceum, an ecclesiastical seminary, a normal school, a medical school, an hospital, a workhouse, a lazzaretto, &c. The town-hall, formerly a Carmelite convent, stands on an island of the Regnitz. The chief manufactures of B. are cloth, calico, leather, tobacco, porcelain, starch, sealing-wax, gloves, gold and silver plate, marble-ornaments, musical instruments, and carriages, &c. There are also oil, corn and tan mills, wine-presses, 4 printing establishments, and numerous breweries. Boat-building, and the cultivation of gardens and of nursery-grounds, form also important branches of the industry of this town. The commerce, which is extremely active, consists chiefly in grain, beer, fruit, liquorice of which 50,000 lbs. of local produce are annually exported, flowers, plants, and timber. The facilities for communication which its situation commands, enhanced as these now are by means of the canal between the Maine and the Danube, render this town one of the most important commercial entrepots in the kingdom. It has two annual fairs. B. is of considerable antiquity. Its university, founded in 1647, was suppressed in 1803. It is now the seat of a catholic archbishop, metropolitan of the dioceses of Eichstadt, Wurtzbourg, and Spire. Pop. in 1831, 18,600, of whom 16,820 were Catholics, 1,380 Protestants, and 400 Jews; in 1837, 4,388 families and 21,251 individuals.

The circle of Bamberg, situated in one of the richest and most beautiful districts of Central Germany, comprises an area of 164 sq. m. It is divided into two bailiwicks, and besides the town of the same name, contains 43 villages and hamlets, and a total pop. of 31,000. It was formerly a rich and populous principality, and constituted an independent bishopric founded in 1007. The latter was secularised by the prince-bishop Luneville; and in 1803 the former was assigned by a decree of the German empire to Bavaria.

BAMBERG, or New Baumberg, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 20 m. SW of Maynz, near the l. bank of the Appel.

BAMBIDERSTROFF, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Fauquemont. Pop. 969.

BAMBROUGH, or Bamborough, a ward and p. in Northumberland. The ward is bounded on the N by Islandshire; on the W by Glendale and Coquetdale wards; on the S by the Aln; and on the E by the German ocean. It is about 17 m. in length, and 8 m. in breadth, and consists principally of arable ground. It contains 7 parishes. Area in British statute acres 69,263. Pop. in 1831, 10,842; in 1851, 12,336. The ward comprises the p. of B., part of Belford, Ellingham, Embleton, Long Houghton, Howick, and Lesbury.—The p. of B. comprises the chapelries of Beadnell and Lucker, and the townships of Adderstone, Bambrough, Bambrough-castle, Bradford, Budle, Burton, Elford, Fleetham, Glororum, Hoppen, Mouson, Newham, Newstead, Outchester, Ratchwood, Shoston, Spindleston, North Sunderland, Swinhoe, Tughal, Warenton, and Warnford. Pop. in 1831, 3,949; in 1851, 4,545. Area 26,234 acres.—The village of B. is situated on the coast, 5 m. E by N of Belford. It was anciently a royal burgh and a market-town called Bebbanburg, and gave name to an extensive district called Bambroughshire, possessed of certain privileges now obsolete. Pop. in 1851, 416.

BAMBROUGH-CASTLE, a township in the p. and ward of Bambrough, 5 m. E of Belford; named from its vicinity to the celebrated castle of B., which stands on a high and rugged triangular rock of basalt, projecting into the sea, accessible only from the SE side, and rising 150 ft. above the water-mark. This castle and the manor belonging to it, on the forfeiture of Thomas Foster, in 1715, was purchased by his uncle Lord Crewe, bishop of Durham, and, with other considerable estates, left vested in trustees, to be applied to charitable uses. From the top of the tower, signals are made to the fishermen of Holy Island, when any vessel is discovered in distress. In the castle there are also an infirmary and dispensary, with a resident surgeon, and an extensive collection of theological books, founded by Lord Crewe's trustees, in 1778, and open to every respectable householder within 20 m. of B., and every clergyman of whatever denomination. Pop. in 1801, 60; in 1851, 50.

BAMBOS, or Bambus Berg, a mountain ridge in S Africa, to the NE of the dist. of Tarka, in S lat. 31° 25′, and E long. 26° 25′.

BAMBUK, a kingdom of W Africa, in Senegambia; bounded on the N by Kajaaga; on the NE by Kasson, from which, and from Logo-Bruko on the E, it is separated by the Senegal; on the S by Konkodu and Satadu; and on the W by Bondu, from which it is separated by the Faleme. It extends between 12° and 14° N lat., and between 8° and 11° W long. It is extremely mountainous; and is intersected in a N direction by numerous streams, tributaries of the Senegal. Its SW districts are watered by the Sanon-Kolez or Gold river, which unites with the Faleme 35 m. to the S of the confluence of that river with the Senegal. The higher summits are bare and arid, but the soil of the lower lands is of the richest description, producing maize, rice, millet, water-melons, leguminous plants, &c., and the richest varieties of tropical vegetation almost without the aid of culture. Cattle in immense numbers, horses, sheep, goats and camels are to be met with in all its districts, and elephants are common in the plains: but the most remarkable of the aboriginal animals of this territory are the white ass,—of which the inhabitants make a strict monopoly—the giraffe, and the white fox. Bees are also abundant. Iron, silver, lead, tin, and loadstone are amongst its mineral riches, but the staple produce of the kingdom is gold, the beds of which are perhaps the richest in the world. It is found in alluvial districts of Bakkow, Semayla, Hambia, and Hombadyria, and is separated from the earth with which it is commingled by washing. At Natakon 80 lbs. of alluvium yield an average produce of 144 grains; and at Semayla the deposit is considerably greater. Cotton fabrics, and a few other species of manufactures and salt, especially the latter, are the chief articles of import. The inhabitants of B., estimated at 60,000, belong to the great Mandingo family. The government is a limited monarchy, the chiefs of each village possessing an hereditary jurisdiction. The prevailing religion is Mahommedanism. A colony was early formed by the Portuguese in this territory, and for 300 years its existence remained unknown to the rest of Europe. It was ultimately exterminated by the natives. The chief town, of the same name, is situated near the source of the Gold river.

BAMBRUGGE, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 13 m. NW of Utrecht, on the Kromme-Amstel. Pop. 900.

BAMBUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, rising in the Sierra Alegre e Marcella, and flowing into the San Francisco, on the l. bank, after a NE course of about 80 m.

BAMBUHY (Anna do), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas Geraes, 80 m. WSW of Pitangui.

BAMEENY, Bomint, or Baniny, an island in the bay of Bengal, to the E of the embouchure of the Megna. It is about 12 m. in length and 5 m. in average breadth, and is very little raised above the

level of the tide, from the action of which, in conjunction with that of the mighty streams which unite in the Megna, it appears to have derived its existence. It has a salt manufactory in connection with the government agencies of Bulwa and Chittagong.

BAMFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Hathersage, co. of Derby, 4 m. N by W of Castleton, on a head-branch of the Derwent. Pop. in 1851, 323.—Also a township in the p. of Middleton, Lancashire, 3 m. W of Rochdale. Pop. with Birtle, 1,819.

BAMIAN, or BAMEEAN, an ancient town of Afghanistan, on the l. bank of the river of the same name, to the S of the Akrobat pass, 55 m. WNW of Cabul, in N lat. 34° 50′, E long. 67° 48′, at an alt. of 8,496 ft. above sea-level. This celebrated city, called the Thebes of the East, rises on the acclivities of an insulated mountain in a valley of the same name, and exhibits amidst its ruins numerous excavations in the rocky steeps. Of these—the temples and dwelling-places of its former inhabitants—12,000 were reckoned by Abul Fazel to exist in the district. They are scattered over both sides of the valley throughout an extent of 8 m.; and still form the residence of a great part of the pop. The hills here being formed of indurated clay and pebbles, are easily excavated; but the great extent of these excavations excites surprise. Some of them have no pretensions to architectural ornament, being mere square holes; but others are finished in the shape of a dome, and have a carved frieze below the point from which the cupola springs. But the most remarkable monuments of antiquity which they present, are two colossal figures, 50 cubits in height, cut in bold relief, erect in niches in the mountain's side. At a short distance is another of much smaller dimensions. By some they are supposed to be the productions of the 3d cent., during the dynasty of the Sassanides; according to others, they are relics of Bhuddism. They are all much mutilated; and numerous fragments of similar sculptures lie scattered in the locality. The town was taken in 1220, and destroyed by Jenghiz-Khan. It was rebuilt, but was subsequently deserted by its inhabitants. Several passes lead from the valley of B. across the Hindukush on the E, and the Paropamisan mountains on the W.

BAMIDU'NIAH [*i. e.* 'the Roof of the world'], a name given by the natives to that portion of the great Asiatic table-land of Pamir, where the Oxus has its fountain-head in the Sir-i-kol, a lake 14 m. long from E to W, by about 1 m. in average breadth, the W end of which Wood places in N lat. 37° 27′, E long. 73° 40′, and the alt. of which above sea-level he calculates at 15,600 ft.—*Journey to the Oxus.*

BAMINICHE, a town of Mexico, in the prov. of and near the l. bank of the Sonora, 30 m. SSW of Arispe.

BAMINWAS, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra, 58 m. from Jypur. It is situated on a steep and rocky eminence, which rises abruptly from the surrounding plain. It contains some Hindu temples; but the houses are generally poor and ill-built.

BAMMAKU, a town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the l. bank of the Niger, 135 m. SW of Sego. It possesses considerable commerce, especially in salt. The navigation of the river above this point is much impeded by rocks.

BAMORI, or BAMOUREE, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Delhi, on the northern confines of the Bareilly district, 25 m. SSW of Almora, with which it is connected by a magnificent road, carried at an alt. of 7,200 ft. over the summit of the Goggar mountain. B. is situated at the base of the Kumaon range, on the r. bank of the Kosee, in the great Jaul forest, at an alt. of 1,700 ft. above sea-level.

BAMPTON, a hundred or division of Oxfordshire, bounded by Chadlington hundred on the N; Wooton hundred on the E; Berkshire on the S; and Gloucestershire on the W. Area 48,188 acres. Pop. in 1851, 16,539.—Also a hundred in Collumpton division, Devonshire. Area 28,757 acres. Pop. 6,990.

BAMPTON, or BATHAMPTON, a market-town and p. in the co. of Devon, 161 m. W by S of London, and 6 m. N of Tiverton. It contains the hamlets of Petton and Shillingford. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of serge. The town was formerly a borough, and sent two members to parliament. It now votes in the election of a county-member for N Devon. Pop. in 1801, 1,364; in 1851, 2,102. Area 7,785 acres.

BAMPTON WITH WEALD, a parish in Oxfordshire, 6 m. NE of Farringdon in Berkshire. It comprises the market-town of Bampton, the chapelry of Shifford, and the hamlets of Aston with Cote, Chimney, and part of Bright-Hampton. Pop. with Weald, in 1801, 1,003; in 1851, 2,780. Area 8,750 acres.

BAMPTON, a parish and township in Westmoreland, 4 m. NW of Shap. It lies along the river Lowther, and stretches SE to Haweswater. Pop. in 1801, 600; in 1851, 533. Area 8,750 acres.

BAMPTON (KIRK), a parish in Cumberland, 6½ m. W of Carlisle. It comprises the townships of Kirk-Bampton, Little Bampton, and Oughterby. Pop. of the p. 546; of the t. 220. Area of p. 3,502 acres.

BAMPTON (LITTLE), a township in the above p., 5 m. N by E of Wigton. Pop. 212.

BAMPTON SHOAL AND ISLANDS, a crescent-shaped reef in the Coral sea, between the NE coast of Australia and New Caledonia, extending between 18° 45′ and 19° 30′ S lat., and between 158° 10′ and 158° 50′ E long.

BAMSARA, a mountain-pass in Gurwhal, in N lat. 30° 56′, E long. 78° 36′. Alt. 15,447 ft. above sea-level.

BAMUA, a town of Mexico in the prov. of Sonora, on the r. bank of the Sinaloa, 12 m. above its embouchure in the gulf of California, and 45 m. SW of the town of Sinaloa.

BAMUCHARS, a district of S Africa, in the territory of the Bichuanas, watered by the Kuruman or Kruman river. Its chief town is Patana.

BAN, or BANAL-MILITAR-GRANZE, an administrative subdivision of the Austrian empire, on the military frontiers of Croatia. It is divided into the Erster-Banal-regiment and the Zweiter-Banal-regiment. The former, occupied, as its name imports, by military colonists, has an area of 25·3 German, sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 56,193; and the latter, including the Petrinia community, and the Rostainicza community, an area of 24·7 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 59,767. The arable surface of the whole amounted to 176,056 jochs of 1·4 English acres each; the forests to 127,190 jochs.

BAN, or BANOVICS, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 15 m. SE of Trentschin, on a hill near one of the head-streams of the Neutra. It has an active commerce in wool, iron, and cattle, and has 9 annual fairs.

BAN-SUR-MEURTHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vosges, and cant. of Fraize. Pop. 1,765.

BAN-DE-LA ROCHE. See WALDRACH-IN-STEINTHAL.

BAN-DE-SAPT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. of Senones. Pop. 1,482.

BANABINHU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, rising in the Sierra de Boa-Vista, and flowing N to its confluence with the Jaguaribe, 3 m. below which the united streams join the Salgado.

BANAGANPILLY, a town of Hindostan, in the

Carnatic, in the ceded districts of Ballagaut, 40 m. ENE of Gooty, near the base of a low range of hills, which contains diamond-mines.

BANAGHER, a market and post-town, and formerly a parl. borough, in the p. of Reynagh, King's co., on the l. bank of the Shannon, 2 m. SSW of Shannon harbour, and 64 m. WSW of Dublin. The principal street is rather spacious, and not very irregular. The communication at B. between Central and Western Ireland, was anciently inferior in importance only to that at Athlone, and was guarded with similar vigilance, and placed under the surveillance of similar fortifications. The bridge, built in 1759, was 400 ft. long, and had 18 arches. A canal, for conveying vessels past a local obstacle in the river, commences immediately above the old bridge, on the Connaught side, and is spanned by an arch on a line continuous with that of the old bridge. A new bridge was finished in 1843, immediately below the old bridge. It consists of 6 elliptical arches of 60 ft. span, and a navigable opening of 40 ft.; with an iron swivel-bridge, 45 ft. span. The length from abutment to abutment, 480 ft.; water-way, 400 ft.; length of bridge and approaches, 1,380 ft. The old bridge has been removed; and the shoals in the river are now in process of removal; when this is effected the navigation will be open from Killaloe to the entrance of the Grand canal at Shannon harbour, a distance of 38 m. B. enjoys important and far-ramified facilities for trade: it is an advantageous commercial depot for a considerable extent of country on both sides of the Shannon; it commands the whole of that great river's navigation, downward to the sea, and upward to Lough Allen; and it stands at only 2 m. distance from the point where the Grand canal crosses the river, and affords an outlet to Ballinasloe on the W, and to Dublin and all intermediate places on the E. It, in consequence, conducts a considerable trade in the export of corn and other provisions; and is also celebrated for its horse and cattle fairs. Pop. in 1831, 2,636; in 1851, 1,846. Houses 348.—Also a parish in co. Londonderry. Area 32,475 acres. Pop. 5,036.

BANAI, a town of W. Africa, in the territory of Footatoro, 30 m. SE of Sedo.

BANAK. See BANJAK.

BANAL, or BANAUL, or BAMHAL, an elevated valley of Cashmere, 10 m. in length, extending into the inosculation of the Himalaya mountains, which forms the S boundary of Cashmere. It is watered by the Jelum, and is fertile and salubrious, but it is allowed to remain uncultivated, in order that it may afford no facilities of invasion to the neighbouring states. The village, of the same name, is 48 m. SE of the town of Cashmere.

BANALBUFAR, a town in the island of Majorca, 11 m. NW of Palma, on the summit of a steep and richly cultivated hill, the terraced acclivities of which are covered with vines and olives, and which contains marble quarries. Pop. 5,000.

BANAN, a district of Africa, on the r. bank of the Joliba, and extending far to the E. Its inhabitants are of the Mandingo race, and are Mahommedans. They possess numerous herds of oxen, sheep, and goats, and manufacture cotton-stuffs and woollen cloth. They make voyages to Jenné and to Timbuctu.—*Caillie.*

BANA'NA ISLANDS, a group of three islands on the W coast of Africa, at the SW extremity of the peninsula of Sierra Leone. They are all inhabited. The largest, named Banana, situated in N lat. 8° 8′, is about 4 m. long, and 4 m. broad, and is elevated and very fertile. The tides rise here at the equinox 9 or 10 ft. They are rendered famous by their connexion with the early history of the Rev. John Newton.

BANANAL, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santo Paulo, on the road between Rio Janeiro and Santo Paulo.—Also a village in the prov. of Rio Janeiro, in the district of Rezende.—Also a large island in the prov. of Goyaz, formed by two branches of the Araguay. Its S extremity lies in 12° 30′ S lat. It is covered with a vast forest, and has a large lake in the centre. The soil when cleared is extremely fertile.—Also a small river in the prov. of Santo Paulo, which flows into the Parahiba on the r. bank.

BANANAS, a river of Guatemala, in the prov. of Costa Rica, which falls into the Caribbean sea, in N lat. 9° 55′.

BANANEIRA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Cabo-Frio, which joins the Santo Joano, on the l. bank.—Also the third fall of the Guapore, in S lat. 12° 35′.

BANARA, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Laristan, 50 m. NW of Lar.

BANAS, a river of Asiatic Turkey, rising some hours to the NE of Bunarbashi, and, according to Arundell, flowing S to the Meander, in a course of 70 m.

BANASS. See BUNAS.

BANASSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lozere, cant. of Canourgue. Pop. 1,818.

BANAT, or BANAL, a name employed in Austrian topography to designate certain districts in Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia, which are placed under the superintendence of a *ban* or military regent.

BANAT OF TEMESVAR, an ancient prov. of Hungary, of which Temesvar was the cap., and which is now divided into the comitats of Torontal, Temesh, and Krassova, forming what is called the Hungarian Banat, which, with the German Banat, forms the Military frontier of Hungary on the side of Turkey. The emperor Ferdinand first quartered German troops in these districts of Croatia bordering on Styria, in order to protect Hungary against the incursions of the Turks. This garrison received numerous reinforcements of Servian and Croatian fugitives from Turkey, who received gifts of land on condition of acting as frontier-guards against the Turks. Every male is by birth a soldier, obliged to serve a certain time to learn his duties, and ever afterwards to hold himself ready at any moment to leave the plough or the loom for the sword and musket. Thus a formidable militia is maintained at little expense. These regiments are called Grenzer, from *grenze*, 'a frontier.' [*Elliot.*] In this way was first organized the military frontier of Styria, or the Croatian Banal or Banat already noticed. As the conquests of Austria extended in Hungary, this frontier line of military colonists was lengthened, until it finally extended round Transylvania in 1765-6, and was peopled by Usbecks, Croatians, Albanians, Macedonians, Servians, and Wallachians. To these have been added colonies of Italians, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Germans, Dalmatians, and Bulgarians. The principal nobility of the three comitats of the Hungarian Banat are of Servian or of Armenian origin. The area of this Banat, which stretches from the Karasch to the frontiers of the Siebenburgen, is about 103 German sq. m.; and the pop. may amount to 82,000. The Teutsch-Banat, or German Banat, lies to the SW of the former, between the Theiss and the Karasch. Its area is about 70 German sq. m. Pop. 94,000.

BANAT-GRANTZE, or BANAT-GENERALAT, a subdivision of Croatia, organized in 1696. It consists of two circles, known as the Deutsch and the Wallachisch regiments; and comprises an area of 174 Austrian sq. m., with 2 towns, and 179 villages; and a pop. in 1837 of 119,397.

BANAWARAM, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, 80 m. NW of Seringapatam. It is situated in a plain, and consists of about 500 houses and a mud fort.

BANBECULA. See BENBECULA.

BANBRIDGE, a market and post-town in the p. of Seapatrick, co. Down, on the l. bank of the Bann, 2 m. NE by N of Loughbrickland. Within the last few years B. has risen to considerable importance, and become the acknowledged metropolis of a comparatively extensive linen-manufacturing district. Pop. in 1831, 2,469; in 1851, 3,779. Houses 618.

BANBURY, a hundred in the northern part of the county of Oxford; bounded on the N and E by Northamptonshire; on the S and W by the hundred of Bloxham and by Warwickshire. Pop. in 1831, 11,449; in 1851, 9,874. Area 21,186 acres.

BANBURY, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the above hund., 69 m. NW of London; 12 m. NE of Chipping-Norton; on the great post-road from Aylesbury to Southam. The p. comprises the borough of B., and the hamlet of Neithrop. The town stands on the small river Charwell. One member is now returned to parliament by the parish of Banbury. The number of electors in 1837, was 371; in 1842-3, 393. The manufacture of horse-girths and plush, formerly a principal branch of employment here, has declined; but its fairs and large weekly markets attract a considerable amount of trade. B. formerly gave the title of Earl to the Knollys family, a claim to the succession of which has recently been advanced, but without success.—Pop. of the town, in 1851, 4,026; of the p., in 1851, 8,206. Pop. of the parl. borough, which is coterminous with the p., in 1841, 7,366. Near the town are several mineral wells; and the *pyrites aureus*, or golden-firestone, is frequently found here in digging wells.

BANCA, or BANKA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, separated by the straits of the same name from the NE coast of Sumatra. It lies between 1° 30′ and 3° 8′ N lat.; and between 105° 12′ and 106° 55′ E long.; presenting an extreme length of 140 m. from NW to SE, and an average breadth of 35 m. Its direction follows that of Sumatra and the Malayan peninsula; and its elevated parts have the same constitution as the great continental chain of Asia, being composed principally of granite, after which occurs a species of red iron-stone, extensively distributed in situations of secondary elevation. [*Horsefield.*] Groups of lofty hills are scattered over the surface. The Gunung-Marass, an isolated mountain which rises to the height of 2,617 ft. above sea-level, and the Gunung-Manum-Bling, or Monopijn, [alt. 1,556 ft.] in the W extremity of the island, form important landmarks in the navigation of the adjacent seas.—The principal rivers are the Jebus or Debus, and the Pyring, on the W coast; the Marawang on the E; and the Autun and Layang, which flow into Klabat or Tasse bay on the N. All the embouchures of these streams are barred with sand-banks, and the coasts are generally low. There are, however, several good harbours.—The soil is stony; but is generally well-watered and fertile. The forests abound with valuable species of wood, especially ebony; and abound in stags, wild boars, and a species of adder, the gall of which is said to be valued as a medicament by the Chinese. The climate is generally salubrious. The rainy season is from September to April; during the remainder of the year the SE monsoon blows. The principal production of the island is tin, which is found in all its alluvial districts, in deposits seldom exceeding 25 ft. in depth, lying between the veins of red iron-stone and the superincumbent granite elevations. The ore is the common oxide of tin; and in its original state is of a reddish brown colour. In 1853, the quantity of tin mined was 5,540 tons. It is exported chiefly to the markets of China and Hindostan, where it is preferred to the tin of Cornwall. Some authors say that the B. mines were discovered only about the year 1710 or 1712; but it is known that the Arabs carried it to China in the 9th cent. [*Asiat. Journ.* vol. ix.] Honey, wax, and edible birds' nests also form important articles of commerce. The pop. on 1st January 1856 amounted to 45,465, of whom 30,651 were natives, 14,391 Chinese, and 87 Europeans. The Orang Gunungs or aborigines are of a pacific disposition; but are indolent and averse from the arts of civilized life. The Chinese are chiefly miners. The Malays, who are the most numerous, inhabit the coasts, living in small prows, and subsisting by fishing.—In 1813 B. was ceded to the British by the sultan of Palembang, he, however, retaining its nominal sovereignty. In 1817 its possession was transferred to the Dutch. The principal town is Muntok, a Dutch settlement, in S lat. 2°, E long. 105° 15′.—*Stavorinus.—Staunton.—Marchand.*

BANCA, or BANKA, a small island in the Asiatic archipelago, near the NE extremity of the island of Celebes, from which it is separated by a narrow strait. It has a harbour on its southern coast. It produces cocoa nuts, and limes, and its shores abound with turtle and other varieties of fish.

BANCA, or BANKA (STRAITS OF), the channel which separates the island of the same name from Sumatra. It runs ESE and SSE, and is about 34 leagues in length, with a breadth varying from 4 to 7 leagues. It presents formidable difficulties to navigators from the number of shoals and reefs with which it is obstructed, and its inequality of depth, at some points not exceeding 4 fath. The tide rises and falls about 11 ft. At the southern extremity is the small islet of Lucepara.

BANCALAN, BANCALLAN, or BANKALAN, a town and fort of the island of Madura, in the Asiatic archipelago, situated in a pleasant, well-cultivated, and populous district, on the straits of Madura, in S lat. 7° 2′, and E long. 112° 45′. It is the capital of a small state of the same name.

BANCALAN, a small island of the Philippine group, near the S extremity of Palawan, in N lat. 8° 14′.

BANCALIS, or BANKALIS, an island in the straits of Malacca, separated by a narrow channel from the coast, and forming a section of Sumatra.

BANCAPUR, or BUNKAPUR, a district of Hindostan, formerly called Shahnur or Savanore, in the southern extremity of the prov. of Bejapur, and stretching along the northern bank of the Wurda and Tungabudra rivers. The chief towns are Savanore and Bunkapur about 6 m. apart, and the latter 43 m. SSE of Dharwar. It was formerly a place of considerable importance. Its fortifications were destroyed by Tippoo Saib.

BANCARO, a river of W Africa, which, after having watered the kingdom of Micoco, unites with the Congo or Zaire, of which it is supposed to be the principal branch, to the SE of Concobella. Its source is still unknown; but the general direction of its course is, on the authority of the natives, from the mountains of Nigritia.

BANCHORY-DAVINICK, a parish in the shires of Aberdeen and Kincardine, intersected by the Dee river, at the mouth of which it lies. The coast is bold and rocky, and has three small fishing-harbours, viz., Findon, Port Lethen, and Dounies. The Dee is crossed in this p. by a suspension bridge 305 ft. in length. Pop. in 1801, 1,557; in 1851, 3,078.

BANCHORY-TARNAN, a parish in Kincardineshire, bounded on the S by the Dee, which in this p. receives the Feugh. Pop. in 1801, 1,465; in 1841, 2,241, of whom 341 were in the v. of Arbeadie, and 66 in the v. of Bambury.

BANCOORAH, a district of Bengal, lying between the parallels of 22° 50′ and 23° 50′. Area 1,476 sq. m. Pop. 480,000. It is a level tract watered by the Hadji, the Damuda, and the Dalkissah. The town and civil station of B. is 98 m. WNW of Calcutta, in N lat. 23° 20′, E long. 87° 12′, on the Great road to Benares. It is situated in a beautiful and salubrious district, watered by the Dalkissah, at an elevation of 215 ft. above sea-level, and 105 m. from the nearest part of sea-coast. The average temp. observed here in 1827 was 78·46 at 10 A. M.; and 79·56 at noon. The total fall of rain in 1827 was 54·228 inches; in 1828, 35·515 inches. The town is of recent origin, and is still of small extent.

BANCULIN, a group of rocky islets in the Philippine group, off the E coast of the island of Mindanao, in N lat. 8° 20′, and E long. 126° 12′.

BAND, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on a small bund or lake 15 m. ENE of Teary, and 60 m. SSE of Jaunsy.—Also a small town in the prov. of Gujerat, and dist. of Surat, the cap. of a pergunnah which is to a great extent covered with jungle.

BANDA', or BANDAH, a town of Hindostan, the cap. of the dist. of S. Bundelcund, 95 m. W of Allahabad, on the r. bank of the Cane, in N lat. 25° 30′. It has rapidly risen to its present state of prosperity. The environs afford an excellent description of cotton, and the neighbouring hills consist of a fine-grained granite.—The district of B. has an area of 2,878 sq. m., with a pop. of 552,526, chiefly Hindus.

BANDA ISLANDS, a group of small volcanic islands in the Eastern archipelago, about 130 m. ESE of Amboyna, and 45 m. S of Ceram; between 3° 50′ and 4° 40′ S lat. They are ten in number; Banda-Neira, Banda-Lantoir or Banda proper, Pulo Ay, Pulo Rondo or Run, Pulo Pisang, Rosingen, Craka, Capella, Swanji, and Gonong-Api. All are high, with precipitous mountains, and are of various dimensions, but none of them are large. Lantoir or Great Banda, rises to 1,858 ft. in height, but is only 8 m. in length, by 2½ m. in breadth; and Neira, the next in importance, does not exceed 2¼ m. in length by ¾ m. where broadest. Gonong-Api, to the N of Banda-Neira, rises in a volcanic summit to 6,000 ft. above sea-level; and its surface throughout is covered with sulphur and chalk.—Pulo Ay or Pulo Way lies 9 m. to the W of Gonong-Api; and Pulo Rondo, 4 m. further. Rosingen is 7 m. SE of Banda-Lantoir; and Pulo Pisang, 2 m. NE of Banda-Neira. One of the small islands is inhabited entirely by lepers.

The chief produce of the Banda islands is nutmegs, for the cultivation of which Neira, Lantoir, Pulo Ay, and Pulo Rondo, were formerly laid out in plantations; but the cultivation is now confined to Great Banda. [*Stokes.*] This plant attains the size of a pear-tree, and has a leaf resembling that of the laurel; the fruit, enveloped in a membranaceous covering of mace, is contained in a husk. In nine months from the opening of the blossom, the fruit, which resembles an unripe peach, is gathered and put into a drying-house, where it is exposed during three months to a slow fire. The husk or shell is then broken, the mace, which partly envelopes the nut, is carefully separated, and the nutmeg placed among lime to prevent the attack of insects, to which it would otherwise be exposed. After it is removed from the lime, it is made up into packages of 200 lbs. each for exportation. Each tree produces about 10 lbs. weight yearly; and an oil is extracted from the unripe or damaged fruit. The nutmeg-tree requires constant care and shelter; a great proportion of them are barren, and this defect cannot be discovered before the 12th or 14th year, from which period they continue bearing until the age of 20, four years after which they perish. When the B. islands were captured in 1796, a half-year's crop was found to amount to 81,618 lbs. of nutmeg, and 23,885 lbs. of mace. The annual produce of Great Banda is now said to average from 300,000 to 400,000 lbs. of nutmegs, and about one-fourth that quantity of mace. Crawford estimated the whole produce of the B. islands, in 1816, at 4,500 peculs or 600,000 lbs. of nutmegs, and 150,000 lbs. of mace. The inhabitants were formerly calculated at 15,000 whites. In 1796 they amounted to 5,763; in 1814 they were reduced to about 4,000, composed of a few natives of Holland and half-castes, together with their descendants, and a number of convicts and slaves. In 1840, the pop. was officially returned at 5,081, of whom 1,687 were free, and 1,029 convicts. The trade of these islands is held under the same impolitic monopolies as its agriculture. Formerly the Chinese, and other merchants established here, exported piece-goods, cutlery, and hardware, to Ceram, Papua, the Aru, and the SW isles, bringing in return slaves, sago, salted venison, pearls, tortoise-shells, and feathers. But the trade is now laid under restrictions for the purpose of preventing smuggling: and the Dutch governor taking advantage of this, has frequently brought supplies of merchandise from Batavia, and sold it to the oppressed inhabitants at a profit of 50 per cent. The government of the islands is established at Neira, which has a spacious harbour, and two fortresses, and is used as a penal settlement by the Dutch government. The garrison amounts to about 300 men, mostly natives of Celebes and Amboyna. The town is clean and neat; and contains, besides the government offices, ample storehouses for the reception of the nutmegs grown on Great Banda. A considerable number of Chinese are also settled here. On Lantoir, or Great Banda, there is also a fortress covering the harbour, but it is said to be a very unhealthy station. The water is bad; and the vapour which descends from the volcanic mountain of the neighbouring island, Gonong-Api, is peculiarly noxious. Under the Dutch there were seven islands, called the South-west islands, dependent on the government of Banda, on the principal of which, Kissier, there was a resident and a garrison of 50 men. The Portuguese first visited these islands in 1511, but maintained only a precarious footing on them. In 1608, the Dutch built a fort on Neira, and have, with the exception of the period from 1796 to 1801, and from 1811 to 1816, continued to maintain the monopoly of their commerce. In 1796 the British forces under Admiral Rainier took possession of the B. islands, without resistance, when they found 66,675 rix-dollars in the treasury, besides a large store of mace and nutmegs. They were restored at the peace of Amiens, in 1801; but on the renewal of the war, an expedition was fitted out against the eastern colonies of the Dutch, by which they were again captured in 1811. They were restored at the general peace of 1815.—*Stavorinus.—Bougainville.—Raynal.—Crawford.—Stokes.*

BANDA ORIENTAL, a district of South America, on the great river Plata, between the parallels of 32° 10′ and 35° S, and bounded on the E by the Atlantic ocean, and on the W by the river Uruguay. The Spaniards gave it this appellation—signifying 'the Eastern frontier' or boundary—because to them it bounded on the N with Brazil or Portuguese America; while the Brazilians, on the other hand, termed it the Cisplatine province, on account of its position on the N side of the Plata. To both parties it formed a debateable territory, until, after a long and mutually exhausting struggle betwixt the Brazilians and the Buenos Ayreans, the dispute was terminated by treaty

of the 27th August 1828, erecting the whole into an independent republic, with Monte Video as its capital. On the N, this territory is partially separated from the Brazilian prov. of Rio Grande by the Ybiqui Guazu flowing westwards into the Uruguay, and the Jaguarao flowing into the Atlantic. Its coast-line to the Rio de la Plata is about 240 m. in length. Along the Rio de la Plata it stretches 335 m. The Uruguay divides it into the Banda Oriental and Banda Occidental; but the latter district is nominally at least incorporated with the republic of Buenos Ayres, in which it forms the provinces of Entrerios and Corrientes. The republic,—which has become better known of late years under the title of the Republica Oriental del Uruguay, and will be described at length under that title,—is divided into the nine departments of Monte Video, Maldonado, Canelones, San José, Colonia, Soriano, Parsandu, Duragno, and Cerro-Largo. Its pop. was estimated, by Mr. Scarlett in 1834, at only 100,000. In the *Almanack de Gotha* for 1849 it is estimated at 250,000. This pop. is chiefly a mixed race of Indian and Spanish descent. The principal towns are the ports of Monte Video, Maldonado, and La Colonia or Colonia del Sacramento. Besides these there are 15 smaller towns. The interior of the country consists of one vast expanse of open undulating plains, intersected by small streams, whose margins, overrun with thickets, can only be penetrated at certain passes opened for the convenience of travellers. Ostriches, deer, and wild horses, abound in these plains; and the fastnesses on the banks of the rivers are infested by the ounce and the jaguar.—A desolating war has been carried on for several years betwixt Buenos Ayres, or rather its Guacho dictator, General Rosas, and the Monte Videans: the former supporting the pretensions of Manuel Oribe to the presidency of the Uruguay republic; while the Monte Videans at least support the rival candidate Fructuoso Ribera. It would appear that France, during her blockade of Buenos Ayres, stirred up the Monte Videans to declare war against General Rosas, in 1838, but having patched up a separate peace for herself in 1840, she left the Oriental state and its governor, Ribera, to shift for themselves. Rosas, who was not likely to forget or forgive the part which Ribera had taken with the French, took the earliest opportunity to concentrate his forces against the republic of the Uruguay; and in 1842 he had completed all his plans for the invasion of that country. About the middle of that year, the British and French ministers, in the name of their respective governments, offered their joint mediation to put an end to the war, which was at once declined by Rosas. In the course of the same year, however, a treaty of commerce and friendship was concluded between the republic of the Uruguay and Great Britain. Having refused the offered mediation, Rosas proceeded in his plans; and on the 6th of December, 1842, his forces, under the command of General Oribe, whom he supported as the legitimate president of the Oriental republic, encountered an army commanded by Ribera at the Arroyo Grande, in the Argentine province of Entrerios, and so completely routed it that the war was considered to be at an end, for there was no force of any description left to oppose the Buenos Ayrean army from marching to Monte Video, and placing Oribe at the head of the Uruguay government. But on the 16th of December, the British minister officially intimated to the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, that Great Britain and France had determined to put an end to the war, and demanded that neither army should enter the territories of the other. Rosas treated this intimation (unsupported as it was by a sufficient force) with contempt, and immediately pushed his army across the Uruguay. All parties, including many foreigners, united in preparing for the defence; and when Oribe, at the head of his victorious army, carried off Monte Video, he found it in so effectual a state of defence that he could make no impression upon it. The united action of the French and English governments opened up the navigation of the Plata; but the struggle betwixt the Buenos Ayreans and Monte Videans was long obstinately maintained. See URUGUAY.

BANDAIR HILLS, a range of sandstone hills in Hindostan, on the N side of the valley of the Nerbudda, in about N lat. 24° 30′.

BANDAJAN, a pass over the Himalaya, in N lat. 31° 22′, E long. 78° 4′. Alt. 14,854 ft. above sea-level.

BANDE, a town of Hindostan, 15 m. E of Vingorla, in N lat. 15° 50′.

BANDE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, 2 m. S of Orense, near the r. bank of the Lima. It is the capital of a judicial partido, and possesses thermal springs and baths. Pop. 2,400.

BANDEIA, a volcanic mountain of Senegambia, between the Senegal and the Gambia, in the Futa Jallon territory.

BANDEL, a town of Japan, in the island of Nifon, on the gulf of Tutomi, in N lat. 34° 45′. It possesses considerable commerce. Fishing forms one of the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

BANDEL D'AGOA, or NEGRO BAY, a seaport of E Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, 300 m. SSW of Cape Guardafui. It is supposed to be the *Zergifa* of Ptolemy.

BANDELL, an old town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, in the district and immediate vicinity of Hoogly. It is of Portuguese origin; and contains a Roman Catholic church and a monastery.

BANDERMALANKA, or BUNDERMALANCA, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the N Circars, on an arm of the Godaveri of the same name, 3 m. above its confluence with the sea, and 45 m. ENE of Masulipatam.

BANDERMASSEN. See BANJARMASSIN.

BANDERO, a rocky islet in the Grecian archipelago, between Paros and Antiparos.

BANDIAT, a river of France, which takes its rise in Mount Brandeix, near Chalus, in Haute Vienne; runs in a SW direction to Nontron, in the dep. of Dordogne; thence bends WNW, passes Marthon in the dep. of Charente; and, uniting with the Tardoire, flows into the Charente near Mansle.

BANDITTI ISLAND, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, at the southern entrance of the straits of Lombok, in S lat. 8° 40′, E long. 115° 25′. It is about 20 m. in circumf.

BANDOL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Ollioules. It is situated on the island of Pomègue, 10 m. from Toulon; and possesses a good and capacious port, the shipping of which in 1837 amounted to 14,556 tons. It has also a numerous fleet of fishing-boats. The locality affords a good species of red wine. Pop. 1,575.

BANDON, a river of co. Cork. It rises at a point between Owen mountain and Mullanamosty, only 5½ m. E by N of the head of Bantry-bay. Its course to Innishannon, a distance of about 24 m., is prevailingly to the E; thence it is SSE; and thence, till its expansion into Kinsale harbour, and through that estuary to the sea, it is to the E and SE. It passes Dunmanway about 4¾ m. from its source. The town of B., 20½ m. below its source, and Kinsale on the l. shore of its estuary, are the principal places on its banks. The river is navigable to Colliers' quay, half-a-mile below Innishannon.

BANDON, or BANDON-BRIDGE, a market-town and a borough, partly in the p. of Ballymodan, partly in the p. of Kilbrogan, co. Cork. It stands on both sides of the river Bandon, and on the road from Cork to Bantry, 10 m. NE by N of Clonakilty. Bandon is no longer what it originally was, a fortified town, or a huge garrison of colonists in the midst of a suspected and suspecting tribe of natives; but an ordinary seat of annuitants, tradesmen, and artisans, similar in all features to most other towns in the county, and differing from the majority only in being larger, better built, and more respectably inhabited. The woollen and cotton manufactures which at one time existed here have long been declining. The only improving departments of trade is the export of corn and other produce of the circumjacent country, and the usual retail trade common to large inland towns. B. returns one member to parliament. Constituency in 1841, 355. Pop. in 1831, 9,917; in 1851, 7,943.

BANDON, a town and port of Lower Siam, on a navigable river, about 2 m. above its embouchure in the gulf of Siam.

BANDORA, a town in the island of Salsette, 9 m. N of Bombay, in N lat. 19° 1′.

BANDUNG, a district towards the centre of the island of Java, having its chief town in S lat. 6° 50′, in the vicinity of the volcanic mountain of Guntur or Gunong-Guntur, an eruption of which, in 1822, destroyed upwards of 80 kampongs or villages. The pop. of the district was returned in 1814 at 56,122.

BANDUGUR, a town of Hindostan, in the territory of Gundwana, and district of Boghela, on a rising ground 50 m. S of Rewah.

RANEAS. See BANIASA.

BANERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NNW of Valencia. Pop. 2,500.

BANEZA (LA), a small town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Leon, at the junction of the Duerna and Tuerno, 1 m. above their confluence with the Orvigo, and 15 m. SE of Astorga. It is the cap. of a partido.

BANFANGH, a district of Assam, on the S side of the Brahmaputra, and immediately to the E of the great island of Majuli formed by inosculations of that river, about 30 m. in length, and 20 m. in breadth. Its principal towns are Dhapcotagown and Daliagown.

BANFF—pronounced BAMFF—a parish in Banffshire, bounded on the N by the Moray frith; on the E by the Deveron; and on the W by the Boyndie. The surface is pleasingly diversified, and is estimated in Robertson's map at 6,312 acres, and in the Old statistical account at 7,680 acres.—The burgh of Banff is situated in the NE corner of the p., on a peninsula formed by the influx of the Deveron into the Moray frith; in N lat. 57° 40′ 33″, W long. 2° 23′ [*Fraser*], 45½ m. NW of Aberdeen; 80 m. E of Inverness; and 165 m. NE of Edinburgh. It unites with Elgin, Cullen, Inverury, Peterhead, Macduff, and Kintore, in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1839 was 203; in 1842–3, 213. The parliamentary borough boundaries include the recently erected town of Macduff. The town of B. comprises several well-built streets. The church, and the town-house, are each handsome structures; and there are several very substantial private houses,—the town being, to a considerable extent, a place of resort for families of small private fortune. The town is usually described as consisting of two parts,—the upper and the lower town,—or the town, and the sea-town; between these, on an elevated piece of ground, stands the castle. The harbour, which lies to the N of the town, on the W side of the shallow bay, is neither commodious nor good, owing to the continual shifting of the banks at the mouth of the river, and its exposure to NE gales; that of Macduff, at the opposite extremity of the bay, is much the better of the two. In 1818–19, about £18,000 were spent in improvements on the harbour, and a vessel drawing 12 ft. can enter the new basin at ordinary high water. In 1846, the arrivals in this harbour were 190 vessels of 11,560 tons, of which 16 vessels were from the colonies or foreign parts. The custom-dues amounted to £1,849; and the tonnage belonging to the port was 111 vessels of 8,714 tons. There are no manufactures in the town; but the fisheries are extensive, and there is a large annual export of fish from the port. The Deveron salmon-fishings are rented at about £1,800, and the fish caught at them are principally sent to the London market. Herrings are cured here, and exported to London, Ireland, and Germany. Live cattle, and grain, are also exported to London. The port of B. includes the creeks of Fraserborough, Gardenstown, Macduff, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth. The registered tonnage and shipping belonging to the port in 1834 was 67 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 4,301 tons. The amount of customs' duty collected at the port in 1835 was £1,112; in 1837, £1,164.

BANFFSHIRE, one of the north-east counties of Scotland; bounded on the N by the Moray frith or the German ocean; on the E and S by Aberdeenshire; and on the W by the shires of Inverness and Elgin. This county, according to Souter's 'Agricultural Survey,' published in 1812, is comprehended in an isosceles triangle on a base of 30 m. along the coast from Troup-head on the border of Aberdeenshire, to the influx of the Spey on the confines of Moray; its height being 64 m. inland from the shore. Measured on the latest and most accurate maps, the distance in a direct line between the two extreme points on the coast, is 34 m.; and from Troup, in a direct line running SW to Ben Macdhui, or to Cairngorm, both in the SW corner of the county, at the head of Glen-Aven, 67 m. At an average distance of 12 m. from the coast, however, it is contracted by Aberdeenshire on the E, and by part of Morayshire on the W, to a breadth of only 4 m.; so that, in its general form, it bears some resemblance to an hour-glass. Making the proper deduction on this account, its surface is, according to Souter, 622 sq. m., or 315,600 acres Scots computation. By another admeasurement, its superficies is estimated at 647 sq. m., or 412,800 English acres. The course of the Deveron, in general, is accounted the boundary of Banffshire with Aberdeenshire; but the parish of Gamrie, and part of the parish of Inverkeithnie, are on the Aberdeenshire side of that river; while the greater part of the parishes of Cairney, Glass, and Cabrach, politically in the county of Aberdeen, are on the Banffshire side. Kirkmichael, the most upland district of the county, is bounded by the mountains which rise on the southern sides of Glenbucket and Strathdon. The river Spey may, with little impropriety, be deemed the general boundary on the W; although Morayshire extends in various places across that river likewise, into the parishes of Bellie, Keith, Boharm, and Inveraven.

The principal rivers are the Deveron, the Spey, the Aven, and the Fiddich. The principal lochs are Loch Aven and Loch Builg. The great mountain-knot in the SW corner of the county, at the point where the counties of Inverness, Banff, and Aberdeen meet, and composed of Cairngorm, Ben Buinac, Ben Macdhui, and Ben Aven, all surrounding Loch Aven, belongs to the Northern Grampians, and forms the highest land in Great Britain. Of these Ben Macdhui, on the S side of Loch Aven, in N lat. 57° 6′, and W long. 3° 37′, is in Aberdeenshire; and its alt., accord-

ing to a recent admeasurement, is 4,390 ft., being 17 ft. higher than Ben Nevis. Cairngorm, which is common to Inverness-shire and Banffshire, has an elevation of 4,095 ft.; and Ben Aven, common to Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, has an elevation of 3,967 ft. Among the detached summits of the Grampians which entirely belong to Banffshire, are,

| | |
|---|---|
| Ben Rinnes, 15 m. SW by W of Keith, | 2,747 ft. |
| Corryhabbles, SE of Ben Rinnes, | 2,558 — |
| Knock-hill, 12 m. SW of Banff, | 2,500 — |

This county along the coast has, from remote antiquity, been divided into two districts. Between the towns of Banff and Cullen, the Boyne is the general name borne by the district; the tract between Cullen and the environs of Gordon castle is distinguished by the appellation of the Enzie.

The whole of Banffshire, except the tract along the sea-shore, may be described as a hilly mountainous country, interspersed with fertile valleys well-adapted to the cultivation of corn and grass. The hills, either covered with heath or moss, afford little pasture; while, from their bleak and barren aspect, they have a gloomy appearance. The arable land—which bears but a small proportion to the waste—lies on the sides and towards the bottoms of the higher hills; or on the sides of those valleys through which the streams have their courses. In several of these valleys, where cultivation has hitherto been found impracticable, there is abundance of fine healthy pasture, on which young cattle are raised to great advantage, the grounds being in general well-sheltered with natural woods. It is probable that at least 150,000 acres are now under cultivation, and that not above 80,000 are incapable of cultivation. In a general view the county of B. may be denominated a land of limestone, which, although it is not found in one continuous bed, over any extensive tract in the county, yet may be easily traced in almost every quarter of it. At Portsoy it passes into marble, or serpentine. In the Enzie district the calcareous matter, probably from a tinge of iron-ore, is in the form of stone marl of a dark red colour. In the upper extremity of the county, there are extensive beds of pure white marl; and of manganese, and iron-ore. Scotch topazes, or what are commonly called Cairngorm stones, are found in the mountains bordering with Aberdeen and Inverness-shires; and also in the forest of Mar.

The principal productions are cattle, corn, and fish. The cattle are bought up by the dealers, from the first of May to the end of November, and sent off in droves to the southern districts. The corn and fish are exported by sea. There are in this county 10 fishing-towns, which employ from 100 to 120 boats. The fish which visit the shores are cod, ling, haddock, skate, whitings, holybut, dog-fish, and occasionally turbot and mackerel. The whole of the duke of Gordon's salmon-fishery, now let at the yearly rent of £8,000, may be stated as among the produce of this county. The salmon-fishing on the Deveron, of which the earl of Fife is the principal proprietor, is now let at an yearly rent of about £2,000 sterling.—The staple manufactures are those of linen-yarn and linen-cloth, which at one time were carried on to a very considerable extent at Banff, Cullen, Keith, and Portsoy, and gave employment to a number of men and women in the different operations of heckling, spinning, weaving, and bleaching. There were likewise at Banff and Portsoy extensive manufactures of stocking-thread. There are several tan-works and some extensive distilleries in the county.

The population, in 1755, was 37,574; in 1801, 35,807; in 1831, 48,604; and in 1851, 54,171. The number of families in 1831, was 10,855; of families engaged in agriculture, 4,264; of families engaged in trade, manufactures, and handicraft, 2,456. The co. returns one member to parliament.—The parliamentary constituency, in 1839, was 717; in 1842-3, 774. Banff is the county-town. The other principal towns are Keith, Cullen, and Dufftown.—There are 19 parishes, and 10 parts of parishes, in Banffshire. The number of parochial schools, in 1834, was 25, attended by 1,774 pupils. The number of schools not parochial was 125, attended by 3,913 children.—A railway to unite Dufftown, Keith, Fochabers, and Port Gordon was projected in 1845.

BANFFY-HUNDAD. See HUNYAD.

BANG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, on an affluent of the Nerbudda, 85 m. SW of Oougein. It has blast-furnaces and iron-forges; and in the environs are some curious remains of Buddhist temples excavated in the rocks.

BANGA, a town of India, in the prov. and 40 m. E of Silhet, at the junction of the Barak and Surmah, 105 m. ENE of their confluence with the Brahmaputra. It possesses considerable commerce.—Also a town of the island of Panay, one of the Philippine group, on the bay of Batan, on the N coast.

BANGALORE, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the territory of the rajah of Mysore, situated in an undulating plateau, nearly 3,000 ft. above sea-level, 70 m. NE of Seringapatam, and 190 W of Madras; in N lat. 12° 57′, and E long. 77° 38′. The pettah or modern town, which is of considerable extent, is surrounded by a double line of mud fortifications, interlined with a thick defence of jungle and bamboos. The streets are generally tortuous and narrow; and the houses, although in a large proportion of good dimensions, are entirely built of red earth, and roofed with tiles. The principal bazaar is uniform and spacious, and adorned with lateral rows of cocoa-nut trees; and there are several mosques and pagodas. In the outskirts of the town are magnificent gardens constructed by the last sultans, in which the cypress and vine grow in the greatest luxuriance, and the apple, peach, and strawberry are cultivated with success. The climate of the locality is remarkable for its salubrity and the equality of its temperature, its range never rising above 82° nor falling below 56°. The fortress, which is two miles distant from the modern town, is now in ruins, having been destroyed by Tippoo after its capture by the British. It is of great extent, and its construction of considerable strength. It is encompassed by a deep ditch cut in the solid rock and by a broad esplanade. Within its area was the original town or village of B., the walls of which are still to be traced, and the sultan's *mahal* or palace, a mud edifice now used as quarters by the officers of the British troops. The military cantonment is extensive and commodious, with gardens attached to the bungalows of the officers, a good race-ground, an assembly and a reading room, shops, &c. B. possesses in its central position great commercial advantages. Its trade, consisting in silk, cotton, dye-stuffs, metals, spices, sugar, salt, and betel-nut, extends throughout all the south of India. Its principal manufactures are silk and cotton fabrics chiefly for local use, paper, and iron and copper utensils. The cotton-yarn is spun by the women, and sold at the weekly markets to the weavers. The pop., consisting chiefly of Hindus, but including many Mahommedans, amounted in 1805 to 60,000. B. became incorporated with the Mysore in 1687. The present town was founded by Hyder Ali.

BANGANAPILLY. See BANAGANPILLY.

BANGAREH. See GANGES.

BANGASKA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Lower Wallachia, on an inosculation of the Danube, 30 m. S of Bucharest.

BANGASSI, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Manding, near the N bank of the Ba-Woolima, visited by Park in 1805.

BANGAY ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic archipelago, at the southern entrance of the Molucca passage, and separated from the Tulla islands by Greyhound's strait.

BANGKHA, a thanah or division in the centre of the prov. of Bhagulpur in Hindostan. Area 997 sq. m. Pop. 226,000. It is watered by the Chandan, and the Khatuk rivers, and their tributaries.—The cap., of the same name, is a poor village of about 120 houses.

BANG-KHANG, a town of Siam, on the l. bank of a tributary of the Bang-pa-Kung, 180 m. NE of the embouchure of that river in the gulf of Siam.

BANGKOK, or Bankok, the capital and principal trading-port of the kingdom of Siam, a large city situated on both banks of the river Menam, about 25 m. from its mouth, in N lat. 13° 40′, E long. 101° 10′. The river is here about 300 yards wide, and from 5 to 10 fath. deep; and both banks, for a space of 3 or 4 m., are lined by 8 or 10 rows of wooden houses, floating on bamboo rafts, which are fastened at each end by long bamboos driven into the bottom of the river. These houses are constructed of boards only; and are of a neat oblong form, and built in Chinese fashion. The land portion of the city extends 7 m. on both sides of the river to a distance of 200 or 300 yds. from its banks, and, to protect them from the annual inundations, and even the daily tides, are built on posts driven into the earth: so that the river, and various canals branching from it, in fact form the streets or path-ways of the city; and are at all hours filled with light narrow boats or canoes passing swiftly in all directions. The king's palace is situated higher up the stream, on a narrow island from 2 m. to 3 m. in length, and surrounded by a brick wall. A considerable part of the space enclosed by the wall consists of waste ground, swamps, and gardens, and the greater part of the buildings are not much superior to the huts which form the bulk of the city. The *wats* or temples are the only edifices of any pretension to magnificence. They are built in the Chinese style, and decorated with a variety of fantastic ornaments; and are always placed in favourable situations, and adorned with fine walks, pools, trees, and fragrant flowers and shrubberies. A gigantic seated figure of Buddha always occupies the central space of these temples, which are used as public schools, in which the children are educated by the priests without charge.—The pop. of B.—which is the only part of Siam with which Europeans are acquainted—was estimated in 1828, by a government census, at 401,300. This pop. appears to have rapidly increased since, as a recent number of the *Singapore Free Press* estimates it as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| English, | 2 |
| Americans (missionaries and their wives), | 10 |
| Portuguese, | 2 |
| Portuguese descendants, | 800 |
| French missionaries, | 5 |
| Chinese paying poll-tax, | 425,000 |
| Chinese descendants, | 75,000 |
| Cochin-Chinese, | 5,000 |
| Cambojans, | 5,000 |
| Siamese, | 80,000 |
| Peguans, | 10,000 |
| Laocians, | 15,000 |
| Burmese and Tavoyans, | 8,000 |
| Malays, | 15,000 |
| | 638,821 |

The Chinese it thus appears form the most prominent part of the pop.; they are likewise the most efficient; so that B. to a stranger might seem a Chinese rather than a Siamese city. Slavery in a modified form exists to a great extent amongst this pop.; and the missionaries describe the native Siamese of this city as excessively addicted to gambling and vice in all its forms, especially to the use of narcotics and intoxicating drinks.—The imports into the port of B. in 1846, amounted to about 1,130,000 ticals, or £120,000; and the exports to 1,500,000 ticals. This amount comprehends the trade with Singapore, Bombay, Batavia, Palembang, and England, but not the direct junk-trade with China, which is very large, but of which it is impossible to obtain an estimate. The trade between Siam and the neighbouring coasts is also of considerable importance. The king's commercial fleet is large, consisting of 10 square-rigged vessels, measuring altogether about 4,200 tons, and two or three vessels of medium size, at present on the stocks.—The principal imports are cotton piece goods, printed muslins, red cloth, cotton twists, silks, woollens, crockery, hardware, and Chinese 'notions' in abundance. The people already show a taste for European productions, and this branch of trade is on the increase. The articles most generally suited for imports are thus enumerated in the *Singapore Free Press*:—"White and grey long cloths; ditto madapollams; ditto cambrics; ditto jaconets; book lappets; velvets, plain and figured; checked fancy muslins; American drills; cotton umbrellas; figured long cloths, white and dyed; dyed cambrics; dyed long cloths; prints, chintz, furnitures and neutrals; Siam chowls or dresses; Turkey red cloth; grey cotton twist; Turkey red ditto; imperial red and blue ditto; long ells; ladies' cloths; Spanish stripes; merinos of assorted colours; canvass; iron, steel, lead, and speltar; earthenware, assorted; glass ware and lamps, assorted; hardware, assorted; muskets, gunlocks; brimstone; beeswax; cowries; flint stones, musket flints," &c.—The principal exports are sugar, gamboge, sticklac, benjamin, cardamoms, raw silk, tin, horns, ivory, salt, fish, rice, sapan and rosewood, betel nut, &c. The sugar crop averages 160,000 piculs per annum. With proper encouragement and suitable machinery 2,000,000 piculs might be produced with as much readiness as the present amount. The sugar-season is from the beginning of January to the month of August. The *Bangkok Calendar* for 1848, published by the missionaries at B., supplies the following information respecting the trade of this place:—"The trade of Siam labours under numerous disadvantages. The duty on foreign square-rigged vessels is so high as to almost prevent them coming here, while the market is also at the same time very uncertain and fluctuating. Several vessels have been lately built by the Siamese after European models with junk-heads, which pay little or no duty, and therefore foreign vessels cannot compete with them." By a treaty concluded in 1855 between her British majesty and the two kings of Siam, an English consul has been admitted to this city, and British subjects may reside permanently at it, and enjoy the free exercise of their religion. The measurement duty formerly paid on trading vessels is abolished, and a duty of 3 per cent. on all imports substituted. It is further agreed that all traders under British rule may cross by land from the British territories into the Siamese.—*Crawfurd's Embassy to Siam.—Finlayson's Mission.—Asiatic Journal.—Singapore Free Press.—Missionary Register.*

BANGLORE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, in the dist. and 22 m. SE of Bangalore, on the r. bank of the Penaukeny.

BANGOR, a city, diocese, and parish, in Carnarvonshire, 236½ m. NW by W of London, 9 m. NE of Carnarvon, and 4 m. E of Beaumaris. It stands at the foot of a steep rock, in a narrow and fertile vale,

near the N entrance of the Menai strait, and the mouth of the river Ogwen.—The dio. comprehends the island of Anglesea, the co. of Carnarvon with the exception of 4 parishes, 14 parishes in the co. of Denbigh, and 7 in that of Montgomery. The average gross yearly income of the see of B., in 1831, was £6,580; nett income, £4,464. The choir of the present cathedral was erected in 1496. Its dimensions are as follows: Length 214 ft.; length of the nave 141 ft.; of the cross aisles 96 ft.; of the side-aisles 60 ft.; height of the tower 60 ft.—The city of B. consists chiefly of one narrow street, nearly a mile in length. The principal buildings are the cathedral, the episcopal palace, the deanery house, the free school, the market-house, and assembly-rooms. From its proximity to the sea, B. has become a favourite bathing-place; and the number of visitors has been greatly increased since the construction of the Menai bridge. About 50 years ago there were only 93 houses in B.; since that period upwards of 800 have been built. The principal trade consists in the export of slates, which are raised in the quarries of Llandegai, 6 m. distant, and conveyed on a railway to Port Penrhyn. There is a good fishery near Garth-ferry, in the straits of Menai. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,770; in 1841, 7,232; in 1851, 9,164.

BANGOR, a parish in the co. of Cardigan. Pop. in 1851, 198.

BANGOR, a parish in co. Down, containing the town of Bangor, and the villages of Conlig, Crawfordburn, and Groomsport. Area 17,027 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,355; in 1851, 9,225. The parochial limits include the Copeland islands. The whole p., excepting the islands, extends along the south shore of Belfast Lough. A lead mine was formerly worked in this p. by the Mining company of Ireland.—The sea-port, market, and incorporated town of Bangor, on the coast of the above p., stands around and near Bangor bay, a cove of Belfast Lough, 5 m. WNW of Donaghadee, and 10 m. ENE of Belfast. The cotton manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in both the town and its vicinity; the linen manufacture also commands some attention; and much business is done in the export of provisions and live cattle. The port has 15 sail of carrying vessels, and a number of yawls. Bangor bay is 800 yds. broad and 600 long; its general depth of water is from 2½ to 3 fath.; and its bottom is firm sand and good holding-ground. Pop. in 1831, 2,741; in 1851, 2,850.

BANGOR, a town of Maine, U. S., the cap. of Penobscot co., on the W side of Penobscot river, 60 m. from the ocean; in N lat. 44° 48′, W long. 68° 47′; 68 m. ENE of Augusta, and 230 m. NE of Boston. Pop. in 1790, 169; in 1830, 2,868; in 1850, 14,432. It conducts an active commerce in lumber, employing upwards of 1,200 vessels, of above 100 tons each, in this trade. The harbour is formed in the mouth of the Kenduskeag, and the tide rises in it 17 ft.—Also a township in Franklin co., New York, 6 m. W of Malone. Pop. 1,289.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, and in the cant. and island of Belle-isle. Pop. 1,638.

BANGOR-MONACHORUM, or BANGOR-IS-Y-COED, a parish, partly in the co. of Flint, and partly in the co. of Denbigh, 6 m. N of Ellesmere. It contains the townships of Bangor in Flint, and Eyton, Pickhill, Royton, and Sesswick in Denbigh. The v. of B. lies on the river Dee, in an open and fertile country. Richard of Cirencester calls this place *Banchorium Statio;* and it is remarkable for a monastery which formerly stood here—of which, however, no traces now remain—said to have been one of the largest and most ancient in Britain. Pop. of the p. 1,264; of the v., 554.

BANG-PA-KUNG, a river of Siam, which takes its rise in the mountains bounding Laos on the W; and after a course of 250 m. in a general direction from NE to SW, falls into the NE part of the gulf of Siam, at the town of Bang-pa-soi.

BANG-PA-MUNG, a town of Siam, on a small affluent of the Menam, 175 m. N of Yuthia.

BANG-PA-SOI, a town of Siam, at the confluence of the Bang-pa-kung river with the gulf of Siam, and 45 m. ESE of Bangkok.

BANG-PLAKOT, a town of Siam, on a tributary of the Bang-pa-kung river, 170 m. NE of Bangkok.

BANG-PO-MUNG, a town of Siam, on the l. side of the gulf of that name, and 30 m. S of Bang-pa-soi.

BANGSI, a division of the prov. of Goruckpur, in Hindostan. It is on the W side of the prov., and is watered by the Rapti and the Bangunga rivers. Area 687 sq. m. Pop. 18,165. The cap., of the same name, is a small town of about 600 houses, built on both sides of the Rapti.

BANGUI, an island in the Asiatic archipelago, at the N extremity of Borneo, in N lat. 7° 25′, and E long. 117° 10′. It is 23 m. in length, and 11 in average breadth; and is separated from Balambangan by a channel about 3 m. in width.

BANGUNGA, a river of India, rising in Nepal, and flowing S to the Buri Rapti, which it joins in N lat. 27° 13′.—Also a river of Jypur, which flows into the Jumna, in N lat. 27°, after a course of 200 m.

BANHALMA, a town of Hungary, on an inosculation of the Theiss and Brettye rivers.

BANHAM, a parish in Norfolkshire, 2 m. NE of Kenninghall. Area 3,963 acres. Pop. 1,195.

BANHO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 14 m. NE of Viseu. Pop. 2,000.

BANHOS, a magnificent fall of the Ajuruoca river, in the Brazilian prov. of Minas-Geraes, in the district of Baependi.

BANI, a town on the S coast of Hayti, near the mouth of a small stream of the same name.

BANIACK. See BANJACK.

BANIANI, a town of Turkey, in Servia, on an affluent of the Save, 43 m. WSW of Belgrade.

BA'NIASA, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 50 m. N of Tripoli, at the confluence of a small stream with the Mediterranean, in N lat. 35° 12′.—Also a village in the pash. and 45 m. SW of Damascus, 23 m. E by N of Tyre, on a river of the same name, at the foot of Jebel Heish, the ancient *Mount Hermon*, which unites with the Jordan to the N of Lake Hoole. It is the ancient *Paneas*, and *Cæsarea Philippi*. The magnificent temple erected here by Herod, in honour of Augustus, has entirely disappeared. On the summit of an adjacent hill is a fort built in the 13th cent.

BANICA, a town of Hayti, in the dep. of Lozamo, and in a valley of the same name, on the l. bank of the Artibonite, 30 m. NE of Port au Prince.

BA-NIMMA, a considerable river of W Africa, in the kingdom of Bamburra, falling into Lake Dibbie, to the SW of Timbuctu, in N lat. 12° 40′.

BANISERAILE, a town of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Dentila, in N lat. 13° 30′. It was visited by Park in 1805.

BANITRAL, a district and a pass of India, in the Punjab, on the S side of a mountain-range which bounds Kashmir on the S. The pass is difficult, and attains an alt. of 8,500 ft. above sea-level.

BANJAK, or BANIACK ISLANDS, a group in the Asiatic archipelago, off the W coast of Sumatra, between Hog and Nias islands. The principal, named Pulo Baniack or W Banjack, situated in N lat. 2° 10′, E long. 96° 30′, is 18 m. in length, and about 7 m. in average breadth, and is distinguished by a lofty conical hill near its N extremity. It is inhabited by a

tribe who use a peculiar dialect, and whose chief occupation is trepang fishing.

BANJALUKA, BANGALUKA, or BANIALAKA, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Croatia, on the frontiers of Bosnia. The town is situated on both sides of the Verbas, 30 m. SSW of the confluence of that river with the Save, and 144 m. W of Belgrade. It is strongly fortified. It consists of 2,700 houses, generally ill-built, and contains two castles, numerous mosques, baths, &c. The suburbs are chiefly inhabited by Greeks. The commerce of B. is active. Its chief manufacture is gunpowder. Pop. 15,000.

BANJARMASIN, or BENJARMASING, [from *bendar*, 'a port of trade,' and *masing*, 'usual,' 'customary;' or, according to others, from *banjer*, 'water,' and *massin*, 'salt,'] a town and district of Borneo, situated on a considerable river of that name which falls into the sea near the S extremity of the island, and is navigable for at least 50 m. The district is intersected from N to S by a range of mountains reaching an alt. of 3,000 ft. above sea-level; and is watered by the Banjar, and its affluent the Nagara. Pop. in 1846, 220,000. It produces diamonds, gold-dust, iron, canes, and pepper, the last of which is its staple commodity; it is also celebrated for the quality of its steel. There are imported here from Celebes, New Guinea, and different islands to the E, slaves, edible birds' nests, nutmegs, spices, wax, camphor, sago, antimony, and tortoise-shells, which are all re-exported from Borneo. The Dutch founded a commercial establishment, on the banks of the river, in 1709. An expensive establishment was also formed here by the English East India company in 1703, which soon afterwards was surprised, and partly destroyed by the natives. Successive but abortive attempts to establish commercial intercourse with this district were made by the English in 1736 and 1746. Excellent coal was discovered in this district in 1846, and is now being wrought by the Dutch government. The town, which formerly stood 18 m. up the river, but was subsequently removed lower down, is in N lat. 3°, E long. 114° 55'; and consists of about 300 houses. The imports are principally piece-goods, cutlery, gunpowder, fire-arms, and opium.

BANJOEMAS, a town in the island of Java, on the S coast, in N lat. 7° 33'. Pop. 9,000.

BANJOEWANGI. See BANYUWANGI.

BANKA. See BANCA.

BANKALAN. See BANCALAN.

BANKAPUR. See BANCAPUR.

BANKARBAO, a town of Siam, on the western branch of the Menam river, 10 m. WSW of Bankok.

BANKASIR, or BAN-KISIR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cutch, 27 m. NNE of Naggur Paakur or Parkhur, and 130 NE of Bhooj.

BANKEE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Cuttack. It is the capital of a zemindarry of the same name, 30 m. in length from N to S, and 25 in average breadth, producing sugar, an inferior description of rice, cotton, oil, and tobacco.

BANKEL, or BANKELA, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, to the E of the island of Celebes, near the entrance of the bay of Tolo, in S lat. 2° 20', E long. 123°. It is about 21 m. in circumference.

BANKIBAZER, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, and 14 m. N of Calcutta, on the l. bank of the Hoogly. In 1724 it was ceded to the E India company, by whom it was fortified and rendered an important commercial emporium.

BANKEKYD, a town of Sweden, in the district and 5 m. N of Jonkoping, on the SW bank of Lake Wettern.

BANK-NEWTON, a township in the p. of Gargrave, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 2,326 acres. Pop. 120.

BANKOK. See BANGKOK.

BANKS' BAY, an indentation on the W side of Albemarle island, one of the Galapagos group, in the S Pacific, in S lat. 0° 9', W long. 91° 30'.

BANKS' CAPE, a headland of Baranov island, in King George III.'s archipelago, off the SE coast of Russian America.—Also a headland of New South Wales, in Cumberland co., forming the N extremity of the entrance of Botany bay, in S lat. 34° 1', E long. 152°.

BANKS' ISLAND, an island in the N Pacific, one of the Princess Royal group, off the SE coast of Russian America, in N lat. 52° 47'. It is about 60 m. in length, and 5 m. in average breadth.

BANKS' LAND, or BANKS' PENINSULA, a district of Arctic America, separated by an arm of the Polar sea from Melville island. It was discovered by Parry in 1820, and has been coasted from about 110° to 115° W long.

BANKS' PENINSULA, an extensive projection on the E side of Tavai-Poenammoo or the Middle island of New Zealand. It is about 10 m. in length from NW to SE, and averages 5 m. in breadth; and is connected with the main by a low sandy neck of land. It consists almost entirely of steep rugged hills, and has a bluff rocky coast. Its northern shore is deeply indented by Pigeon bay, Port Ashley, and Toko-Labo harbour or Port Cooper. The two last have a common entrance 2 m. in width. About 1 m. to the W of the SE extremity of the peninsula, which is in S lat. 43° 52' 15", E long. 173°, is Akaroa harbour; and along the southern coast are several whaling-stations. Captain Cook thought this peninsula was an island; and as such it appears on his charts.

BANKS' ISLANDS, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS' ISLANDS, a group of four islands in the S Pacific, in the archipelago of the New Hebrides, between 13° 27' and 14° 11' S lat. The largest is about 16 m. in circuit.

BANKS' STRAIT, a channel in the S Pacific, which separates the Furneaux islands, lying to the S of Flinders, from the NE coast of Van Diemen's Land. It trends W by N 17 m.; is about 12 m in breadth, with a depth of from 16 to 25 fath.; and is of easy navigation. All the trade of Hobartoa, Launceston, and Port Phillip, passes through it.

BAN LUANG, a town of Siam, on the l. bank of the Menam, 15 m. N of Bangkok.

BANN, or BAN, a large river of Ireland. In consequence of its traversing Lough Neagh, or becoming lost for a great distance in that inland sea, it is usually regarded as consisting of the Upper and the Lower B. The Upper B. rises in that part of the Mourne mountains called the Deer's meadow, and at a point only 4½ m. W of the margin of the Irish sea. The main stream to the boundary between Down and Armagh, runs prevailingly to the NW. Soon after touching the co. of Armagh, it is joined from the S by the Newry canal, which brings up vessels from Carlingford bay; and thence it is navigable by boats of 50 tons burden NNW to Lough Neagh at Banfoot-ferry, 2 m. E of the mouth of the Blackwater. Its length of course, measured in a straight line, is about 35 m. from its source to its embouchure.—The Lower Bann issues from Lough Neagh at a point 17½ m. N of the embouchure of the Upper Bann; runs past Toome, where it is crossed by a ferry of grand communication between the counties of Antrim and Londonderry; expands, for 4½ m., into Lough Beg; runs 14½ m. NNW to the confluence of it with the Argivey; and then proceeds 10 m. NW to the Atlantic ocean, at a point 4 m. below Coleraine. Its entire course, from Lough Neagh downwards, measures,

exclusive of sinuosities, about 30 m. The river is tidal and navigable from the sea to the Salmon-leap at Coleraine; but the rapidity with which it meets the ocean, and the formidable bulk of the bar flung up by its conflict with the tide, render the navigation of its entrance so difficult, that only a skilful pilot can bring over a vessel of more than 200 tons burden. Projects for completing the navigation to Lough Neagh have long been entertained. The salmon-fishery of the B. is celebrated for its productiveness.

BANN, or Banna, a small river of co. Wexford, It rises close to Ballykelly, and runs 18 m. SSW past Ferns to the river Slaney, at a point 4 m. above Enniscorthy.

BANNA, or Bana, a town on the frontiers of Persia, in Kurdistan, on one of the head-streams of the Tahite, 75 m. WNW of Senna.

BANNA, a large and navigable river of Lower Guinea, in Congo, which, running in a WSW direction, falls into the bay of Majumba in S lat. 3° 30′.

BANNA RAS, a promontory of E Africa, on the coast of Ajan, to the S of Cape Guardafui, in N lat. 10° 10′.

BANNALEC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finisterre, and arrond. of Quimperlé. The cant. comprises 4 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 8,940. The town lies 10 m. WNW of Quimperlé, on the road to Quimper Pop. 4,183.

BANNANEL. See Bananal.

BANNASOU, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Akim, near the r. bank of the Busumpra, and 50 m. SE of Komassie.

BANNATO. See Banat.

BANNAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, and in the cant. and 4 m. from Sancerre. Pop. 644.

BANNBRIDGE. See Banbridge.

BANNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, and cant. of Les Vares. Pop. 1,755.

BANNEGON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Cher, and cant. of Charenton, 10 m. NE of St. Amand. Pop. 757.

BANNIACHUNG, or Baniachung, a town of India beyond the Ganges, in the prov. of Tipperah, 10 m. E of Azmerigunge, and 45 m. SW of Silhet.

BANNINGHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. NE of Aylsham. Area 920 acres. Pop. 329.

BANNIO, or Banio, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 11 m. SW of Domo d'Ossolo, and 37 m. NNE of Ivrea, on the r. bank of the Anzasca.

BANNISTER, a river of Virginia, U. S., which takes its rise in the W of Pittsylvania co., and running NE and SE, unites with the Dan in the E of Halifax co., 10 m. above the junction of that river with the Roanoke.—Also a town of Virginia, cap. of Halifax co., to the S of the river of the same name.

BANNOA, a town of Siam, on a tributary of the Bang-pa-Lung river, 145 m. NE of Bangkok.

BANNOCKBURN, a village in the p. of St. Ninian's, in Stirlingshire, on the road from Stirling to Falkirk, 2 m. SE of Stirling, and 9 m. NW of Falkirk. It is intersected by the Bannock, which divides it into two parts, known as Upper and Lower Bannockburn. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the woollen manufacture, especially in that of tartans. The Bannock rises in Loch Coulter, on the S side of the Gillies hill, and flows in a winding course, between steep and rugged banks, eastwards to Milton, where it turns towards the NE, winding in that direction, through a deep and rugged valley, to the village of B., and, after a course of a few miles, falls into the Forth at a place called Manor opposite Black Grange. The famous and decisive battle of Bannockburn was fought in the neighbourhood of this v., on Monday, June 24th, 1314.

BANNOW, a parish containing the almost extinct traces of an ancient town and a borough of the same name, in co. Wexford. It also contains the village of Carrick. Area 6,551 acres. Pop. 2,179.—The extinct old town and modern hamlet of B. is 16 m. SW of Wexford. There is no inhabitant or house on any part of what was the old town of B. Part of the site of this ancient town has been covered with sand drifted from the sea, which, in some places, covers the original surface to the depth of many feet.

BANNOW, or Banow, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. SE of Hradisch, on a tributary of the Morava. It is celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. 950.

BANNOW BAY, an estuary or marine inlet, called sometimes Bannow harbour, and sometimes Bannow river, on the S coast of co. Wexford. It enters by a narrow channel from the head of Ballyteigue bay, and ascends 3½ m. NE.

BANOLAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 8 m. NW of Gerona, and 60 m. NNE of Barcelona. It has considerable trade in linen. Pop. 3,000.

BANON, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, arrond. of Forcalquier, 10 m. NW of Forcalquier. Pop. 1,337.

BANOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia, 3 m. N of the junction of the Pisuerga and Sequillo, and 5 m. S of Palencia.—Also a village in the prov. and 42 m. S of Salamanca, and 5 m. SW of Bejar. In the vicinity are the thermal springs which were known to the Romans, and the baths from which the village derives its name. Pop. 1,700.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, and cant. of St. Sever, which affords good white wines. Pop. 432.—Also a town of Ecuador, in the prov. and 80 m. S of Quito, near the S bank of the Pastaca, and at the NE base of the mountain of Tungurragua. Its baths are much frequented. —The word *banos*—pronounced banyos—signifying 'baths,' is frequent in Spanish topography.

BANOS-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. W of Logrono, on the r. bank of the Ebro.

BANOS (Torre de), a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 m. SW of Marbella, and 48 m. SW of Malaga, on the Mediterranean.

BANOWICZ. See Ban.

BANSBAREA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the E bank of the Hoogly, and nearly 4 m. NNW of the town of that name.

BANSDA, a petty state of Hindostan, in about 21° N lat. Area 325 sq. m. Pop. 24,000. Its cap., of the same name, is 47 m. SE of Surat.

BANSEY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, in the dist. and 35 m. NW of Goruckpore, on the l. bank of the Rapti. Pop. 3,000.

BANSHA, a village in the p. of Templeneiry, co. Tipperary, 5 m. SSE of Tipperary. Pop. 407.

BANSKOW, a town of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwern, on the l. bank of the Elde, 5 m. S of the entrance of that river into Schwern lake, and 8 m. SSE of the town of that name.

BANSTEAD, a parish of England, in Surrey, 3 m. SE of Ervell. Area 5,518 acres. Pop. 1,270.

BANSWARRA, a town of Hindostan, the cap. of a small principality of the same name, in the prov. of Gujerat, and dist. of Bagur, 130 m. ENE of Ahmedabad, and 90 SE of Odipur, in N lat. 23° 31′, and E long. 74° 37′. The town is one of the best description in the prov. It possesses some fine temples, a good bazaar, and contains within the circuit of its walls gardens of considerable extent. In the vicinity, situated on a small lake or pool, are several temples now in ruins; and rising beyond is a woody

eminence surmounted by a castle, the former residence of the rawul or prince of B. The territory has an area of 1,440 sq. m. Pop. 140,000. It is divided into 7 dist., viz., Chownden, Ganthee, Loharia, Mhye-Outar, Ootaur, Pithok, and Sirhoh. It is under the protection of the British government.

BANTA, an island to the E of Java, in S lat. 8° 20′, E long. 119° 21′.

BANTALLAN, an islet of the Philippine group, in the Asiatic archipelago, at the northern entrance of the channel which separates the islands of Negros and Zebu, in N lat. 11°, and E long. 123° 25′.

BANTA LUNG, a town of Siam, on a tributary of the Bang-pa-Kung river, 140 m. NE of Bangkok.

BANTAM, or Bantan, a residency on the NW coast of Java. The cap., of the same name, in S lat. 6° 2′, E long. 106° 9′ [S lat. 6° 20′, E long. 105° 26′, *Voy. of Potomac*], 61 m. W of Batavia, was formerly the principal resort of European vessels visiting that island. This kingdom, founded about the close of the 15th cent., by a Mahommedan chief, son of the sultan of Cheribon, was anciently of great extent, being computed to be between 600 and 700 m. in circuit. Its boundaries were on the S the Indian ocean; on the W and NW the straits of Sunda, separating it from Sumatra; towards the interior it was separated from Jucatra by a chain of mountains. It has now declined from its ancient consequence, and its territories have been reduced by encroachments, but its area is estimated at 3,428 sq. m. The cultivation of rice, and the breeding and rearing of cattle, form the principal branches of industry in this district. Coarse cotton cloths are manufactured. The pop., according to an estimate made in 1815, was reduced to 231,604; but it receives constant accessions from the desertion of the Madurans, slaves, bankrupt Chinese, and even assassins, from the Dutch settlements, who take refuge here; and in 1850 it was officially returned at 470,381. —The city of Bantam was once a rich and flourishing place, but it is now a miserable village. Fort Spielwick, belonging to the Dutch, and another in which the sultan resided, no longer exist; and most of the dwellings of Europeans here have been abandoned. The town stands about a mile from the sea, and 15 m. E of the Sunda strait, in a low marshy situation. It is extremely unhealthy, insomuch, that of 50 persons who were sent in 1804 to witness the installation of a new sultan, not above 8 or 10 were alive in a fortnight. The town of Ceram or Serang, about 7 m. inland, is now the residence of the European officers of the district.—The Dutch first arrived here in 1595; and having assisted the king against the Portuguese, obtained his permission to build a fort. They were thus enabled to control the whole trade in pepper—the principal product of the country,—and of which it exported 3,000,000 lbs. The English also established a factory here in 1602 or 1603, and even made it the cap. of their Eastern possessions; but the agent and most of the settlers being afterwards treacherously murdered, the Dutch were left without rivals; and having established residents in various places, advanced gradually until they not only rendered it tributary to themselves, but bound the sovereign by engagements to dispose of none of it to other nations. In 1683 they erected Fort Spielwick, which commanded the whole town; and in the course of the succeeding cent. the natives fell completely under their yoke. Although the king preserved the appearance of power, his sovereignty was at an end. During the late war, when the Dutch were defeated at Batavia, and that city was occupied by the British forces, B. surrendered without resistance in 1811. It was restored to the Dutch in 1814. It is not likely that B. can ever regain its former consequence; for, independent of its trade being transferred to other channels, the bay and harbour are so much choked up with accessions of earth washed down from the mountains, and the growth of coral shoals, as to have become inaccessible to ships of burden. The tides rise here between 5 and 6 ft. The bay, which is extensive, contains several islands, the longest of which is Pulo Panjang. Good anchorage in 14 to 16 fath. will be found at Pangoriang, 4 m. E of Point St. Nicholas. Wood and water can be readily procured here; and a great variety of fruits and vegetables. The coast from B. to Batavia is flat and low, but ever changing, and ever beautiful. The highest summit in the residency, Gunong Kurang, has an alt. of 6,052 ft. above sea-level.—*Stavorinus.—Raffles.—Crawfurd.—Voyage of the Potomac.*

BANTAM (Cape), a promontory on the E coast of Cochin-China, forming the E side of Quiquite harbour, in N lat. 15° 27′, and E long. 108° 45′.

BANTANGAN (Cape), a headland of the E coast of Cochin-China, in N lat. 15° 15′, and E long. 108° 50′.

BANTEER, a village in the p. of Clonmeen, co. Cork. Pop. 137.

BANTJAR, a town of the island of Java, on the N coast, in the residency of Rembang. It possesses a port and good building docks.

BANTON, an islet of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Philippine group, to the E of Mindora, in N lat. 12° 55′.

BANTOUZEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Marcoing, near the r. bank of the Schelde, 9 m. S of Cambray. It has tile-works and manufactories of pottery. Pop. 920.

BANTRANG, a town of Siam, on the r. bank of the Menam, 22 m. NNE of Bangkok.

BANTRY, a spacious bay in co. Cork. It penetrates the country ENE; and is separated from Dunmanus bay, on the r., by a peninsula of 2¼ m. in mean breadth,—and from the Kenmare river or estuary, on the l., by a peninsula of about 7½ m. in mean breadth. It enters between Sheep-head on the r., and Blackhall-head, or the most southerly termination of the Berehaven mountains, on the l.; and it is 8 m. wide at the entrance. Its length is 20 m.; and its interior breadth varies between 2¾ m. and 8 m., and in general is upwards of 5 m. The principal islands are Bere and Whiddy, the former covering Berehaven, and the latter lying off the town of Bantry; and on the E side of Whiddy are four isles, called Chapel, Horse, Hog, and Rabbit islands. The scenery of Bantry bay is thought by some to be unexcelled by any in the kingdom.

BANTRY, a post, market, and sea-port town, in the p. of Kilmacomogue, co. Cork, at the head of a large cove at the SE extremity of Bantry bay, 10 m. WNW of Skibbereen, and 171 m. SW of Dublin. The original town was called Ballygobbin; and occupied the site of the present town. In 1830, the harbour of B.—which technically extends, we believe, over all B. bay, and must not be identified exclusively with the town—had 8 decked vessels, aggregately carrying 170 tons and 46 men; 5 half-decked vessels, carrying 68 tons and 24 men; 59 open sail-boats, carrying 294 men; and 641 row-boats, carrying 3,341 men. Pop. in 1831, 4,275; in 1851, 2,935. Houses 483

BANTWAH, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, 30 m. W of Junaghur.

BANTZ, or Banz, a village and seignory of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Mayne, 3 m. from Lichtenfels. It has a fine ducal castle, which was formerly a Benedictine monastery. Pop. 90.

BANTZENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, and cant. of Habsheim. Pop. 1,123.

BANUB, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of

Garbieh, on the l. bank of the Tabarieh canal, 8 m. NNE of Mahalet. It is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Onuphis*.

BANUELOS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 19 m. NE of Burgos, and 4 m. S of Briviesca, near the r. bank of the Pecezorias.

BANUMAS, a province of the island of Java, on its S side. Area 1,590 sq. m. Pop. in 1845, 405,604. Rice is its chief produce.

BANVILLE, a village of France, dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 13 m. NNE of Yvetot, and 27 m. NNW of Rouen.

BANWELL, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. NNW of Axbridge. Area 4,829 acres. Pop. 1,878.

BANYA, a Hungarian word signifying 'a mine,' and forming a frequent prefix in Hungarian topography.

BANYA-FELSO, or UNGRISCH-NEUSTADT, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Szathmar, 100 m. E of Debrecin, and 3 m. E of Nagy-Banya. It has a Catholic church; and mines of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, are wrought in the vicinity. Copper and lead founderies, forges and manufactories of pottery, exist here. Pop. 4,700.

BANYA-KIS, a town of Transylvania, in the circle and 10 m. NW of Thorda, and 65 m. NNW of Hermanstadt. It has mines of argentiferous lead.

BANYA-NAGY, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Szathmar, on an affluent of the Szamos, 11 m. E of Erdod-Szada, and 95 m. E of Debrecin. It is the cap. of the four great mining districts of Hungary, and has a mint, 4 churches belonging to different sects, a Catholic gymnasium, and a normal school. The mines in the environs produce a considerable annual amount of gold and silver, besides copper, lead, &c. The principal silver smelting-furnaces are at Fernezely, and the copper founderies at Lapos-Banya. Pop. 4,928.

BANYULS-SUR-MER, or BANYULS-DE-MARENDE, a town of France, in the Pyrenees-Orientales, and cant. of Argele, on the Mediterranean. It has a small port, the shipping of which in 1837 amounted to 1,283 tons. The adjacent shores abound with sardines and anchovies, the salting of which forms an important branch of the industry of the locality; and the environs of B. afford excellent descriptions of wine. Pop. 1,608.

BANYU WANGI, a district and town of the island of Java, situated at its western extremity, on the straits of Bally. The district comprises a superficial area of 1,274 sq. m.; and in 1815 contained a pop. of 8,873, of whom 319 were Chinese. It is generally well cultivated and salubrious. Its most remarkable physical feature is the lofty volcanic mountain of Gunong-mar-api, which affords sulphur of the purest description. The town, which is 550 m. ESE of Batavia, in S lat. 8° 15′, and E long. 114° 20′, is populous, and forms an important military post.

BAOL, an independent state of W Africa, in Senegambia, bounded on the N by the kingdom of Kayor, from which it is partially separated by the river Somon, on the E by the Jaloff territory, on the S by the kingdom of Sin, and on the W by the Atlantic ocean.

BAOM ISLAND. See APAE.

BAONI, a jaghire of Bundelkund, in N lat. 26°. Area 127 sq. m. Pop. 18,000.

BAONS (LES), a town of France, dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 2 m. NNE of Yvetot. Pop. 650.

BAOUSK, or BAUSK, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland and dist. of Mitau, at the confluence of the Memel and Alass, 40 m. above the entrance of the Aa into the gulf of Livonia, and 20 m. SE of Mitau. It is ill-built, but possesses considerable commerce in grain, and has extensive breweries. Pop. 936.

BAPAUME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, and arrond. of Arras. The cant. comprises 22 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 13,741. The town is 15 m. SSE of Arras. It is a place of considerable strength, and is an artillery station. It is tolerably regularly built, and contains a parish church, a handsome hospital, and a communal college. It has also extensive manufactories of cambric, calicoes, thread, sugar from beet-root, &c., and spinning-mills. Its cambrics form its principal article of commerce. It has 3 annual fairs, the trade of which consists in jewellery, hardware, &c. This town was taken by Louis XIII. in 1641, and in 1659 was ceded to Louis XIV. by the treaty of the Pyrenees. The surrounding district is extremely arid; and a single fountain affords the only supply of water which the town possesses. Pop. 3,195.

BAPAUME-LES-ROUEN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Maromme, on the Cailly, near Canteleu. It has cotton spinning, and thread mills, calico-manufactories, and paper and calico-printing mills. Pop. 565.

BAPAW, a village of Beluchistan, in the Gundava pass, 50 m. S of Kelat, at an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level.

BAPCHILD, a parish in Kent, 1 m. SE of Sittingbourne. Area 1,058 acres. Pop. 355.

BAQUERO, a town of La Plata, on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Lavayen, 65 m. WSW of the confluence of the latter with the Rio Grande, and 15 m. N of Salta.

BAR, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Podolia, 40 m. N of Mohilev, on the river Row. Pop. 3,000. It is fortified; and is celebrated for the confederation of the Polish nobles, Pulaski, Potocki, and Krasinski, against the Russian government, which was entered into here on the 29th of Feb. 1768.—Also a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, on the r. bank of the Ganges, 20 m. NE of Bahar. Area of district 166 sq. m. Pop. 96,950.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. and the cant. of Corréze, 6 m. N of Tulle. Pop. 1,228.—Also a river of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, rising near Butancy, and joining the Meuse on the l. bank, near Donchery, after a course of 45 m.

BAR, a town of Hindostan, 22 m. NE of Bahar, on the r. bank of the Ganges. Pop. 5,000.

BAR (LE), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Var, arrond. and 6 m. NE of Grasse. Pop. of com. 1,504; of cant. comprising 10 com., 6,823 in 1831.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of l'Aube. —The arrond. has an area of 105,000 hectares, and comprises 4 cantons, viz., Bar-sur-Aube, Brienne-le-Chateau, Soulaines, and Vendeuvre. Pop. in 1836, 41,230; in 1846, 42,634.—The cant. comprises 23 com.—The com. and town, on the r. bank of the Aube, 30 m. E of Troyes, and 125 m. ESE of Paris, had a pop. in 1789 of 3,848; in 1836, of 3,940; and in 1846, of 4,133. It is an ancient town, and at one time possessed extensive trade and commerce, merchants from all quarters of Europe resorting to its four annual fairs. At present its trade chiefly consists in wines, brandies, coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, and grain.—A severe conflict took place here with the allied forces on the 25th of May, 1814, which is, as usual, chronicled in the French gazetteers as having resulted in a victory to the French arms, though it did not stay the march of the enemy upon Paris.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN, or BAR-LE-DUC, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of La Meuse.—The arrond. has an area of 146,973 hectares; and comprises 8 cantons, viz., Ancerville, Bar-le-Duc, Ligny, Montiers-sur-Saux, Re-

viguy, Triaucourt, Vaubécourt, and Vavincourt. Pop. in 1836, 80,952; in 1846, 82,109.—The cant. comprises 8 com.—The com. and town are situated on the Ornain, a tributary of the Marne, 152 m. E of Paris, in N lat. 48° 46′ 8″, E long. 5° 9′; at an alt. of 185 metres, or 607 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 10,322; in 1836, 12,383; in 1846, 12,230. The town rises on the side of a hill, and is divided into an upper and a lower town; the lower and the more extensive is the seat of its trade; the upper was at one period almost exclusively inhabited by the noblesse, who fled from it in a body at the breaking-forth of the Revolution. Previous to that event, the religious edifices and establishments in the town were numerous; but they have been much reduced both in number and in magnificence in later years. The principal manufactures are leather, brandy, oil, hosiery, gloves, cotton-yarn, and sweetmeats. A good deal of traffic is carried on by means of the river, which is navigable.—This town, anciently the cap. of the duchy of the same name, originated in a castle which was founded here in the 10th cent., by Frederick, the brother-in-law of Hugh Capet, to defend Lorraine from the people of Champagne.—The environs abound in iron-ore, and in mineral springs.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aube.—The arrond. has an area of 128,000 hectares. Pop. in 1836, 52,117; in 1846, 52,029. It comprises the 5 cantons of Bar-sur-Seine, Chaource, Essoyes, Mussy-sur-Seine, and Les Riceys.—The cant. comprises 22 com.—The com. and town are situated on the l. bank of the Seine, below the junction of the Ource with that river, 18 m. SE of Troyes. Pop. in 1789, 2,522; in 1836, 2,350. It is a place of little trade save as an entrepot for wine. It suffered frequently during the wars between the French and English in the 14th and 15th cent.

BAR (Bir-el-), or Beremba, a village of Upper Egypt, on the r. bank of the Nile, 10 m. S of Ghennch.

BARA, a river of Afghanistan, rising in the territory of the Afreedies, and flowing into the Cabul after a course of about 60 m.—Also a town of Venezuela, near the mouth of a small river flowing into the Caribbean sea, in W long. 69°.—Also the W head-stream of the Assince river, in W Africa.

BARABA, a steppe or extensive plain on the western verge of Siberia, situated between the rivers Irtish and Obi. This steppe, exceeding 600 versts in length from N to S, and 400 in breadth from E to W, is a continued flat, diversified only by forests of birch-wood, and by lakes both salt and fresh. The soil and the climate are extremely favourable to agriculture: some of the lands are indeed low and marshy, but in general they are either covered with fine herbage, or with luxuriant crops of grain. The southern part of the plain, towards the Irtish and the mountains of Altai, is the driest, but it is likewise the most barren and the least adorned with wood. Deep forests spread over the N, and overshadow the lower banks of the Obi. The native pop. of this steppe are called by the Russians Barabinzes, or Barabinzians; and, from the diversity of their features, appear to be descended from several different tribes. They had been successively conquered by the Kirghises and Sungarians; and when Siberia was subdued by the Russians, could relate no particulars whatever of their history. The greater part of them appear from their physiognomy to be of Tartar origin; the long, half-opened eyes of others of them, indicate their descent from the Mongols; while the Kalmuk countenances of a third part of them bespeak their affinity with the Sungarians, their former conquerors. Every village in the B. is under the direction of a chief, and every district is governed by a sort of prince, called a *yasuta*. The Barabinzians were conquered by the Russians in 1595; but even after that time were often harassed by the incursions of the Kirghises and Sungarians, the latter of whom compelled them to pay an annual tribute. Since the Siberian frontier-line was properly defined, they have enjoyed complete tranquillity under the protection of the Russians. They number about 5,000 bows. Most of them have abjured Paganism, and embraced the religion of Mahomet.—*Tooke's View of the Russian empire.*

BARABUTTY, or Barabati, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, situated on the Mahanuddy, about a mile from Cuttack. It is of a rectangular form, 2,180 ft. in length, and 1,800 ft. in breadth; and is surrounded by a double stone wall, and a strongly embanked ditch, 20 ft. in depth, and in some parts 220 ft. in breadth. In the centre is a massive square cavalier, surmounted by a flag-staff. This fortress, in the general character of its architecture, bears evidence of Hindu origin, and is supposed to have been erected in the 14th cent. Until its capture by the British in 1809, it was considered impregnable. Of the famous palace of Raja Mukund Deo, described by Abul Fazul as existing here, no vestiges are now to be discovered.

BARACOA, a town and harbour in the island of Cuba, near the SE extremity, 100 m. ENE of Santiago-de-Cuba, in N lat. 20° 17′, and W long. 74° 25′. It has a good harbour, and is an important pilot-station for the Bahama or Old channel.

BARADERO, a town of La Plata, at the confluence of the Arecive with a bifurcation of the Parana, 100 m. NW of Buenos Ayres.

BARADRI, a village in Beluchistan, 68 m. NE of Kelat, near the entrance to the Bolan pass.

BARAGIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicato, district of Potenza. Pop. 1,650.

BARAHAT, a town of Hindostan, the cap. of the rajah of Gurwal, on the N bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 30° 45′, 48 m. NNW of Serinagur.

BARAITCHE, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, on the N side of the Goggra river. The town is 64 m. N of Lucknow.

BARAK, a river of Hindostan, flowing in a SW course, through Silhet, to the Bramaputra, into which it flows 40 m. NE of Dacca, after a course of 350 m.

BARAM, a mountain-ridge of Upper Egypt, 24 m. E of Assuan, and near the N frontier of Nubia, famous for its copper-mines.

BARAM, or Barram Point, a promontory of the island of Borneo, on the NW coast, in N lat. 4° 25′, E long. 113° 30′, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which has a breadth at its embouchure of a ½ m., and has a depth of from 4 to 10 fath. for 100 m.

BARAMULA PASS, a defile crossing the mountain-range which bounds Cashmere on the SW, in about N lat. 34° 10′. It is a narrow gorge through which the river Jelum flows. A village of the same name stands on the river.

BARAMUTTI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, 50 m. ESE of Poonah.

BARANCA, or Barranca, a river of Peru, in the prov. of Lima, which takes its rise in the Andes, and running in a WSW direction, falls into the Pacific in 10° 59′ S, 90 m. NW of Lima.

BARANCA (La), a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Maynas, on the N bank of the Maranon, 60 m. ESE of St. Borja, and 80 WNW of La Laguna.—Also a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 55 m. ESE of Carthagena, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, at the junction of the Mahates.

BARANELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, and in the district and 5 m. SW of Campo Basso. Pop. 2,663.

BARANIA. See Grande di Santiago Rio.

BARAN-LUKH, a town of Beluchistan, in the prov. of Jhalawan, 75 m. S of Khozdar.

BARANOFF, or BARANOV (CAPE), a promontory of Siberia, on the N coast of the country of the Tchuktchi, in N lat. 69° 45′, E long. 163° 50′. It is of basaltic formation, and contains numerous fossil remains.

BARANOH, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Rajpootana, on the l. bank of the Chumbul, 40 m. NW of Kota.

BARANOVKA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, near the l. bank of the Slutch, 60 W of Jitomir.

BARANOW, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 45 m. NE of Tarnow, near the r. bank of the Vistula, at the confluence of the Ryska. It has a strong castle, built by king Stephen Bathory, and was the scene of the defeat of the Poles by Charles Gustavus, in 1656. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Prussia, in the regency of Posen, and circle of Schildberg, 1 m. SSE of Kempen, and 45 ENE of Breslau. It has two Catholic churches, and in 1837 contained a pop. of 845.—Also a town in Poland, 30 m. NW of Lublin, on the l. bank of the Wieprz, 12 m. above its confluence with the Vistula. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village in the gov. of Mazovia, 20 m. from Sochaczew. Pop. 450.

BARANOWO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, 18 m. from Przasnysz. Pop. 560.

BARANQUILLA, or BARRANQUILLA, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 65 m. NE of Carthagena, on the l. side of the embouchure of the Magdalena. It has a good port, and extensive commerce.

BARANTCHINSK, a mining village of Russia, in the gov. of Perm, in the district and 69 m. SSW of Verkhofourie, on the Targil, and near the E base of the Ural mountains. It has blast and fining furnaces. The village and works belong to the Crown, and are under the joint administration of the mining government of Bogoslovsk and Blagodat.

BARANYA, a comitat or province of Hungary, bounded on the N by the circles of Sumeg or Somogy, and Tolna; on the E by the Danube; on the S by the Drau or Drave, by which it is separated from Slavonia; and on the W by the circle of Sumeg. It lies between 45° 33′ and 46° 20′ N lat., and 17° 40′ and 19° E long., and contains a superficial area of 1,920 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 266,620, of whom the great majority are Hungarians and Catholics; about 30,000 belong to the Reformed church, and 14,000 to the orthodox Greek church. The surface is highly diversified; on the SE, adjacent to the Danube and the Drave, it is flat and marshy; on the N it is intersected by ramifications of the Styrian mountains of secondary and tertiary formation. Besides the two great bounding rivers, it is watered by the Karasitza and the Oravitza. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, lint, tobacco, and red and white wines. Considerable tracts are covered with forests, chiefly of oak, in which immense herds of swine are pastured. The mineral productions are limestone, porphyry, slate, alum, and coal. The latter mineral, which is rare in Hungary, is wrought near Vasas. It is divided into 6 circles, viz., Funfkirchen, St. Lorintz, Siklos, Baranyovar, Mohats, and Metvek, and contains one royal town, Funfkirchen or Pecs, 11 market-towns, and 341 villages.

BARANYOVAR, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Baranya, upon a small tributary of the Danube, 25 m. SE of Funfkirchen. There are some remains of an ancient castle here which gave name to the comitat.

BARAONG, a central district in the prov. of Shahabad, in Hindostan, on the l. bank of the Son, or Sone. Area 356 sq. m. Pop. 144,490. The W parts of this district are the richest in soil, and most populous. The cap., of the same name, is a poor village about 15 m. W of the Son.

BARAPI (GUNONG), a volcanic mountain on the S side of the island of Sumatra. Alt. 6,000 ft.

BARASET, a district of Bengal, lying between the Hugli and Jessore. Area 1,424 sq. m. Pop. 522,000. Its cap. is 15 m. NE of Calcutta.

BARATARIA, a lake of Louisiana, U. S., in Jefferson co., in the delta of the Mississippi, SSW of New Orleans. It is 22 m. long, and 6 m. wide; and discharges its waters into a gulf of the same name. —Also an island at the entrance of the gulf of Barataria, in N lat. 29° 5′.

BARATARIA BAY, a deep indentation on the coast of Louisiana, U. S., near the mouths of the Mississippi, surrounded by a flat swampy country. It extends 18 m. in length from N to S, between Plaquamines co. on the E, and Jefferson and Interior counties on the W. Lat. 29° 20′ N, long. °90 W. It communicates by a creek with the lake of the same name, and by means of it with the Mississippi; and thus affords a navigable passage for boats, from New Orleans to the sea.

BARAU, or BAVAROW, a town of Austria, in the circle of Prachin, in Bohemia, upon the Blenitz, a tributary of the Moldau, 50 m. NW of Budweiss. Pop. 1,315.

BARAWICH, a district of the Sahara, between Tuat and Timbuctu.

BARBACENA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 12 m. NW of Elvas. Pop. 600.

BARBACOAS, a town of Ecuador, on a rivulet to which it gives its name, and near its confluence with the Patia, 130 m. N by W of Quito.—Also a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Truxillo, to the SE of Lake Para.

BARBADOS, or BARBADOES, the most eastern of the Caribbean islands, and the oldest colony of Britain, situated at the SE extremity of the great American archipelago, 70 m. to the E of St. Vincent. It lies NW and SE; and is of an oval form, about 21 m. in length, and 14 m. in breadth [*Maycock*], with an area of 166 sq. m., or 106,470 acres, being somewhat less than that of the isle of Wight.

*Surface and Geology.*] B. may be seen from sea at 12 leagues' distance, yet its surface is comparatively level, except in the NE quarter. On the N, S, and W sides it rises in a series of four or five horizontal strata or terraces, which in some parts exhibit mural and rugged faces. On the E it rises abruptly from the shore to a height of 50 or 70 ft. Mount Hillaby, the highest point, has an alt. of 1,147 ft. above sea-level; and from this eminence, one range of calcareous heights runs S and E to the SE point of the island; while another runs N and E to its NE point. The absolutely flat lands or plains occupy chiefly the N and S parts of the island; a narrow belt of low land borders the W coast; and a low tract of land runs from Bridgeton to the E coast of the p. of Saint Philips, which, if the sea were to rise 50 or 60 ft. above its present level, would form a narrow strait, and divide B. into two islets of an equal size. The N, S, and W sections consist of rocks formed of an aggregate of shells and madrepore rocks mixed with different kinds of coral, partly consolidated into a mass by the attrition of the water, and partly porous and full of cavities formed by the disintegration of the shells and madrepores. To the E of this, in the district from its hilly and bleakish character called Scotland, it is composed of strata of slate alternating with limestone, and an aggregate cemented with lime, and having every appearance of being the transition rock on which the madrepores and corals were found. [*Maclure.*] Petroleum exudes in many

places from the clay hills; and saline springs make their appearance at a considerable height above sea-level; yet there are no appearances of volcanic action. A coral reef runs off all the E and N side at about 2 m. from the shore; and in making the island from the E., it is advisable to get into the lat. of 12° 56′ N, and then steer for the S end.

*Climate.*] B. is considered to be peculiarly healthy though warm, the heat being tempered by the NE trade-wind which constantly blows over the island, beginning generally about 10 A. M., and continuing till sunset: moreover, being nearly cultivated throughout, injurious miasmata are unknown. In 1844, the range of the therm., and fall of rain, were as follows:

| | Mean at 9 A. M. | Mean at 3 P. M. | Rain gauge. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January, | 78·04 | 82·00 | 3·10 inches. |
| February, | 78·04 | 81·24 | 4·22 |
| March, | 79·16 | 81·11 | 1·67 |
| April, | 78·23 | 81·33 | 10·69 |
| May, | 79·64 | 82·03 | 5·17 |
| June, | 78·10 | 82·55 | 8·10 |
| July, | 79·01 | 82·25 | 5·17 |
| August, | 78·49 | 79·29 | 6·91 |
| September, | 82·16 | 82·23 | 6·57 |
| October, | 82·25 | 82·22 | 3·24 |
| November, | 81·37 | 82·70 | 11·82 |
| December, | 79·35 | 80·70 | 5·20 |

The mean of these observations gives a temp. of 79° 49′ at 9 A. M., and of 81° 72′ at 3 P. M.; and the total fall of rain 71·96 inches. The prevailing uniformity of temp., which the above table indicates, may be considered as "one of the chief sources of the salubrity of the island. It is not the absolute degree of temp. which determines the healthfulness of a country, but the presence or absence of sudden changes of heat and cold. Tubercular consumption is almost unknown; the distressing intermitting fevers which prevail along the coast-regions in Demerara, and in some of the adjacent islands, and which sometimes baffle the physician's skill, are not met with among the natives of B.: on the contrary, those who suffer from such causes are advised to resort to B. for the restoration of their health." [*History of Barbadoes.*] — In the awful hurricanes, however, with which it has from time to time been visited, this island labours under a formidable disadvantage. By one of these, in 1780, which lasted for 48 hours, 3,000 human beings perished, and property was destroyed to the amount of upwards of £1,000,000. In the great storm of August 11th, 1831, B. suffered quite as dreadfully as any other of the West Indian islands. Upwards of 2,500 persons were killed; and the loss of property was estimated at £2,500,000.

*Soil and productions.*] The soil of B. generally is thin and superficial, but varies much. In the lower lands it is prevailingly a rich black mould, peculiarly suited to the sugar-cane, but now requiring liberal manuring. Here and there a red clay of considerable depth occurs: and on the hills we find a light, whitish, chalky earth, broken into a grey mould, or hardened into indurated lumps.—The staple productions of this island are sugar, rum, molasses, arrow-root, aloes, and cotton. Coffee, cocoa, tamarinds, ginger, indigo, tobacco, fustic, and logwood, are also cultivated, but not extensively. There are about 500 sugar-estates in the island; and the amount of property annually created is estimated at £2,500,000.

*Exports and Imports.*] In 1786, the principal exports were 8,659 hhds. of sugar, 114 hhds. of molasses, 5,129 hhds. of rum, 8,070 bags of ginger, and 8,864 bags of cotton. In 1814 the quantity of sugar imported into England from B. was 214,492 cwts.; in 1831, 379,052 cwts.; in 1836, 373,428 cwts.; in 1841, 257,108 cwts.; and in 1846, 302,498 cwts. As a sugar-producing island B. ranked next to Jamaica in 1831, and 1836; but in 1841 and in 1846 it was surpassed by Trinidad. In 1848 it produced 13,898 hhds.; in 1850, 35,000 hhds. The importation of rum from B. has been always liable to great fluctuation. Thus in 1815, it was 8,513 gall.; in 1821, only 742 gall.; in 1831, 26,733 gall.; in 1836, 738 gall.; in 1841, 250 gall.; and in 1846, only 197 gall.—B. does not at present grow either coffee or cocoa; but Bridgeton being a free port, a considerable quantity of both these articles is shipped from thence. The import of coffee into England from B. in 1831 was 2,420 lbs.; but in 1832 rose to 158,193 lbs.; in 1836, it was 33,523 lbs.; in 1841, 1,513 lbs.; in 1843, 12,837 lbs.; and in 1846, only 864 lbs.—The export of molasses in 1831 was 15,562 cwts.; in 1836, 47,558 cwts.; in 1841, 27,475 cwts.; and in 1846, 73,462.—The export of aloes in 1844 was 121,446 lbs., valued at £7,084; of arrow-root, 74,320 lbs., valued at £1,103; of tamarinds, 63,055 lbs., valued at £1,113; of ginger, 1,544 lbs.; and of hides, 1,595, valued at £750. The collective value of the exports in 1837 was £897,990; in 1846, £512,524; in 1850, £831,624. "It has been frequently asserted of late years," says Sir Robert Schomburgk, in his recently published *Hist. of Barbados*, "that the trade and agriculture of the colony, contrasted with the state it presented towards the close of the seventeenth century, has much decreased and its importance declined. But the truth is, that B. presents upon an average of five years (from 1841 to 1845) a larger amount of shipping, of imports and exports, and revenue, than it did during the much-vaunted times when it was considered to have reached the zenith of its prosperity. The author has already dwelt upon the exaggerated accounts of its population given by Ligon and Oldmixon: if we, therefore, discard these accounts from our minds, and adopt the official reports to the lords commissioners of trade, we shall find that the colony has steadily advanced. It cannot be denied that a great diminution has taken place in the number of white inhabitants, who formerly composed a considerable part of the population; but it remains to be proved that this is any serious loss in a political point of view, as long as they are replaced by a sober and well-conducted population of the coloured race. The majority of the whites consisted of a class *sui generis:* too proud to earn their livelihood by manual labour, they were too poor to carry on the cultivation of the staple articles on their own account; they became 'squatters' upon the land, which might otherwise have been used for the production of sugar. The official report of Sir Richard Dutton affords us the means of judging of the importance of B. in 1683-84. There were 358 sugar-works in operation, and the quantity of useful land was estimated at 89,306 acres. The shipping which visited the island in the course of a year amounted to 338 vessels, of 25,774 tons aggregate burthen. The imports and exports are not mentioned, but the shipping gives us data by which to form an estimate of them. Let us now compare this account with the present agricultural, commercial, and financial resources of B. The number of sugar-estates in 1846 amounted to 491, with 506 windmills and one steam-engine; the produce of sugar and molasses amounted upon an average of five years (1841 to 1845) to 21,051 hogsheads, 1,500 tierces, and 930 barrels of sugar, and 4,720 puncheons of molasses; the number of ships which entered the port of Bridgetown upon an average during that period were 835 of 88,917 tons, manned by 6,413 seamen. The value of the exports upon a similar average amounted to £685,630 6s. sterling, the imports upon an average of three years to £624,636 10s. sterling; the revenue upon an average of five years to £76,852 9s. sterling, and the expenditure to £62,376 15s. The author of the 'Short History of Barbados,'

of which the second edition was published in 1768, says that the exported produce of the island, taking an average of the preceding ten years, amounted to 22,320 hogsheads of sugar (of 12 to 16 hundred-weight), 14,430 hogsheads of rum, 102 hogsheads of molasses, 4,670 packages of ginger, and 600 bales of cotton. I have no specified return upon a ten years' average for the other staple articles, but the quantity of sugar exported upon an average from 1836 to 1845 amounts to 24,480 heavy hogsheads. Oldmixon, quoting from Tryon, says, that during its greatest prosperity the island exported 30,000 hogsheads of sugar, and the trade employed at that time 400 ships of 60,000 tons burthen, manned by about 2,000 seamen. The hogsheads of sugar were of only 12 hundred-weight at that time, which would give 36,000,000 pounds of sugar; 24,480 hogsheads merely at 16 hundred-weight give more than 39,000,000 pounds of sugar as an annual average produce for the last ten years, and we know that a great number of these hogsheads weigh as much as 1,800 to 1,900 pounds. It is evident from these remarks that the amount of produce has not diminished, but it is another point whether the plantations prove as remunerative as they were formerly, and it is, unfortunately, but too evident that this is not the case; the agriculturist, indeed, can only, with great exertion and all possible economy, earn a moderate return from the capital he employs in the cultivation of the soil."

The principal imports into the island are provisions, especially cured fish and salted beef, flour, wines, beer, cattle, cutlery, coals, lumber, cotton and woollen goods, glass, leather, guano, and shingles. In 1839 the value of imports into B. was £783,775; in 1842, £510,116; in 1844, £594,484; the collective imports of the West India colonies in the latter year being £4,204,136. The import of beef and pork in the latter year amounted to £31,180; of beer and ale 115,185 gallons valued at £7,086; of corn, meal, and flour, £104,643. Nearly the whole amount of these items were from foreign parts. The chief British import was 3,606,830 yards of cotton goods valued at £62,198; and 912,890 yards of linen goods valued at £23,882. The value of the woollen goods was £11,845. The imports in 1846 amounted to £678,751; in 1850 to £736,358.

*Ports, Roads, &c.*] The only good anchorage being in Carlisle bay off Bridgeton, merchant-vessels here load and discharge their cargoes; and the sugar is sent round to this port chiefly in small droghers of about 50 tons. A project is before the public for the introduction of railroad communication into this island.—The number of ships touching at B. annually is about 800, of an aggregate burden of 80,000 tons, and employing 5,000 men. In 1850, the shipping inwards was 96,381 tons. There is a revolving light on the S point of the island, in N lat. 13° 2′ 45″, W long. 59° 33′ 30″.

*Population.*] In 1674 the pop. of B. was estimated at 100,000 coloured or negroes, and 50,000 whites. In 1811, it amounted to 16,289 whites, 3,392 free coloured, and 62,258 blacks. In 1823 it was estimated at 100,000, of whom 73,345 were slaves. In 1834 it was returned at 102,912, of whom 82,807 were apprenticed labourers; 14,959 whites; and 5,146 free coloured. A census taken on 3d June, 1844, and 25th June, 1851, gives the following results:—

| Parishes. | 1844. | 1851. |
|---|---|---|
| Bridgeton, | 19,362 | 20,026 |
| St. Michael, | 14,982 | 17,440 |
| Christ Church, | 14,089 | 15,775 |
| St. Philip, | 12,820 | 13,898 |
| St. John, | 8,538 | 8,895 |
| St. Joseph, | 6,753 | 7,008 |
| St. Andrew, | 5,995 | 6,717 |
| St. George, | 10,174 | 11,260 |
| St. Thomas, | 8,504 | 9,810 |
| St. James, | 5,704 | 6,884 |
| St. Peter, | 8,343 | 9,806 |
| St. Lucy, | 6,934 | 8,420 |
| | 122,198 | 135,939 |

This pop. may be divided into four classes: Creole or Native Whites, European Whites, Creoles of mixed blood, and Native Blacks. Of the pop. in 1851, 15,824 were Whites, 30,059 Coloured, and 90,056 Blacks. By the laws of the colony, every estate is obliged to maintain a certain number of Whites in proportion to its extent. These men are called 'the Tenantry,' and have an indefeasible interest for their lives in a house and garden upon the respective plantations. They owe no fealty to the landlord, make him no acknowledgment, and entertain no kind of gratitude towards him. The militia is principally composed of these persons; and the greatest part of them live in a state of idleness, and are usually debauched to the last degree. In the census of 1851, 73,098 were returned as having no fixed employment; with all reasonable deductions for infancy and old age, this shows above 20,000 of the able-bodied pop. having no fixed employment.

*Government.*] B., in common with all the other W. I. islands acquired by settlement, is governed by a governor, a council, and an elective assembly. The recent arrangement of placing the Windward and the Leeward island groups respectively under the governors of B. and of Antigua, as governors-general, who correspond directly with the colonial office, and allotting to the other islands lieutenant-governors who communicate with their governor-in-chief as well as with the home-government, has elevated B. to the highest rank in the Windward islands. The salary of the governor and commander-in-chief of B.—who is also governor-general of Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, and St. Lucia—is £6,200, of which sum £2,666 is paid by the colony. The chief-justice of B. has a salary of £2,000; and the attorney-general £500.—The legislative council consists of 8 members; and, if there be less than 7 resident on the island, the governor may fill up their number to 12 *pro tem.* for the despatch of business. The council are appointed by the Crown. They hold their seats for life; and stand in the same rank in the colonies as the peerage in England, but do not possess the same independence, as they may be removed at the will of the governor, whose privy council they form. The powers of a chancellor are exercised by the governor and his council; but as in so small a community it is next to impossible that any cause should come into court in which some of these judges will not be directly or indirectly interested, they stand, Mr. Coleridge justly observes, in a situation which, according to the spirit of the British constitution, incapacitates them from exercising any judicial authority.—The assembly is composed of the representatives of the people, in 2 deputies from each of the 11 parishes, and 2 from the city of Bridgeton, chosen annually. The qualifications of an elector and a representative are the same, namely, the nominal possession of 10 acres of land, or a house of the yearly value of £10. The number of electors is about 1,100.—The Judicature consists of five courts of common-pleas, to each of which there are a judge and 4 assistants. From these courts, appeals lie in all causes to the governor and council. A general sessions of the peace is held twice a-year. There are 3 police magistrates at Bridgeton with a salary of £450 currency each per ann.; and 11 police magistrates in the rural districts, at a salary of £250 currency each.

*Military force and Revenue.*] The militia force of B. is strong and well-appointed, consisting of 6 regiments of several battalions each, with a corps of life-

guards, and amounting in all to about 4,500. As the head-quarters of the Windward islands, its garrison in time of war is seldom under 4,000 British infantry and artillery; but the peace-establishment of these troops does not exceed 1,600. The ratio of deaths among the white troops for 20 years, was 58·5 per 1,000; among the black troops only 46.—The revenue in 1821 amounted to £13,127; the expenditure to £19,271; in 1836, the revenue was £42,336; the expenditure £29,373. In 1855, the revenue was £58,462; expenditure, £69,523. The taxation is about 8s. 4d. per head.

*Ecclesiastical affairs.*] This island and the Leeward islands were erected in 1824 into a bishopric. The diocesan's income is £2,500 a-year; and one of his archdeacons who resides here has £500. There are 11 rectors of parishes who are paid by the house-of-assembly £500 currency per ann., or about £320 10s.; besides 14 curates, who receive £115 15s. currency per ann. In 1850, there were in all 45 churches and chapels in connexion with the church of England, with an average attendance of 21,860.—There are 29 public schools, which are supported from the colonial revenue at an annual expense of about £1,500. The attendance at school in 1850 was 8,924. The Wesleyan Methodists have 3 missionaries, and 7 salaried teachers, on the island; the Moravians, 4 missionaries. Codrington college, 14 m. from Bridgeton, affords an academical education to about 20 young men, chiefly candidates for holy orders. It is supported from the income of two estates left in trust by General Codrington to the Society for the propagation of Christian knowledge, about the commencement of last cent. The college expense to each commoner is about £30 sterling per ann.—Within the Windward island government there are 15 newspapers, of which 5, besides the Barbados Agricultural reporter, are published on this island.

*Topographical divisions.*] B. is divided into 11 parishes, and 5 districts. The capital, Bridgeton—formerly Bridgetown—is situated in N lat. 13° 5′, W long. 59° 36′ 24″. Pop. about 20,000.—Saint James, or Holetown, is merely a collection of a few houses, distant about 7 m. to the N; and 7 m. farther N is Speight's Town—or Spike's as it is commonly called—a considerable place with a roadsted and wharf. A few miles to windward of Bridgeton, or on the S coast, is Oustin's or Austin's, a mere hamlet.

*History.*] B. is supposed to have been first discovered by the Portuguese, in the course of their voyages from Brazil, as early as 1536, and was then totally uninhabited. They did not make any settlement on this island; but furnished it with a breed of hogs for the benefit of such of their countrymen as might navigate the same tract. The first English who are known to have visited B., were the crew of a ship from London to Surinam in 1605. Finding it without inhabitants, they took possession of the country by fixing a cross on the spot where James tower was afterwards built, with the inscription,—"James, king of England and this island." The English did not, however, form any settlement in Barbadoes until 1624, when a few adventurers, under the patronage of the earl of Marlborough—to whom James I. had made a grant of the island—arrived upon it, and laid the foundations of the tower which still retains the name of that prince. The claims of this nobleman, however, were disputed by the earl of Carlisle, who received a general grant of all the Caribbean islands from Charles I. After some time, the latter nobleman became the sole proprietor of the island; but in 1663 the family gave up the patent, on condition of receiving a permanent and irrevocable grant of 4½ per cent. on the produce of the island exported to other parts of the world, a burden which, according to the agreement, still falls upon the colonists. The planters, though they felt the disadvantage of the proprietary government, were driven into this measure by the Crown. The conduct of Clarendon, in promoting it, was afterwards thought so justly reprehensible as to form one of the articles of impeachment brought against him by the Commons in 1667. In 1669 B. was made the head-quarters of the Windward islands, which were defined to include all the islands to windward of Guadaloupe, while the other islands of the Caribbean chain were formed into a distinct command under the title of the Leeward islands. In 1692 a formidable insurrection of the Negroes took place on this island. In 1705, an ill-judged attempt was made by the house-of-assembly to institute a paper currency to the extent of £65,000. During the successive wars with France, and with America, the Barbadeans actively supported the British government, and remained at the same time free from foreign aggression. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed in this island on the abolition of colonial slavery in 1834; although the years 1816 and 1825 had been each marked in B. by formidable organized insurrections of the Negroes.

*Authorities.*] *Raynal's Hist. of the W. I.—Ligon's Hist. of B.—Hughes' Nat. Hist. of B.—Coleridge's Six Months in the W. I.—Maycock on the Geology of B. in Quart. Journ. of Science*, vol. xi.—*The Hist. of B. comprising a Geological and Statistical description of the island, &c.* By Sir R. H. Schomburgk. Lond. 1848.

BARBADOS, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, which rises in the Sierra Tapirauari, and flows into the Paraguay, on the r. bank, after a course of 90 m. Its sands are auriferous.—Also another stream in the same prov. by which the superfluous waters of Lakes Cervo and Rabeca are carried to the Rio Alegre, 9 m. above the junction of that river with the Guaporé.

BARBAGGIO, a commune of France, in the island of Corsica, cant. of Saint-Florent. Pop. 304.

BARBAIRA, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aude, cant. of Capendu. Pop. 405.

BARBALHA, a village and district of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, 6 m. SE of Crato. Pop. 2,900.

BARBANÇON, a commune of Belgium, in Hainault, 20 m. S of Charleroi. Pop. 740. There are marble quarries and iron-works here.

BARBANIA, a town of Sardínia, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Turin.

BARBANO, a town of Austria, in the circle of Trieste, 10 m. SW of Albona, on the Arsa river.

BARBANTANNE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. of Cheateau-Renard, 4 m. SW of Avignon. Pop. 2,800.

BARBAR, or EL MUKHARIEF, the capital of Nubia, in N lat. 17° 59′. It is a large clean town, formed of neat houses, each of which is enclosed by a distinct court-yard and wall.

BARBAR, a village of Algiers, in N lat. 34° 33′, E long. 7° 5′. There are numerous ruins in the vicinity.

BARBARA, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Gaza, in N lat. 31° 34′, on the l. hand of the route from Gaza to Ramleh.

BARBARA. See BARBURRA.

BARBARA (SANTA), a town and district of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on a river of the same name, a tributary of the Piracicaha, 24 m. ESE of Cahete. Pop. 4,000.—There are several parishes, villages, and hamlets of this name in Brazil.—Also a town of Chili, on the island of Laxa, in the Biobio.—Also a town of Upper California, on the coast, in N lat. 34° 34′, W long. 119° 17′. It has a roadsted sheltered from the NW winds, but exposed to S and SW.—Also a town of Peru, on the Apo Paro, SE of San Francisco.—Also a port on the island of Campana, off the W coast of Patagonia, in S lat. 48° 2′.—Also a village of Sardinia, 15 m. SW of Cagliari.—Also a village of Greece, in the dep. of Achaia, 28 m. W of Corinth.

BARBARA (SANTA). See ABROLHOS.

BARBARANO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, 18 m. W of Padua, in the deleg. of Vicenza. Pop. 1,500.

BARBARIGO, a town of Austria, on the coast of Istria, in N lat. 44° 57′.

BARBARIN, a village on the W coast of Ceylon, 8 m. S of Caltura.

BARBARUSSI, a town of Turkey, in Wallachia, on the Danube, SW of Braila.

BA'RBARY, the name usually given to that portion of Africa which stretches along the S coast of the Mediterranean sea, from the W frontier of Egypt to the Atlantic ocean; and is bounded on the S by the ill-defined limits of the Sahara or Great Desert. It lies between the parallels of 28° and 36° N lat.; and forms the most northern general division of Northern Africa, includ-

ing within its limits the empire of Marocco, the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli, and the territory of Algiers. Its utmost extent from E to W is nearly 2,600 m. Its breadth, in a direct line from N to S is very unequal; and has been variously estimated according to the proportion of the Desert which has been included under the appellation. At the widest part it cannot exceed 556 m.; at the narrowest it is not above 140 m.

*Name.*] Various conjectures have been formed respecting the etymology of the word *Barbary*. Some have derived it from the general appellation *Barbari*, which the Romans may have applied to the inhabitants of Northern Africa. Others suppose it to have originated with its Arabian conquerors, in whose language *barbar* signifies 'a murmuring noise;' and who may have given this name to the country as indicative of the indistinct articulation of the native languages. Others consider it as a repetition of the word *bar*, 'a desert.' Bruce supposes that the term may be equivalent to *Barbaria*, or *Berberia*, 'the Country of the Berebers,' or Berbers. By the Arabians it is called *Arâh-el-Moghreb*, or 'the Region of the West,' that is, in respect of Egypt and Arabia. But they apply the term *Moghreb* more extensively than Europeans do the name *Barbary*, dividing the territory so designated into four sections, viz., 1st, Beled-el-Beraber, or 'the Country of the Berebers,' which they subdivide into Barka, Afrikiyah, Moghreb-el-Ausat, or 'the Middle West,' and Moghreb-el-Aksa, or 'the Farthest West,' that is Marocco; 2d, Beled-el-Jerid, or 'the Date country;' 3d, Es Sahara, or 'the Desert;' and 4th, Beled-es-Sudan, or 'the Country of the Blacks.' Herodotus divided Northern Africa into "the inhabited land," "the wild beast country," and "the Desert." Under the term "inhabited land" was comprehended the northern parts of Marocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; "the wild beast country" nearly corresponded with the Beled-el-Jerid, or 'Land of Dates' of the Arabs, the *Getulia* of the later Greek and Roman authors; and "the desert" corresponded with the Sahara.

*Physical features.*] The Sahara, and the Atlas mountain-system, the great physical features of this region, are specially described under their respective heads in our pages. The reader is also referred to the several articles ALGIERS, BARCA, MAROCCO, SAHARA, TUNIS, TRIPOLI, &c. But we shall here endeavour to collect and arrange in one view such observations as apply generally to Barbary and its inhabitants.

*Climate.*] The climate of B. is, in general, peculiarly temperate and salubrious, equally removed from the opposite extremes of drought and moisture, of heat and cold. In the coldest seasons, the therm. seldom sinks more than to the 5th degree above the freezing-point; and, in the warmest weather, it seldom rises to sultry, except when the winds blow from the Sahara. During a long residence in Marocco, M. Chenier never observed it lower than 2½° above the freezing-point; and during the space of 12 years' residence at Algiers, Dr. Shaw found it so low as freezing only on two occasions when the ground was covered with snow. In the higher regions of the Atlas, however, severe cold is frequently experienced. According to the observations of the last-mentioned author, all the variations of the atmosphere, as indicated by the barometer, are comprehended within the compass of 1 3-10th inch, or from 29 1-10th to 30 4-10th. The air upon the coast is nearly as cool during summer as in the most temperate countries of Europe; and, even in the more inland places, the heat is greatly moderated by refreshing breezes from the snowy summits of the Atlas mountains. In the southern provinces, however, during the months of July and August, the heats are sometimes extreme; and about the beginning of September, a suffocating wind from the Sahara, called the *shume* or *siume*, blows with great violence for the space of one, two, or even three weeks. During the prevalence of this parching blast, the ground is often heated to such a degree that it is almost impossible to walk upon it; and the inhabitants are obliged to retire to subterraneous apartments, or warehouses on the ground floor, eating nothing but fruits, and frequently sprinkling their houses with vinegar to cool the air; buckets of water, also, are thrown upon the stone-walls of the bed-chambers, to render them habitable towards night. During the dry season, from March to September, it scarcely ever rains, and the atmosphere is almost completely free of clouds; even during the rainy season, from September to March, there is seldom a day that the sun is not visible at intervals. These vernal and autumnal rains are remarkably regular and seldom violent; but the country is occasionally subject to long-continued droughts, which never fail to produce innumerable swarms of locusts,—the most destructive enemies of vegetation, and the frequent forerunners of famine.

*Soil and culture.*] The general appearance of the country is mountainous, tolerably covered with wood, but not well-watered. In many places it is finely varied in hill and dale; and amidst the forests and higher grounds, delightful retreats are to be found, refreshed with abundant and numerous streams, filled with odoriferous plants and flowers, and yielding luxuriant and nutritious herbage. The soil, especially towards the coast and in the mountainous districts, is light and sandy, of a loose and yielding texture; but, in some of the northern provinces, it is composed of a rich black or red earth, without either clay or stone. It is capable of every kind of cultivation, and is productive in the highest degree. In the northern districts it is well-fitted for the growth of the most valuable European productions; and in the southern, it is capable of yielding every luxury peculiar to the East or West Indies. It is, in general, strongly impregnated with various salts; and to this circumstance, it is conjectured, may in a great measure be ascribed that extraordinary fertility for which it has always been remarkable. The culture, which it receives, is meagre and superficial in the extreme. The only manure employed is the annual burning of the long stubble, and the dung of the cattle turned out to pasture; while all the tillage bestowed is a slight scratching, about six inches deep, which is frequently performed with a wooden plough, and of which an ordinary pair of oxen is sufficient to accomplish a whole acre in one day. Two bushels and a half of wheat or barley are usually sown upon one acre; and the ordinary produce is about 12 bushels for one. A greater increase, however, is not uncommon. One grain generally puts forth ten or fifteen stalks, sometimes fifty or sixty, and in some instances even a still greater number; each of these stalks sometimes bears two ears; and these again often shoot out into a number of smaller ones, so as to afford a most extraordinary return. Horticulture in B. is, if possible, even more deficient than husbandry; the gardens are neither laid out with taste, nor kept with care; but present a confused mixture of fruit-trees, pot-herbs, and grain, neither divided by walks, nor ornamented with flowers. Yet even with this superficial cultivation, the soil yields almost every vegetable production in the greatest abundance; and were the husbandman sufficiently protected in the exercise of his labour, and the enjoyment of his gains, it is supposed to be capable of producing a hundred fold more than the consumption of its pop. requires.—The natural productions of this country are of great variety and value, well suited to the wants of the natives, and amply sufficient to supply a large exportation. The principal kinds of grain cultivated are wheat, barley, Indian corn, rice, millet, pease, beans, canavances. No oats are to be found in B.; the usual provender of the cattle is barley and cut straw. Hemp, flax, cotton, and, in some districts, tobacco, are raised in considerable quantities. Apples, pears, apricots, plums, pomegranates, cherries, dates, almonds, and all the fruits produced in the south of Portugal and Spain, are produced in this fertile country; and melons, oranges, lemons, limes, figs, grapes, strawberries, and a multitude of similar refreshing fruits, are supplied to the natives of Northern Africa, often indeed of an inferior quality, but generally in the greatest profusion. The sugar-cane grows spontaneously in some places, and liquorice in amazing quantities, besides a variety of useful gums, and medicinal herbs, such as wormseed, orris-root, colocynth, &c. Everywhere along the coast are plantations of olive trees which grow to a considerable size; the argan tree, which bears a fruit resembling the walnut, yielding an excellent oil; large forests of oak and corkwood and a peculiar tree, called *arar* or *sandrac*,—supposed to be the *arbor vitæ* of Theophrastus,—remarkable for its property of resisting rot and the worm. Honey and wax may also be mentioned as forming no despicable part of the produce of B.

*Minerals.*] The prevailing mineral in this country is salt, which seems to pervade the whole soil, and of which there are innumerable pits, rocks, and springs. Saltpetre is extracted in great quantities from the earth of certain districts; and many sulphureous fountains,—some temperately warm, and others intensely hot,—are found in different parts of the country. There is very little stone of any kind fit for building; though the Numidian marble was highly celebrated by the ancients, none of it has been observed in modern times. Several crystals and spars, specimens of talc, mica, and pyrites, and a great variety of petrifactions, have been noticed by travellers. There are mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, antimony, and a mixed ore of antimony, lead, and gold, in the mountainous districts; but only the three first-mentioned metals are wrought to any great extent.

*Animal kingdom.*] B. is richly stored with all the various classes of animated nature; and its domesticated animals have long constituted the most valuable possessions of the inhabitants. The horse, formerly the distinguishing glory of Numidia, is now greatly degenerated; but those of Western B. are still much renowned for their fleetness and activity. The cows are small, and yield little milk, seldom more than a quart at a time; but their flesh is tender and well-tasted. Sheep are reared in all parts of B.; and, owing to the abundance of aromatic herbs in the pasturage, the mutton possesses a peculiarly fine flavour. There is a species of this animal, common in the eastern districts, with immense tails containing a hard, solid fat, which is greatly esteemed by the natives, and bears a near resemblance to marrow. On the confines of the Sahara is another species, similar in shape and size to the fallow-deer; but its flesh is dry, and the wool is of a bad quality. The goats of B. form a considerable article of commerce; but are chiefly valued on account of the leather which is prepared from their skins. The camel is unquestionably the most useful animal in this quarter of the globe, on account of its well-known capacity of enduring fatigue, and at the same time requiring a small proportion of nourishment. Dromedaries are more rare than camels, and are generally brought from Guinea or Arabia. Among the wild quadrupeds of B. may be mentioned the large herds of horned cattle of the deer species, which abound in the mountainous districts; and of which one of the most remarkable is the *fishtall* or *lerwee*, as it is called by Shaw, or the *aoudad*, according to Jackson. It resembles a young heifer of about a year old; and has a long mane or beard depending from the lower part of its neck. It resides in the most inaccessible places; and when pursued, will throw itself headlong over lofty precipices, generally falling on its horns or shoulders, so that it is very seldom caught, and is not to be approached without great danger. The gilnoceros, whose horn is capable of receiving a high polish, and is sold in B. at an enormous price, has been enumerated among the ani-

mals of this region. Among other animals may be mentioned the elegant black-eyed gazelle or antelope, which is remarkably swift and timid; the *berreh*, a smaller kind of antelope, celebrated for the brilliant whiteness of its belly; the *thalab*, or little red fox, which is very destructive to the young vines, and remarkable for its shrill and piercing cry; the *sibaib*, an intermediate species between the rat and squirrel, accounted by the Arabs a great delicacy; the ape, which is seen in great numbers, and often of a large size, in the Northern Atlas; the *deeb* or jackal, the jerboa, the porcupine, hare, rabbit, weasel, &c. Of the more ferocious wild animals, the chief are the lion, the leopard, and the panther, which are all occasionally ravenous invaders of the Arab encampments, and sometimes even infest the roads in the neighbourhood of large towns; the wild boar, whose strength is here proverbial, but which seldom attacks men, unless he be previously roused by some provocation; the hyæna or *dubbah*, which in B. is more stupid than fierce; and the wild cat, which is large and strong, and, when pressed with hunger, will sometimes attack the traveller with great ferocity. The bear is seldom seen, and inhabits only the upper regions of the Atlas, which are continually covered with snow.

Domestic fowls, house-pigeons, and sparrows, resembling those of Europe, are remarkably plentiful in B. There is a great variety likewise of the duck species; but geese and turkeys are seldom seen. The towns, in the summer-season, are much frequented by storks, which are treated with great veneration by all Mussulmans, as emblematical of conjugal affection, and also as being very destructive to noxious reptiles. Among the wild fowl may be mentioned wood-pigeons, wild-geese, herons, bustards, flamingoes, pelicans, and plovers; partridges, which are much larger and finer feathered than those of Europe; curlews, which are found in great abundance; cuckoos, which are esteemed a great delicacy by the Arabs; the wood-cock, from the largeness of its head, called by the natives 'the ass of the partridges;' and a small cinereous-coloured bird, called *hajé*, which lives upon insects of the beetle-kind, which it sticks upon thorns and does not eat till they begin to putrify. The crow of the Desert is a beautiful bird, somewhat larger than the common raven, with the legs and bill of a red colour. The ostrich abounds in the confines of the Sahara; those which are taken near Cape Bojador are of the largest size, and have the finest plumage of any in the world. There are also various kinds of singing-birds in this region: as the lark, the nightingale, the thrush, the starling, the blackbird, and the *canea sparrow*, which is larger than the common sparrow, and coloured like the lark, and has a sweet melodious note superior to that of the canary, but which is so peculiarly delicate in its temperament, that it soon pines away under the smallest change of climate. Among the birds of prey in North Africa, the most deserving of notice are the *nessir* or vulture, which, next to the ostrich, is the largest bird in this quarter of the globe, and which feeds chiefly upon the horned beetle found upon the gum-ammoniac plant; and the eagle, the largest species of which has an exceedingly clear and beautiful eye of an orange colour.

On the coasts of B. are found many kinds of excellent fish, particularly mullet, bream, anchovies, sardines, herring, mackerel, cod, skate, soles, plaice, turbot, and turtle. A firm and well-tasted fish called *shebbel* is very common in the rivers. Immense quantities of it are salted or baked, and sent into the interior of the country, where it is considered as an excellent corrective of the bad effects sometimes produced by an immoderate use of dates. Shrimps, prawns, crabs, and cray-fish are not uncommon. Oysters are found near Algiers; and mussels are both excellent and abundant. Land-tortoises are of a good quality, and of a very large size, sometimes weighing between 4 and 6 cwt.; but the inhabitants do not use them as food, and seldom catch them, except when employed by Europeans for the purpose.

The insect tribes are extremely numerous, of a great variety of shapes, and remarkable brilliancy of colours. There are butterflies, libellæ, and beetles, 3 inches in length, and 4 inches between the extremities of the wings, when extended. The cicada or cricket is of a large size, and makes an incessant piercing noise during the night. Gnats, or mosquitos, are extremely numerous, especially on the banks of lakes, and are keen in their attacks upon Europeans; but the thick skins of the Arabs, exposed daily to the scorching heat of the sun, are impenetrable to their bite. But of all the insects of Barbary, the most formidable and abundant is the locust, which always comes from the south, and often continues its visits for three, five, or seven years. They partially disappear during the rainy season; and are frequently carried away by hurricanes into the sea. Scorpions, resembling a small lobster, about 3 inches in length, abound in stony places and old ruins; and often infest the cities so much that, in order to guard against their attacks, the inhabitants are accustomed to place the feet of their bedsteads in tubs or pans of water. The sting of the yellow-coloured is the most venomous; and the flesh of the animal itself, applied to the wound, is said to be the most effectual cure. Of the various kinds of serpents found in Barbary, two only are highly poisonous; namely, the *buskah*, of a black colour, 7 or 8 feet long, with a small head, which expands to three or four times its usual size, when about to make its attack; and the *effah*, or *dipsas*, about 2 feet in length, and of the thickness of a man's arm, beautifully spotted with yellow and brown. The boa, an enormous monster, from 20 to 80 ft. long, has been occasionally seen on the skirts of the Desert.

*Inhabitants.*] The inhabitants of B. may be divided into three principal tribes: Moors, Arabs, and Berbers.—The Moors form the majority of the pop. in the towns and cultivated plains. Their exterior indicates them to be of mixed origin,—a melange of the ancient Mauritanian, Numidian, Phœnician, Roman, and Arabian inhabitants of this country. Their skin is more white, their features fuller, their nose less prominent, and their whole physiognomy betrays less of energy than the Arab exhibits in his entire person. They are divided into numerous tribes, bearing some resemblance to the *clans* of Celtic origin. Even in the appellations by which they are known, this resemblance may be traced. *Ben* or *Beni*, signifying 'son,' is prefixed to almost the whole of them, like the *Mac* of the Scottish Highlanders, or the *O* of the Irish. This division into tribes is here, as elsewhere, unfavourable to the progress of civilization. Individuals seek the honour of the clan to which they belong by every method whether justifiable or not; and their quarrels generally involve the whole tribe: in this manner, animosities are rendered perpetual, and a ferocious prejudice is deeply rooted in the mind. Within the narrow circle in which they act, the affections may frequently be strong; but they are too much confined ever to expand into that benevolence which, while it consults the universal good of humanity, certainly forms one of its most amiable features. The Moors are further distinguished into two general classes: such as inhabit the cities,—and such as dwell in tents, leading a pastoral life; but the difference between them is not much greater than that which, in other places, subsists between the inhabitants of the towns and of the country. Some have supposed the inhabitants of the cities to be Arabs, while those who inhabited the country were the true Moors; but this distinction seems to be without any real foundation. Arabic is the language spoken by all the Moors in the northern parts of Africa; but the corruptions and deviations from the purity of the original are said to be nearly in proportion to the distance of the country from Arabia. In the written language, however, the deviations are perhaps not so great as in that which is spoken; and among such as aspire at the honours of learning, Arabic is said to be spoken in much greater purity than among the vulgar. This departure from the original is no where, in the north of Africa, so great as to render the speech and writings of one district unintelligible to those of another. But the wild tribes which inhabit the mountains, speak a language altogether different from that of the Moors, and quite unintelligible to them: this has been supposed to be the original Punic or Numidian. The conjecture is not void of probability, but the proof might perhaps be difficult.

The Arabs of B. are partly the descendants of the Arabian conquerors of the country, and partly emigrants from the Sahara. Like the Moors, they are divided into a number of tribes, which never intermingle by marriage, and which are almost continually at war with one another. If united among themselves, they would prove the ruling nation in B. They live in tents which have preserved the boat-like shape attributed by Sallust to the *mapalia* of the Numidians; and generally form their encampments at a considerable distance from any town. Their occupation is that of herdsmen; they likewise raise a little wheat and barley.

The mountains and deserts of B. are inhabited by a race, which has undoubtedly a different origin from that of the Moorish or Arabian tribes, since their language is different. Of these tribes, which are denominated Barbars, Brebers or Berbers, a special account will be found in this work under the head BERBERS. In B. they present rather a warlike character. Accustomed from their infancy to dangers and hardships of every kind, they acquire a vigour, agility and courage, unknown to their more effeminate neighbours. They are only nominally subject to any existing government; for, when offended, they retire to their mountains, whither it would be dangerous to follow them: and their adherence to the Mahommedan faith is of a kin to their submission to Mahommedan government. They are divided into several tribes, each governed by a sheikh; and form at present four distinct nations: 1st, The *Amazigh*, called by the Moors *Shilla*, or *Shulla*, in the mountains of Marocco; 2d, the *Cabyles*, in the mountains of Algiers and Tunis; 3d, the *Tibbus;* and 4th, the *Tuaricks*.

Besides the tribes already mentioned, this region is inhabited by Negroes, who are purchased as slaves but treated with much humanity; and Jews, who are said to possess the greater part of the knowledge, and almost the whole trade of the country. The intolerance and oppression which this singular people suffered in Spain and Portugal drove vast multitudes of them to seek shelter among the barbarians of Africa. It has been loosely stated that 100,000 took refuge in Marocco, and about half that number in the other Barbary states.

*Manufactures.*] The manufactures of B. are chiefly such as are requisite for the supply of the inhabitants; and are seldom prepared for exportation. The principal articles produced in the country, are, the burnoose and haic of white wool and cotton, or cotton and silk, made almost entirely by the women, and woven with their fingers without the aid of a shuttle; silk handkerchiefs, which are manufactured chiefly in the city of Fez; various kinds of silk stuffs, frequently chequered with cotton; red caps, most of which are made at Tetuan; a coarse linen stuff, of which the best is produced in Susa; carpeting, nearly equal to that of Turkey; beautiful matting made of the leaves of the palmetto, or wild palm-tree; paper of a very inferior quality; muskets and sabres of Biscay iron, well-tempered by means of certain waters in the country well adapted for that purpose; gunpowder of a very glutinous nature, exceedingly apt to imbibe humidity, and deficient in strength and inflammability; leather, made of goat skin, the mode of tanning which they are very careful to conceal, and

the softest and finest of which, resembling silk and impervious to water, is prepared at Tafilet. The manufactures of Algiers and Tunis are brought to a state of greater perfection than those of Marocco; and the inhabitants of the northern districts are a more enterprising and commercial people, than those of the south. The Moors are utterly unacquainted with the art of casting cannon, the manufacture of glass, the invention of pumps, and the use of wheel-carriages.

*Trade.*] The Moors take no care to make or repair public roads, and have few bridges; hence their inland traffic is extremely limited, and is confined almost entirely to the markets or fairs which are held in different districts for the accommodation of the neighbouring inhabitants. At these fairs they assemble from a considerable distance to buy and sell cattle, corn, vegetables, dried fruits, carpets, haics, and the various productions of their country. All the states of Barbary, indeed, by means of caravans, carry on a lucrative and extensive commerce with Mecca, the most consecrated seat of their religious faith; and with Timbuctu, the great emporium of central Africa. For the expedition to Mecca, several thousands of camels, horses, and mules are collected, carrying merchandise to the value of two millions of dollars. Besides woollen stuffs, leather, indigo, cochineal, ostrich feathers, the traders never fail to take with them, or to purchase by the way, such articles of commerce as can be sold with profit, at Alexandria, Cairo, and the other towns through which they pass. These companies of merchants and pilgrims—for the two characters are generally united in this journey to Mecca—bring back with them Levant and Persian silks and muslins, amber, musk, essence of roses, &c. The caravans, which penetrate the interior of Africa, are neither so numerous nor so valuable as those which go to Mecca. They travel through the desert of Sahara, occupying several months in this toilsome journey. The articles which they transport to Timbuctu, are linens, muslins, silks, light haics, red caps, spices, sugar and tea, but chiefly tobacco and salt; and the produce, returned from Sudan, consists principally of bars of gold, gold dust, and gold trinkets—in the manufacture of which the natives of that country display great ingenuity—elephants' teeth, gums, and slaves, besides ambergris and ostrich-feathers, collected by the way on the confines of the Desert. We copy from the columns of the *Constitutionnel* the following interesting article on the subject of the internal commerce of Africa:—"The fact is now placed beyond a doubt that a very considerable commercial movement formerly existed between the B. regencies, Marocco, and the interior of the African continent. The want of security may, perhaps, have retarded it for some years, but the tendency, the necessities, and the habits of the people still remain, and it will be possible, by well-organized efforts, to restore to this commerce all its importance. The routes by which the goods and merchandise disembarked at Bona, Algiers, or Oran, are conveyed, are at present perfectly well-known: upon these routes are observed towns which serve as magazines or storehouses for the caravans, or as entrepots for the commodities; such seem to advance abreast towards the Desert. Thus Constantine, Medeah, Mascara, and Tlemcen form, on departing from the sea-shore, the first line of markets for the produce of Europe. Tibessa, Biscara, Bouçaada, Laghouat, and Stitten, constitute the second line; and on the third, we find the Oued-Souf, Tuggurt, Ouerguela, and Mettili. Further on, but still presenting themselves in a parallel line, are El-Sedames, El-Colea, and El-Arib. The merchandise which from these three last points is sent forward towards the south, meets on its route with a most important market, that divides the crossing of the Desert, and forms the great oasis of Tuat. From this station the caravans, which are there assembled by concentration, take different routes in order to proceed to the various parts of the Sudan. All commerce in that country is carried on by means of caravans. Exposed to the attacks and the robberies of the inhabitants of the Desert, the merchants are compelled to purchase the protection of the chiefs of these pirates of the Sahara. Amongst these tribes, the greatest and most numerous is, without doubt, that of the Teusregs [Tuaricks]. These nomades are in the habit, when they cross the Desert, of placing inscriptions upon all the stones with which they meet. But what is still more curious, and worthy of riveting the attention of all our archæologists and philologists, is the fact that these inscriptions are written in characters which do not resemble in the slightest degree the Arabic characters, and which the natives look upon as the written alphabet of the Targuia, or Barbary, tongue. The most credible conjectures give reason to believe that these characters are borrowed from the Phœnician writings. At Ouerguela there are artesian wells hollowed out of the stone, and the piercing of which is ascribed by the tradition of the country to Alexander the Great. From Tuggurt to Timbuctu, the caravans are 37 days on the road, including 29 encampments; but eight days are devoted to repose at different parts of this long march."

The commercial intercourse between the N of Africa and the kingdoms of Europe is extremely limited and fluctuating; the treaties, which have been formed at different periods between the trading nations of Christendom and the piratical states of Barbary, were intended rather for securing protection from the African corsairs, than for promoting a mutual exchange of commodities. The instability and tyranny of the several native governments in B. must still be regarded, as an almost insuperable obstacle to the industry of the natives, and to the confidence of foreigners. The wants of the inhabitants also are few and simple; and those habits of luxury, which are the great springs of commerce, are either altogether unknown among them, or at least, restrained from open indulgence, by the lawless acts of extortion to which every opulent individual is invariably exposed. The little foreign traffic, which the people, or rather the rulers, of B. do carry on, has been chiefly engrossed, of late years, by the French, Americans, and British. The principal articles imported into the N of Africa, are, broad-cloths, linens, muslins, silks, metals, hardware, mirrors, sugar, tea, gunpowder, and dollars; and those hitherto exported are, gums, almonds, dates, aromatic seeds, ivory, leather, hides, ostrich feathers, olive-oil, wax, and wool.

*History.*] Barbary is one of the earliest known regions of Africa. The Phœnicians navigated along its coasts above 1,000 years before our era; and a colony of this people founded here the celebrated city of Carthage in 886 B. C. After the destruction of that city, the Romans disputed the possession of B. with the Moors, Getulians, Numidians, Africans, Libyans, Cyrenæans, and Marmarides; and having at last obtained the undisputed sovereignty of the country, they divided it into the five provinces of *Pentapolis, Cyrenaica, Africa Propria, Numidia,* and *Mauritania.* In the time of Constantine, that part of the country which lies to the E of the Greater Syrtis, or gulf of Sidra, was a dependence of the province of Egypt; that which lay to the W of the Mullavia appertained to the province of Spain; and the country between these two regions formed a distinct province, known by the name of Africa or Afrikiyah. In 428 the Vandals passed into Africa, and rendered themselves masters of all that the Romans once possessed in this quarter of the globe. The career of these fierce conquerors was marked by devastation and blood; but, about the year 530, Belisarius recovered B. for the Greek emperor, and it formed a part of the Eastern empire until torn from it in 697 by the resistless arms of the Mahommedan Arabs. Under its first Saracen princes, Northern Africa flourished in sciences and art, and almost regained its pristine grandeur. A period of gradual decline succeeded. The Saracens, after having planted their standard in the most valuable provinces of Spain, at last found themselves unable to maintain a footing even in Africa itself. They called in the Turks to their aid; and these latter conquerors laid the foundation of those maritime states of Barbary which so long harassed the Christian powers of Europe by their piratical depredations. This extensive and beautiful region, separated from Europe only by a sea of no great width, has often been the centre of an advanced civilization. It was distinguished for prosperity, population, and industry, under the Carthaginians, Romans, Vandals, and Arabians. Its commercial advantages are very great. Its intercourse with the coasts of Europe is far more easy and quick than that of those coasts with their own capital cities, and the transportation of goods is less expensive from Marseilles and Genoa, to Tunis and Algiers, than to Paris, or even to Turin and Milan. Cato showed to the Roman senate fresh figs, which were gathered under the walls of Carthage: yet this fruit, except in its dried state, is not edible after three days from the time of gathering. The whole country can support 60,000,000 of inhabitants, and now hardly contains 10,500,000. Next to Egypt, it was the richest and most productive Roman province, and one of the granaries of the mistress of the world. The Roman writers called it "the soul of the republic," "the jewel of the empire,"—"*speciositas totius terræ florentis,*" and the wealthy citizens considered the possession of palaces and country-houses on this beautiful coast as the highest happiness. The little Arabian courts, too, of Fez, Tetuan, Tremecen, Garba, Constantine, sedulously encouraged the arts and agriculture. Amalfi, Naples, Messina, Pisa, Genoa, and Florence, enriched themselves by their commercial intercourse with this fine country, and the Venetian ships visited all the cities of the African coast. Three centuries ago, an end was put to all this prosperity; and the land became the abode of crime and misery, the prey of adventurers, collected together from another part of the world, and detested by the native inhabitants.

*Authorities.*] *Letters from Barbary, &c.—Abbé Poiret's Travels in Barbary.—Shaw's Travels in Barbary.—Chenier's State of Morocco.—Lempriere's Tour to Morocco.—Bruce's Travels.—Jackson's Account of Morocco.—Heeren's Historical Researches and Reflections.—Blaquiere's Letters.—Captain Beechey's Cyrenaica.—Della Cella.—Hamilton's Wanderings in North Africa.* 1856.

BARBAS (Cape), a promontory of Western Africa, on the coast of the Sahara, in N lat. 22° 20′.

BARBASA, or Barbosa, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. of Antioquia, 20 m. NE of Medellin, at an alt. of 450 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 1,493.

BARBASAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of St. Bertrand, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 520. There is a thermal spring here.

BARBASTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Lavardac. It has manufactories of corks, measures, and vinegar, and possesses an active trade. Pop. 1,530.

BARBA'STRO, or Balbastro, a district and town of Spain, in Aragon. The district stretches on the N to the Pyrenees, and touches the frontier of Catalonia on the SE. It comprises the upper valley of

the Cinca, and the valleys of Puectolas and Solana. The level portion is fertile and well-cultivated. The town of B. is in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Huesca, on the Vero, an affluent of the Cinca. It is surrounded by walls, and is capable of defence. It is the see of a bishopric, suffragan of Saragossa, and is the cap. of the partido. Pop. 6,043.

BARBATA, a river of Spain, in Andalusia, which takes its rise in the Sierra Grillemena, on the NE confines of the prov. of Granada, runs SSW, and then, curving towards the W, unites with the Guadix. Thence, under the name of the Guadiana Menor, it takes a N direction, and, after a course of 60 m., falls into the Guadalquiver at the town of the same name, and 5 m. SE of Ubeda.—Also a river of N Africa, in Algiers, which unites with the Tafna, 15 m. above the entrance of that river into the gulf of Tremezin.

BARBATRE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Vendee, com. of Nourmoutiers. Pop. 1,200.

BARBAUTAN, or BARBITAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Cazabon, 42 m. NW of Auch. Pop. 215. Its hot baths render it a place of considerable resort in summer.

BARBAXEDA, a mountain of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. N of Cuenca, near the town of Boteta. It contains coal at a considerable elevation upon it; near the village of Gobar are two extensive lakes abounding with fish.

BARBAZAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. of Tournay, at the base of a mountain on the r. bank of the Garonne, 8 m. SW of St. Gaudens. In the vicinity of the village is a tepid mineral spring; and there are marble quarries in the environs. Pop. 269.

BARBE (ST.), or PANUKY, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 0° 9′, and E long. 107° 15′.

BARBENCON, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, in the cant. and 2 m. ESE of Beaumont, 20 m. SE of Mons. It consists of about 100 houses, and contains a castle. Lace, which is extensively manufactured here, and marble which is quarried in the environs, form its chief articles of commerce. It was ceded to Belgium by the treaty of 1815.

BARBERINO-DI-MUGELLO, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. N of Florence, on the l. bank of the Sieve, and at the base of the Apennines. It has extensive manufactories of straw bonnets. In the environs is the royal villa of Cafaggiolo, the ancient residence of the family of Medicis. Pop. 1,084.

BARBERINO-DI-VAL-D'ESLA, a town of Tuscany, 15 m. SSW of Florence. It is celebrated as the birth-place and ancestral residence of the family of Pope Urban VIII. The environs afford an excellent species of cheese. Pop. 725.

BARBEZIEUX, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of La Charente.—The arrond. has a superficies of 102,439 hectares, with a pop. of 55,532 in 1836; and of 56,077 in 1846; and comprises the 6 cant. of Aubeterre, Baignes, Barbezieux, Brossac, Chalais, and Montmoreau.—The cant. comprises 21 com., and had a pop. in 1831 of 14,063.—The commune and town are 20 m. SW of Angouleme, in N lat. 45° 28′ 24″, W long. 0° 9′ 28″. The town is built on the ascent of a hill at the foot of which flows the Sangne, an affluent of the Charente. The principal manufacture of the place is that of coarse towelling. The commerce consists in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district, and in truffles. Pop. in 1836, 3,013; in 1846, 3,303.—In the middle ages this town was called Barbesie or *Barbesillum*, and possessed a castle of great strength, of which some remains still exist in the prison.—There is a mineral spring in the neighbourhood.

BARBEZON, a small stream of France, in the dep. of Lot, arrond. of Figeac. It rises near La Trouquiere, and flows S to the Selle, which it joins 3 m. NE of Figeac, after a course of 12 m.

BARBIANELLO, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Voghera.

BARBICE. See BERBICE.

BARBILLA, a stream of Central America, in the dep. of Costa Rica, which unites with the Chirripó at Real, and forms the Matina. It is navigable before its confluence with the Chirripó, and in the rainy season brings down a large volume of water.

BARBO, or PATOOK, a river of Central America, in the prov. of Honduras, which flows from SSW to NNE, into the Caribbean sea, near Patook point, in N lat. 15° 49′, E long. 84° 18′. It has a total length of course of 130 m., with a mean breadth of half a cable's length. It is connected with Beaver's lagune by an inferior arm.

BARBOLLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. NE of Segovia, in the partido of Sepulveda, near the r. bank of the Cuevas.

BARBON, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby-Lonsdale, in Westmoreland, 3 m. NNE of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Area 4,204 acres. Pop. 322.

BARBONA, a village of Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, in the deleg. and 20 m. SSW of Padua, on the l. bank of the Adige. Pop. 2,500.

BARBOUR, a county in the ESE part of the state of Alabama, U. S., between the Chattahoochee river on the E, and the Pea river on the W. Pop. in 1840, 12,024; in 1850, 23,632. The cap. is Clayton.—Also a county in the NW part of Virginia. Area 330 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 9,005. Capital, Philippi.

BARBOURSVILLE, a town in Knox co., Kentucky, U. S., 119 m. SE by S of Frankfort, on the N side of Cumberland river. Pop. 224.—There are several villages of this name in the United States.

BARBUDA, one of the Caribbee group in the W Indies. It is a low level island, of an oval form, 15 m. in length, by about 8 m. in breadth, lying 30 m. NE of Antigua, and 60 m. NNE of St. Christopher's; between N lat. 17° 54′ and 17° 29′; and W long. 61° 56′ and 61° 43′. In the *Colonial Magazine* [vol. v., p. 225], considerably greater dimensions are assigned to it, viz., length 20 m.; breadth 12 m.; circumf. 70 m. The W coast is remarkably low and level. From the centre of the island to the N end, the land rises gradually to the height of 170 ft. above sea-level; beyond which it suddenly dips into a level plain, extending 2 m. from N to S, and 6 m. from E to W. The E side is so high as to be seen at 5 leagues' distance. Nearly the whole surface is covered with a thick luxuriant vegetation, "so high as to preclude the possibility of seeing 20 yards to the r. hand or l. of the road" by which one passes across the island. A narrow neck of land extends along the whole W coast, forming a lagune about 7 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth, which is entered by a narrow channel at the N end. On the E side of this lagune, 5½ m. from its entrance, stand the castle and village, in N lat. 17° 45′ 24″. Nearly the whole coast is foul and dangerous, being beset at almost every point with shoals and reefs under water, particularly on its N, NW, and SE points. Indeed no vessel of any size can approach, even in the day time, nearer than 7 or 8 m., without running imminent risk of touching the reefs. This island is held under a long lease from the Crown, by the Codrington family. The pop. amounts to about 400 Negroes. No sugar is grown on the island, but about 500 acres are under Indian corn, cotton, and tobacco. The

island is chiefly used as a grazing district for horses, mules, cattle, and sheep; and is well-stocked with deer. Turtle and fish abound on the coasts.—*Mr. Goodlett in Naut. Mag.*, vol. iv., 1835.—*Coleridge's Six Months in the W. Indies.*

BARBUE, a river of Michigan, U. S., which enters Lake Michigan, in N lat. 43° 2′, after a course of 60 m. from E to W.—Also a river of Upper Canada falling into Lake Erie.

BARBURRA, Barbura, or Barbur, a port or anchorage of E Africa, in the Somauli territory, between Cape Guardafui and the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, 130 m. E of Tajurrah. It is annually frequented from September to March, or during the SW monsoon, by about 100 vessels from different parts of India, during which time a fair is held on the sea-beach, and a temporary town rises, consisting of from 4,000 to 5,000 huts of an oblong form, about 6 ft. broad, by 9 ft. in length, and 5 ft. in height, and consisting of a roof of mats or half-dried skins, stretched over a few sticks. The principal import is cloth, for which the natives barter goats, coffee, gum, and ghee, or pay in dollars. Pilgrims and merchants from the interior here embark for Jidda and Mecca.

BARBY, a parish and v. in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW of Daventry. Area of p., 2,535 acres. Pop. 640.—Also a town and district of Prussia, in Saxony, on the Elbe, near the influx of the Saale, 14 m. NW of Dessau. Pop. 3,300.

BARCA, a district of Northern Africa, bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the E by the Egyptian frontier; on the S by the Sahara or Desert; and on the W by the kingdom of Tripoli. It extends in length about 690 geog. m., or from 18½° to 31° E long.; and in breadth about 180 m., or from 28° to 31° N lat. The etymology of the name is uncertain. It has been explained as signifying 'a blessing,' and derived from the Arabic *barac* 'to bless.' Others have traced it to Barca, a brother of Queen Dido, who is supposed to have founded the city of Barca. The modern Arabs understand it as denoting 'the Place of hurricanes.' In ancient history it formed a part of that immense tract of country which bore the general name of *Libya;* and was then divided into two provinces, called *Libya Cyrenaica* and *Libya Marmarica.* The modern state and history of B. are very imperfectly known. It is usually described as a tract of dry barren sand, almost destitute of vegetation, incapable of culture, rarely yielding fresh water, and only at long dreary intervals presenting some fertile places, or oases, where the towns and villages are situated, and where a little millet, maize, and sometimes abundance of dates are produced. Our most recent traveller, Mr. James Hamilton, however, describes much of the scenery, particularly that of some low hills between Benghazi and Cyrene, as unusually beautiful. The W parts are the most fertile. In some of the more desert parts, the surface of the ground is covered with a saline crust; and, in the regions towards the south, great quantities of petrified wood of various forms and sizes, even large trunks of trees, particularly of oak, are found in the sand.—Along the whole coast, and in many parts of the interior, are found numerous remains of classic architecture,—the splendid but melancholy monuments of a civilization and prosperity which have completely passed away. Among the towns on the coast are Bengazi, Cyrene, Teuchera, Barca, and Bonandria,—the five cities which conferred on this district in ancient times the name of *Libya Pentapolis.* Bengazi occupies the site of the ancient *Berenice.* It is a filthy and utterly decayed place, though built on the coast, close to the sea, and at the extremity of a beautiful and fertile plain. Its present pop. does not exceed 2,000 souls. Cyrene is built on the edge of a range of hills rising about 800 ft. above a fine sweep of high table-land. We must refer the reader to Captain Beechey's interesting account of Cyrenaica, for a description of the antiquities of this city and the surrounding region. Teuchera or Tauchira, has likewise borne the name of *Arsinoe* and *Cleopatris.* It has no port, though close on the sea. Tolometa, the ancient *Ptolemais,* the port of Barca, still preserves its ancient walls. Demah is a very pleasant town, but is occasionally ravaged by the plague.

The inhabitants of these maritime places, in their general character and customs, resemble the other natives of Barbary. They profess the religion of Mahomet; are considered as under the protection of the Porte; and are tributary to the pasha of Tripoli, or of Egypt, according as they approximate to either of these kingdoms; but little is known respecting their political state, or commercial intercourse.—The Barcan desert is separated from the Libyan, on the S, by a chain of rocky mountains among which the most considerable towns and villages are situated, and where the climate and soil are more favourable than in any other part of the country. The chief of these towns, which have been noticed by travellers, are Mogara, Ummesogeir, Siwah,—where very extensive ruins have been observed, and where the oracular temple of Jupiter Ammon is supposed to have been situated,—Mojabra, Melidilla, and Augila, which is mentioned by Herodotus as being ten days' journey from the city of the Ammonians, and which both in ancient and modern times, has been celebrated for the abundance and superior flavour of its dates. The houses in these towns are generally placed on the side of the mountains, and have much the appearance of caves in the rocks. The soil in their neighbourhood yields pomegranates, figs, olives, apricots, plantains, a little wheat, and a considerable quantity of rice of a reddish hue, but principally dates. A few sheep, goats, asses, oxen, and camels, are kept by the natives; but, for want of pasture, the cattle are frequently supported by the fruit of the date-tree. The inhabitants are engaged chiefly in agriculture and gardening; and sometimes carry on a petty traffic with the Arab caravans from the cities on the coast, or with those which pass between Fezzan and Egypt. Some, by these means, acquire considerable wealth; but they are in general remarkably poor and dirty; and are frequently almost entirely naked, their dress, at most, consisting only of a large wrapper of coarse woollen cloth. Sometimes, under this, they wear a white cotton shirt with wide sleeves, reaching to the feet, a Tunisian cap of red worsted or cotton, characteristic of the Mussulman, and slippers of the same colour. They subsist chiefly upon dates, rice, milk, flat cakes of unleavened bread, or thin sheets of paste fried in the oil of the palm-tree. They drink great quantities of a liquor made from the date-tree, which has an inebriating quality.

Of the more central parts of Barca, scarcely any thing whatever is known. Few travellers have attempted to explore its pathless wastes of barren and burning sand, where they could have no other guide than the compass of the stars, and would be continually exposed to the cruel rapacity of the most savage and brutal of all the Arab race, aided by thieves, outlaws, and malecontents, from Tripoli and Egypt. The few wandering tribes who traverse these dismal regions, are described as peculiarly hideous in their aspect, ferocious in their manners, and meagre and ravenous in their whole appearance. They are wretched and indigent in the extreme; and subsist principally

by plundering the date-villages, and levying contributions from the caravans which pass along the coast of the Mediterranean, or upon the borders of Libya. They are almost continually engaged in these predatory excursions; and are said occasionally to commit the most atrocious acts of cruelty upon those who fall into their hands.—*Heeren's Historical Reflections.—Brown's Travels in Africa.—Hornemann's Travels in Africa.—Blaquiere's Letters.—Captain Beechey's Cyrenaica.—Della Cella.—Hamilton.*

BARCA. See PTOLEMETA.

BARCA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, and comarca of Viana, on the l. bank of the Lima, 15 m. N of Braga. Pop. 1,800.

BARCA-TROFA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the r. bank of the Ave, 10 m. E of Villa-do-Conde, and 15 m. NE of Oporto.

BARCALIS. See BANCALIS.

BARCAMUDI, a village of Albania, on the S bank of the lake and 4 m. SE of the town of Janina.

BARCAROTA, or BARCARROTA, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 25 m. S of Badajos. It has a castle; and in the vicinity is a mineral spring. Pop. 4,000.

BARCATTY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, 40 m. ESE of Cochin.

BARCELLO'NA, or NEW BARCELLONA, a district of Venezuela, in the dep. of Maturin, on the coast of the Caribbean sea, consisting chiefly of extensive plains, covered with rich pasturage, and supporting large herds of cattle, the commencement of those llanos which, uniting with those of Caraccas, stretch southwards to the low alluvial plains of the Orinoco. It takes its name from its cap., a town situated on the l. bank of the Neveri river, in N lat. 10° 13′ 15″, W long. 64° 26′ 30″, about 2 m. from the sea, and 30 m. from Cumana. It was a place of considerable commerce about the beginning of the present cent., exporting immense numbers of cattle and horses, and large quantities of hides and jerked beef, besides salt, indigo, annetto, cotton, and cocoa. In 1807, its pop. was estimated at 15,000, of whom one-half were whites. It was also a great emporium for contraband goods. It still carries on an active trade with the Columbian archipelago, and particularly with the island of Trinidad. The number of vessels which entered the port of B. in 1840–1 was 21 belonging to the republic, of a total tonnage of 998 tons; and 8 foreign vessels, of a total tonnage of 350 tons.—Also a com. and village of Sicily, in the district of Castroreale. Pop. 2,430.

BARCELLOS, a town of Brazilian Guayana, or Para, on the Rio Negro, and the cap. of the captaincy of the Rio Negro till 1816. It is now in a ruinous state, and its pop. does not exceed 500.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, on the Cavado, 13 m. W of Braga. Pop. 3,900.—Also a v. of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, on the Maraha.

BARCELONA, one of the four provinces of Catalonia in Spain; bounded on the NE by the prov. of Gerona; on the SE by the Mediterranean; on the SW by the prov. of Tarragona; and on the NW by the prov. of Lerida. It is about 100 m. in length from N to S; and 65 m. in breadth; and comprises 220 sq. leagues of surface. The northern parts of this prov. are intersected by ridges which detach themselves from the Pyrenees. The greater number of its streams flow from NE to SW, and fall into the Mediterranean. The most considerable of these are the Llobregat, the Bezos, the Tordera, the Tornarron, and the Segre. The singular form of the mountains, and brilliant vegetation of the valleys, give to this district an agreeable and picturesque aspect. In the mountains the climate is somewhat rude, their summits during the greater part of the year being concealed in snows. In the plains and valleys the temperature is mild, and on the sea-shore the air is pure and healthy; but the climate generally is variable. The agricultural productions are corn, fruits, oranges, olives, and good wine. The cork-tree occurs in the forests; and the meadows afford excellent pasturage for cattle. Numerous flocks of sheep are reared, the wool of which is excellent. Game is plentiful; and bears and wolves abound in the wilder parts of the mountains. There is a considerable amount of manufacturing industry in this prov. Woollen cloths, gloves, hats, stockings, chocolate, soap, gunpowder, glass, musical instruments, and silk ribbands and handkerchiefs, are among the principal items of manufactured produce. Bleachfields and tanworks are numerous. The pop. was estimated by Mellado in 1844 at 442,848.—This prov. is divided into 14 partidos: viz., Arens, Berga, Granollers, Igualada, Manresa, Mataro, San Felin de Llobregat, Tanasa, Vich, and Villafranca del Panades, besides 4 comprised in the cap. It contains 544 pueblos; and 98,294 houses.

BARCELO'NA—pronounced Barsalona—the *Barcinona* of the Romans, and the cap. of the above prov., is situated on the Mediterranean, between the rivers Bezos and Llobregat, in a beautiful and fruitful country which forms an oblong irregular plain, encircled with hills on one side, and bounded by the sea on the other; in N lat. 41° 22′ 43″, 312 m. ENE of Madrid. The city is defended on one side by the shallowness of the sea, and on the other by numerous bastions, the approaches to which are guarded by advanced works. Its chief defence, however, is the citadel, a regular pentagon on the system of Vauban, which was erected in 1715 at the NE point, to overawe the inhabitants, and the fort of Monjuich on the top of a mountain at the SE point. The ramparts,—called the sea-wall and the land-wall,—embrace about three-fourths of the town, and form a superb terrace from which there is a delightful view of the city and the surrounding country. At the end of the land-wall is the esplanade, a large open piece of ground turfed and planted with trees, and extending from the new gate to the citadel. Though some of the streets are sufficiently spacious, yet, in general, they are narrow and crooked. The squares are numerous, but small and irregular. The largest of them, the Pla de Palacio, is very spacious and elegant, decorated on one side by the governor's palace, on the opposite side by the exchange, on the other by the sea-gate and the custom-house, and on the N by a row of good houses. The architecture of the houses is, in general, pleasing and simple; they are for the most part built of brick, about four or five stories high, having large windows with balconies. Many of the houses have their fronts adorned with paintings in fresco; and several of the public buildings are remarkable, both on account of their external beauty, and the curiosities which they contain.—The cathedral, about 160 ft. long, and 62 ft. broad, has a magnificent appearance, but is yet unfinished. Twelve Gothic pillars separate the nave and aisles; and a large octagonal dome of Gothic architecture, with eight galleries, stands in the middle of the space between the choir and the great door. The sanctuary,—which stands over a subterranean chapel containing the relics of St. Eulalia,—is formed by ten pillars arranged in a semicircle, and enclosing the great altar, which is in the Gothic style, and of exquisite workmanship.—The convent of La Merci has a large church, with a Doric portal, and a fine front composed of two stories of Corinthian and Ionic architecture. Its cloister, which is 60 ft. square, is most superbly executed; and the portico, of sixteen arcades, which surrounds it, is supported by twenty Doric columns of marble. Above the portico is a spacious gallery, which has, on the outside, thirty-

two arcades, on Ionic columns of marble, ornamented with a balustrade of grey marble. The convent of St. Francisco has a large and handsome Gothic church, and a cloister adorned with paintings. The parish-church of Santa Maria del Mar, or St. Mary of the Sea, built in the 15th cent., is the finest in Barcelona. The principal altar is a rich assemblage of white, black, and mixed marble. The Hotel-de-ville contains a variety of excellent pieces of sculpture. The Palacio de la Deputacion, now the Audiencia, where the States of Catalonia assembled, is one of the handsomest edifices in the city, and contains the archives and charters of the crown of Aragon. The palace of the counts of Barcelona and the kings of Aragon, distinguished by the noble simplicity of its architecture, is now occupied by a nunnery and an academy of medicine. The governor's palace, built in 1444 as a market for cloths, was converted into an arsenal in 1514; and in 1652, Philip IV. made it the residence of the viceroys of Catalonia. The exchange is a rectangular building, 220 ft. long and 77 ft. wide; and has a noble and majestic appearance. The custom-house, the theatre, and the school-of-surgery, are the only other buildings deserving of notice. Besides these public buildings, there are six hospitals, a Casa de caridad or a charity-house, and an asylum. The poor employed in the casa de caridad average 1,500. The university of Barcelona was suppressed by Philip V.; and the building is now used as barracks. The principal public library has 16,000 vols.; that of the convent of Santa Catarina, 20,000.

The harbour of B. is formed by a kind of bay situated between the citadel of Monjuich and the city. At the beginning of the 16th cent. it was merely an open coast, with considerable depth of water: at present it is only a great basin, formed by piers, and kept up by solid quays. The depth of water is from 18 ft. to 20 ft.; but notwithstanding the exertions which are made to keep it clear, the basin is gradually filling up with sand: ships of any considerable size cannot enter, and frigates cannot come within half a league of it. The entrance is difficult and occasionally dangerous in consequence of a high bar formed at the place where the waters of the Bezos and the Llobregat mingle in the sea. In 1831, the number of vessels from foreign ports which entered was 128 = 15,135 tons; and of these 2,010 tons were under the British flag in 18 vessels. In 1849, 1,896 vessels = 140,369 tons, entered the port. Of these 1,732 = 114,314 tons, were Spanish; 33 = 5,007 tons, were English; and 1 = 132 tons, was Austrian. In 1855, the arrivals of Spanish vessels at this port were 2,610 = 270,025 tons, with cargoes valued at £3,718,720. The British vessels which entered the port in 1852 were 159 = 32,211 tons; in 1856, 235 = 45,378 tons, with cargoes valued at £161,103. The customs revenue in 1855 was £450,000.

The situation of B. long rendered it one of the most flourishing and commercial towns in Spain. About 1,000 Spanish ships, of which nearly 120 belonged to B., annually cleared out of its harbour, and carried to America, and to the different maritime kingdoms of Europe, the productions and the manufactures of Catalonia. The articles of this export trade were silver, gold, and plain stuffs, silk stockings, cloths, printed calicoes, striped and flowered cottons, cottons of all kinds, plain and stained papers, fire-arms, laces, shoes, wines, and brandies. The imports were silks from Lyons and Nismes, silk stockings from Nismes and Ganges, cloths from Elbeuf and Sedan, jewellery from Paris, iron-ware from Forez, millinery from France, and cotton goods and dried cod from England. The export and import trade was said to amount annually to £1,750,000. The cotton goods manufactured in B. produced annually £442,510. About 700,000 pair of shoes, at 2s. 1d. the pair, were annually exported from B. to Spain, India, and the Spanish colonies in America. Between the 13th and 16th cent., cloths made of woollen, linen, silk, cotton, and hemp, were manufactured in B. After a long interval of inactivity, its manufactures revived about the middle of the 18th cent., and were flourishing beyond all former example at the commencement of the present cent. The principal articles were printed calicoes, silk, silk stockings, ribbons, and silk galloons. The articles manufactured from silk were taffetas, twilled and common silks, satins, and velvets; besides these articles, laces, blonds, network, tapes, and gold and silver fringes and embroideries were made. Cotton-spinning was introduced in 1790. No less than 120,700 pieces of cotton stuffs of various kinds were annually manufactured, to the value of £242,510. Cotton was imported here to the extent of 132,780 bales in 1856. In 1855 there existed within this city no fewer than 45 joint-stock companies, with a nominal capital of £20,000,000, and a paid-up capital of one-fourth that sum. Electric communication with London at present occupies about 2 hours. A railway line is being formed to Tarragona; a coast-line to Mataro, where it is intended it shall form a junction with a line from Granollers, and thence pass on to Gerona, with a branch to Vich. The chief exports from B. at present consist of about 12,000 pipes of wine, and 3,000 of brandy, to Cuba; 16,000 pipes of wine, and 6,000 of brandy, to South America; and about 30,000 bags of nuts, of an average value of 30s. per bag, to England. Garlic, oil, almonds, paper, cork, and coarse cotton goods are also exported. There is an active trade with Cuba, Porto-Rico, and the Philippine islands; and an indirect trade with France, Sardinia, and Tuscany. Regular steam-communication with Liverpool, Southampton, and Hamburgh, was established in 1855. The imports and exports for the years undernoted were officially estimated in reales (of which at the average rate of exchange 100 = £1 sterling), as follows:

| | Imports. | Exports. |
|---|---|---|
| 1851 | 688,249,289 | 497,506,632 |
| 1854 | 813,485,244 | 923,502,783 |
| 1856 | 1,304,168,076 | 1,063,617,110 |

The climate of B. does not seem to be so mild as it was at one period. The air is constantly charged with humidity, and E winds are very prevalent. Formerly snow never fell at B., but at present it snows every year; and the spring is always the worst season of the year. The intense heat of summer is moderated by the E wind; but the changes of temperature are both great and sudden. Autumn is the most delightful season.—The pop. of B. has fluctuated greatly. In 1806 it was estimated at 160,000; in 1819, at 81,445. A *Manuel para los Viageros* printed in March 1822, estimated it at 98,050. In Mellados' *Espana Geografica* published in 1845, it is estimated at 112,046.

*History.*] Barcelona was founded about 250 B. C., by the Carthaginians, who called it after their general Hamilcar, *Barcas* or *Barcino*. After having successively passed under the dominion of the Romans, the Goths, and the Moors, it was besieged, in A. D. 802, under its Moorish governor, Omar, by the generals of Louis, king of Aquitania, and yielded only after one-half of its inhabitants had been destroyed by famine or the sword. In 985 it was taken by the Moors, under Almansor, who burned the city, and carried into slavery almost all the inhabitants; but it was afterwards succoured by Count Borello. It maintained its independence for twelve years against the arms of the profligate Philip IV.; but was at last taken by Don Juan of Austria, in 1652, after a blockade and siege of ten months. In 1689 it opposed an ineffectual resistance to Charles II. In 1704, Philip, aided by the French, besieged B. in person, and took the fortress

of Montjoy or Monjuich; but the English fleet compelled him to raise the siege on the 12th of May. In consequence of the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Catalonia and the neighbouring provinces resumed their allegiance to Philip V.; but Barcelona refused to join in the universal submission, without first receiving a solemn guarantee that all the privileges of the principality would be preserved entire; and in 1714 sustained one of the most memorable sieges that history has to record. Feats of heroism worthy of the best ages of Rome, and efforts of individual courage which have perhaps never been surpassed, but by the modern inhabitants of Zaragosa, distinguished the dark and bloody night of the 12th Sept., in which the streets and houses of B. were filled with the mangled bodies of its warriors. In 1808 it was seized by the French general Duhesme. In 1827 it pronounced in favour of Don Carlos.

*Authorities.*] *Laborde's View of Spain*, vol. i.—*Bourgoing's Travels in Spain*, chap. xxxiii.—*Townsend's Travels*, vol. ii.—*Reichard, Guide des Voyageurs en Europe*, vol. i.—*Tour in Spain and Portugal in 1803*, published in *Philip's Voyages and Travels*, vol. iii.—*Espana Geografica por Mellado.*

BARCELONA, a port on Lake Erie, in the state of New York, U.S., 57 m. SW of Buffalo. Pop. 300.

BARCELONETTA, the name of a new town or suburb adjacent to Barcelona. It is situated to the SE of the city, between the sea-gate and the lighthouse on the mole, and was built about the middle of the 18th cent. It is a complete square, with twenty-four regular streets, each about twenty-five feet broad: fifteen of these are direct and parallel, and are intersected at equal distances by nine streets. The houses, which are built of brick, are all one story high, and of the same height and width in front. The uniformity of the streets is a little varied by two squares. The inhabitants are chiefly soldiers, sailors, and people connected with the navy. Pop. 5,000.

BARCELONNE, a town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Riscle, on the Adour, 40 m. W of Auch. Pop. 1,190.

BARCELONNETTE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes.—The arrond. comprises a superficial area of 112,659 hectares, and contains 4 cant., viz., Allos, Barcelonnette, Lauzet, and St. Paul. In 1831 its pop. amounted to 18,783; in 1836 to 18,709; and in 1846 to 18,561.—The cant. comprises 9 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 8,601.—The town or city of B., the cap. of the arrond., is situated on the r. bank of the Ubaye, in a rich and picturesque valley of the same name, 30 m. NE of Digne, at an alt. of 3,705 ft. above sea-level. It is the seat of a communal college, and an elementary, normal school. It has manufactories of silk, cloth, and caddis, and conducts an extensive commerce in grain, mules, cattle, and sheep. This town, which is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient Roman town, was rebuilt in 1230 by Raimond Beranger, and named by him in memory of his Barcelonian ancestry. It was captured by Amedee, Duke of Savoy, in 1388, and after frequent alternations was, with the valley, eventually ceded by the treaty of Utrecht, to the French, in 1713. Pop. in 1789, 2,158; in 1836, 2,154: in 1846, 2,207.

BARCELORE, or Barcur, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, on a river about 4 m. above its entrance into the Indian ocean, 30 m. SW of Nuggur or Bedenore. It possesses a small port, and exports rice and pepper chiefly to Muscat, receiving in return horses and dates. It was formerly the cap. of a small independent state, governed by a female sovereign. It now belongs to the Dutch.

BARCENA-DEL-BARCO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, 30 m. WSW of Vittoria, on the r. bank of the Ebro.

BARCETESIOS, a mountain of Albania, in the sanjak of Valona, a ramification of the Pindus range, extending between the Desnitza and the Levkaritza.

BARCHESTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 1 m. ESE of Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,475 acres. Pop. with the hamlet of Willington, 209.

BARCHETA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. NE of Valencia. In the vicinity are quarries of fine marble.

BARCHFELD, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Fulda, on the r. bank of the Werra, 8 m. NW of Schmalkalden. It contains a castle, which is the residence of the landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal-Barchfeld. Pop. 1,400.

BARCILLONNETTE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, arrond. of Gap. The cant. comprises 3 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 1,074. The village is situated on the Déoule, 11 m. SSW of Gap. Pop. 361.

BARCIS, a town of Venetian Lombardy, prov. of Friuli, on the Zelline, 18 m. ENE of Belluno.

BARCLAY SOUND, a bay on the S coast of Vancouver's island, intersected by the meridian of 125° W. It opens to the SW, with a breadth of 15 m. Its shores are broken and rocky.

BARCO (El), or Barco d'Avila, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 35 m. WSW of Avila, on the r. bank of the Tormes. It is the cap. of a judicial partido, and has a thermal spring.

BARCOMB, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. N by E of Lewes. Area 4,983 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,075.

BARCUS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Mauleon. Pop. 2,497.

BARCUT, or Barakut, a low coral island in the Red sea, 9 m. W ½ S from Barmosa Kebir island, in N lat. 19° 15′.

BARCZIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, and circle of Szubin, on the r. bank of the Netze, 18 m. S of Bromberg. It has manufactories of cloth, and tanneries. Pop. in 1837, 586.

BARD, or Bardo, a small fortress in Piedmont, at the S entrance of the valley of Aosta and 17 m. SSE of that town, on the l. bank of the Doria, between the towns of Verres and Donas. The valley is here suddenly contracted, and the river rushes through a gorge formed by vast rocks which almost close the entrance; the fort commanding this pass is consequently a strong military position, as was experienced by the French army in 1800, on their march to Marengo, when an Austrian garrison of 400 men held them in check for a considerable time. Since then the fortifications have been greatly strengthened.

BARDAK-CHILI-KOI, or Bardakli, a village of Anatolia, in the sanjak of Karahissar, between Eskishehr and Bulavadin, in a fine fertile valley. It contains about 100 houses.

BARDANE, a hamlet and valley on the coast of Circassia, about mid-distance, or 20 m. from the Russian forts of Golovine and Navarginsky on the E and W.

BARDEH, a village of Nubia, on the E bank of the Nile, to the S of Dakke. The mountains here approach both sides of the river, but those on the E bank are most elevated.

BARDEN, a township in the parish of Skipton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. NE of Skipton. Area, including Bolton-abbey chapelry, 6,115 acres. Pop. of B. 208.—Also a township in Hauksweil p., N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. 102.

BARDENBERG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 4 m. NNE of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the Wurm river. Pop. 1,500. There are coal mines in the neighbourhood.

BARDEWIK, or Bardowick, a town of Hanover, in Luneburg, on the Ilmenau, 4 m. N of Luneburg. Pop. 1,362. There are numerous market gardens in the vicinity, whence the city of Hamburgh is chiefly supplied with vegetables.

BARDFIELD (Great), a parish in Essex, 4 m. E of Thaxted. Area 3,689 acres. Pop. 1,110.

BARDFIELD (Little), a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. 396.

BARDFIELD-SALING, a parish in Essex, 5 m. NE of Great Dunmow. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. 360.

BARDI, a town of Parma, in the district of Borgotaro, 30 m. WSW of Parma. The princes of Doria have a magnificent castle here.

BARDIA, an island in the gulf of Siam, on the W coast of Lower Siam, opposite the mouth of the Tayung, in N lat. 10° 48′. It is about 15 m. in length from N to S, and is separated from the main by a narrow channel. There is a small town of the same name on the island.

BARDI-KADIJA, a fortress of Tunis, on the promontory of Vada, to the SE of the city of Tunis.

BARDINETTO, or Bardinei, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Albenga. Pop. 800.

BARDIS, a village of Upper Egypt, 3 m. SE of Girgeh, near the l. bank of the Nile.—Also a v. of Persia, on the road from the Russian frontier to Erzrum, and 12 hours from Kars. It stands near a stream of the same name which, running E, falls into the Arpachai.

BARDNEY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. SW of Wragby. Area 5,490 acres. Pop., with the hamlet of Southrow, 1,329. This place was anciently called *Beardanum*; and one of the oldest abbeys in the kingdom stood a little to the NW of the village of B., but no remains of it are now visible. There is a large burrow in the neighbourhood, which it is supposed marks the site of the burial-place of King Ethelred.

BARDO (Al), a small fortified town in the regency of Tunis, 1½ m. NW of Tunis. Its inhabitants, about 4,000 in number, consist almost exclusively of families attached to the court.

BARDOLINO, a village of Lombardy, in the deleg. and 15 m. WNW of Verona, on the r. bank of the Lago di Garda. Pop. 2,000.

BARDONNECHIA′, or Bardonneche, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Susa, near the Doria river. Pop. 1,200.

BARDOS, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. of Bidache. Pop. 2,468.

BARDOWAL, an extensive lake or lagune, in the isthmus of Suez, on the coast of the Mediterranean to the N of the Desert of Moving sands, 150 m. NE of Cairo.

BARDSEA, a township in the parish of Urswick, in Lancashire, 2½ m. S by E of Ulverstone. Pop. 263.—A canal was at one time projected from this place through Ulverstone, to Newry-bridge at the foot of Windermere lake.

BARDSEY, an island off the coast of Carnarvon, in N lat. 52° 45′, W long. 4° 47′, at the N point of Cardigan bay. It is about 2 m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth; and has a small harbour on the SE side, capable of admitting vessels of 40 tons burden. Pop. 90. There is a lighthouse on this island with a fixed and intermitting light at the height of 141 ft. above high water. The channel betwixt the island and the main is about 1 m. wide, and the tidal current in it is very rapid.—Also a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Wetherby. Area 3,437 acres. Pop. in 1841, 469; in 1851, 398.

BARDSTOWN. See Bairdstown.

BARDT. See Barth.

BARDWELL, a parish in Suffolk, 9 m. NE of Bury. Area 3,144 acres. Pop. in 1851, 893.

BARE, a township in the p. of Lancaster, Lancashire. Area 227 acres. Pop. in 1851, 114.

BAREDA, a village of Nubia, on the r. bank of the Nile, 75 m. S by W of Essuan.

BAREEDY (Cape), a moderately elevated promontory on the coast of the Red sea, in N lat. 24° 16′, E long. 37° 38′. The face of the shore is here bounded by steep cliffs, and there are no soundings close to them.—*Moresby*.

BARE′GES, or Barre′ges, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees, and com. of Betponey, 12 m. SE of Argeles, 14 m. SSW of Bagnères, and 47 SE of Pau, on the Gave de Bastan, at an elevation of 4,180 ft. above sea-level. [*Forbes*.] It is celebrated for its mineral waters; and though merely a hamlet, which during the greater part of the year does not contain above 100 inhabitants, during the season of the baths, or from 1st June to 1st October, is visited by a considerable number of strangers. The hamlet is perched on the shelf of a mountain, in a great drift way through which the Bastan rushes precipitously; and so deep does the snow lie here in winter, and on so precarious a tenure do the people hold their dwellings amidst the storms and floods of this region, that the shopkeepers, migrating at the approach of winter, carry with them the wooden walls of their *baraques* or huts [*Paris*], or at least dismantle their houses, even to the window-sashes. The waters—which appear to have come into repute only so recently as the time of Louis XIV.—have three principal sources, which are distinguished as the hot, the temperate, and the tepid, and which supply 17 baths, 2 douches, and 2 large basins. The water of all these springs is clear, but of a nauseous odour and taste, and deposits an unctuous glairy substance. Their temp. ranges from 110° to 84°. [*Taylor*.]

BAREILLY, or Bareili′, an extensive district in the western part of the prov. of Delhi, in Hindostan: lying between the parallels of 28° and 30° N lat.; and bounded on the N by Moradabad; on the E by the hills of Kumaon; on the S by Shah-Jehanpur, and the reserved territories of the king of Oude; and on the W by the Ganges. Area 6,900 sq. m. Under the Mogul administration, this district, including Shah-Jehanpur, formed part of the circar of Budayun; and it formed a part of Rohilcund when conquered by the British, acting in name of the vizier of Oude, in 1774. In November 1801, it was ceded to the East India company by the vizier, then king of Oude. The great extent of the district, and the turbulent conduct of its Rohilla pop., rendered it expedient to subdivide it; and the W part, accordingly, now forms the collectorship of B., with an area of 2,937 sq. m., and a pop. in 1848 of 1,143,657; while the E part forms that of Shah-Jehanpur. B. is in general a level, well-watered district. In 1815 it contained 3,362,022 begahs fit for cultivation, but not cultivated; and 4,458,380 begahs in cultivation. The basmati rice of this district is superior even to that of Patna, and its sugar and cotton are reckoned the best in India. Date-palms and plantains, walnuts, apple and pear-trees, and vines, are amongst the vegetable productions. In summer the heat is intense; but during winter, while the winds blow from the snowy ranges on the N, the therm. frequently falls below the freezing point. The inhabitants are, with few exceptions, Mahommedans. The Rohillah Afghans are a tall handsome race of men, and still betray a strong leaning to their original predatory habits. The principal native manufactures are salt, nitre, and cloth; and a considerable commerce is maintained with Kumaon and the countries to the N.—The principal towns are the cap. of the same name, Budayun or Badaun, Chundowsi or Chandausi, Cossipur, and Pillibit or Pilibhit.

Bareilly, the cap. of the above district, is situated in N lat. 28° 23′, E long. 79° 16′; 42 m. NW of the Ganges, and 700 m. NW of Calcutta. By travelling distance it is 129 m. from Agra; 345 m. from Ben-

ares; 805 m. from Calcutta; and 142 m. from Delhi. It chiefly consists of one street, nearly 2 m. in length. The British station is a quadrangular citadel to the S of the town. The number of brick and mud houses in 1822 was 12,263; of shops, 1,663. The pop. in that year amounted to 65,790, of whom 40,205 were Hindus; and 25,585 Mahommedans. A minutely detailed account of the various classes comprising this pop., given in the 1st vol. of the Royal Asiatic Society's *Transactions*, affords abundant proof of the superior industry of the Hindu to that of the Mahommedan. Of the Hindus, nearly four-fifths are engaged in retail trade and manufactures; of the Mahommedans, only about three-fifths. The principal manufacture is that of brazen water-pots. Cabinet-work is also beautifully made here; and the list of artisans includes carpet-weavers, brocade-weavers, seal-cutters, gold and silver-smiths, stirrup and harness makers, bow and arrow makers, coarse porcelain manufacturers, grain-roasters, metal-refiners, and leather-dressers.—*Ayeen Akberry.—Mill's Hist. of British India.—Hamilton's E. I. Gazetteer.—Heber's India.—Parl. Reports.—Asiatic Researches.*

BAREIRA, a town of W Africa, in the territory of Forricaria, on a river of the same name, in N lat 9° 32′.

BAREITH. See BAIREUTH.

BAREMA. See BARIMA.

BAREMA-DAGH, a mountain range in Turkish Armenia, in the prov. of Diarbekir, under the 39th parallel. Its N flank forms a part of the S boundary of the basin of the Morad or Upper Euphrates. The Barema or Barimaer river descends from its S flank towards the Tigris.

BAREN, or BAARN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 15 m. NW of Amersfoort. Pop. 1,150.

BARENBUCH, a village of Hessen-Homburg, in the lordship of Messenheim.

BARENBURG, a village of Switzerland, in the Grisons, 2 m. S by W of Andeer, near the r. bank of the Upper Rhine.

BARENSTEIN, a town of Saxony, on the Muglitz, 20 m. S of Dresden. Pop. 855. Tin is mined in the vicinity.—Also a v. of Saxony, in the district of Pirna. Pop. 449.

BARENTHAL. See BEHRENTHAL.

BARENTIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Pavilly, on the Astreberle. Pop. 1,788. There are paper manufactories, and cotton spinning works here.

BARENTON, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, arrond. of Mortain. The cant. comprises 4 com. The com. and v. are 8 m. SE of Mortain. Pop. 3,106.

BARES (CAPE), or VARES, a promontory of Spain, on the N coast of Galicia, on the W side of the estuary of the Sor, 24 m. NW of Mondonedo, and 1¾ m. E of Point Estaca. The land between these two points is high and steep; and on the E side of the promontory is a deep bight known as the harbour of Bares or Barquero, which is sheltered from every wind except those from NE round to SE.

BARETE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra 2da, 8 m. NW of Aquila. Pop. 1,000.

BARETUN (AL), or BARETON, a small port of Egypt, near the confines of Barca, in E long. 27° 12′, now called PORT MRAFIDRA, or BEIRE MARSA. In the neighbourhood are ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Paretonium*.

BARETTI, a village in the Himalaya mountains, between the highest branch of the Jumna river, and the Bagirnati, an affluent of the Ganges.

BARETSWEIL, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. from Zurich, in the bailiwick of Hinzel. Pop. 3,462, Protestants. Cotton and silk stuffs are manufactured here.

BARFLEUR, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Manche, arrond. of Valognes, cant. of Quettehou, 14 m. E of Cherbourg, on the Manche. Pop. 2,675. It was formerly a town of considerable importance, and the common port of embarkation or landing used by the kings of England when they crossed the Channel. In 1840, its harbour—which is dry at low water—was entered by 65 vessels of an aggregate burden of 1,179 tons; and its own shipping amounted to 98 vessels of 1,575 tons. Its chief commerce is in fish, both fresh and salted. The N jetty head light is in N lat. 49° 40′ 14″, W long. 1° 15′ 26″.

BARFLEUR (POINT), or GATTEVILLE, the NE extremity of the peninsula of Colentin, in the dep. of Manche. The lighthouse on this headland is in N lat. 49° 41′ 52″, W long. 2° 15′ 48″.

BARFORD, a hundred in the NE of Bedfordshire containing 8 parishes. Area 24,770 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,137; in 1851, 6,776.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. N of Wymondham. Area 1,052 acres. Pop. 430.—Also a p. in Warwickshire, 3 m. S of Warwick. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 872.

BARFORD (GREAT), a parish in Bedfordshire, 6 m. ENE of Bedford. Area 2,830 acres. Pop. in 1851, 865.—Also a p. in Oxfordshire, 2 m. WNW of Deddington. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. 392.

BARFORD (LITTLE), a parish in Bedfordshire, 2 m. SW of St. Neot's. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. 112.

BARFORD (ST. JOHN), a chapelry in Oxfordshire, in the p. of E. Adderbury, 2½ m. W of Deddington. Area 480 acres. Pop. in 1851, 126.

BARFORD (ST. MARTIN), a parish in Wiltshire, 2½ m. W of Wilton. Area 2,236 acres. Pop. 609.

BARFORD (ST. MICHAEL), a parish in Oxfordshire, in the hund. of Wootton. Area 1,180 acres. Pop. in 1841, 370; in 1851, 392.

BARFORD, a township of Lower Canada, in Stanstead co., between the townships of Barnston—from which it is separated by Coaticook river—and Hereford. It is well-watered by the numerous tributaries of the St. Francis, and abounds with excellent timber.

BARFORTH, a township in the p. of Forcett, N. R. of Yorkshire, 10 m. N of Richmond. Area 2,003 acres. Pop. in 1841, 114; in 1851, 170.

BARFRESTON, or BARSTON, a parish in Kent, 6 m. S by E of Wingham. Area 500 acres. Pop. 133.

BARGA, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 35 m. N of Pisa, and 27 m. N of Lucca, near the l. bank of the Serchio. It is the cap. of the vicariate of B., and possesses a fine church. It has powder mills, and the environs afford fine jasper. Pop. 2,510.—The commune of Barga, comprising an area of 7,697 hectares, is enclosed in the duchies of Lucca and Modena, and contains a pop. of 6,790.

BARGE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 10 m. WNW of Saluzzo, and 27 m. NW of Coni, on the l. bank of the Grandon. It has manufactories of fire-arms, and an active commerce. In the vicinity are quarries of slate. Pop. 4,000.

BARGEMONT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Var, and cant. of Callas. The town is situated 7 m. NNE of Draguignan, on a well-sheltered hill, covered with vineyards and olive plantations, and has five annual fairs. Pop. 1,891.

BARGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, near the l. bank of the Saane, 3 m. SSW of Aarberg. Pop. 418, Protestants.

BARGHE, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 13 m. NE of Brescia, and 8 m. NW of Salo, in the Val Sabbia, on the l. bank of the Chiese. It has a forge, manufactories of linen, and oil-

presses. The environs abound with the mulberry. Pop. 560.

BARGO, a village of New South Wales, in Camden co., on a stream of the same name, which unites with the Nepean, in S lat. 34° 16′.

BARGOUCHAD, or PARGACHAD, an ancient town of Persia, the cap. of a small dist. of the same name, in the prov. of Erivan on the Aras.

BARGOUZIN, or BARGUZIN, a town of Siberia, cap. of the district of the same name, in the gov. and 250 m. NE of Irkutsk, on the river Bargouzin, which, after a course in a SSW direction of 240 m. falls into Lake Baïkal, in N lat. 53° 15′. The town possesses a wooden fort. In the environs are thermal springs and salt lakes.

BARGU. See BURIAT.

BARGUE (POINT), a promontory of Siam, forming the SW extremity of one of the islands in the delta of the Irawadi, in the district of Dalla, in N lat. 15° 45′, and E long. 95° 32′.

BARHAM, a parish in Kent, 6 m. SE of Canterbury. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. 1,105.—Also a p. in Huntingdonshire, 5½ m. NNE of Kimbolton. Area 700 acres. Pop. 107.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 4 m. NNE of Ipswich. Area 1,806 acres. Pop. 776.

BARHEAD. See BARRHEAD.

BARHOLME, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. WNW of Market-Deeping. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. 251.

BARI, a town of Sardinia, in the division of Cagliari, near the r. bank of a stream which falls into the sea in N lat. 39° 55′, and 45 m. NNE of Cagliari. It possesses a small port. Pop. 1,521.

BARI, the ancient *Barium*, a town of Naples, the cap. of the prov. of the same name, situated on a tongue of land which projects into the Adriatic, 50 m. NW of Tarentum, and 140 m. ENE of Naples, in N lat. 41° 8′, E long. 16° 52′. Pop. 22,000. It is well-fortified, and defended by a citadel; and although generally ill-built, possesses a handsome cathedral, several parish-churches and convents, and an extensive arsenal. It has also a celebrated priory erected in 1087, and dedicated to St. Nicholas; and is the seat of a royal lyceum, a college founded in 1817 for the education of the young nobility, and a diocesan seminary. The manufacturing industry of the town —which is extremely active—comprises silk, cotton and linen fabrics, cloth, soap, glass, and a celebrated liquor named 'Aqua Stomatica-di-Santa-Scolastica.' The port affords good anchorage, and is well sheltered, but incapable from its shallowness of receiving large vessels; nevertheless B. carries on a brisk commerce with Trieste and the ports of Dalmatia, exporting oil, cotton, and grain, in large quantities. In 1834 the port possessed 638 vessels of a total burden of 14,288 tons, and navigated by 3,123 hands. B. is the see of an archbishop, metropolitan of the bishoprics of Bitonto-et-Ruvo and Conversano.—It is a town of great antiquity. Under the Roman republic, it enjoyed the privilege of being governed by magistrates of its own. It subsequently passed under the successive domination of the Saracens, Greeks, and Normans; the latter of whom made it the seat of monarchy. It has been three times almost totally destroyed; and as often rebuilt on the same site.

BARI (TERRA-DI), a province of Naples, in the Pouille; bounded on the N by the Adriatic; on the E and SE by the prov. of Otranto; on the SW by that of Basilicata; and on the W by the prov. of Capitanata, from which it is separated by the river Ofanto. Its length from NW to SE is 80 m.; and its average breadth 30 m.; comprising a superficial area of 1,711 sq. m. Its southern frontier is skirted by the SE branch of the Apennines; but, with the exception of some hills of inconsiderable elevation which occur in its easterly districts, it presents a generally level surface. It has no perennial streams of importance; but contains an ample underground supply of water at no great depth, and easily attainable for the purposes of irrigation; and numerous swamps occur in the tract of low land near the coast called the *Marina di Bari*, and remarkable for its luxuriance. The climate is dry; and in summer extremely warm, but is not generally insalubrious. The soil of this prov.—which is one of the richest, and with the exception of the Terra-di-Lavora the best cultivated in the kingdom—consists to a great extent of a calcareous substratum covered with a thick layer of vegetable mould of the greatest fertility, and producing grain, olives, oranges, citron, figs, pomegranates, nuts of all kinds, peaches, apricots, almonds, capers, the liquorice plant, carobe-tree, tobacco in small quantities, excellent cotton, lint, and hemp. It affords also several excellent species of wine, particularly the muscat of Trani, the zagarese of Bitonto, and the white wines of Terlizzi; and the oil of some of its localities is highly esteemed. Wood is generally scarce; but pasturage is rich and abundant, and the rearing of horses, asses, cattle, sheep—the wool of which is extremely fine,—goats, and pigs, forms one of the principal occupations of the rural inhabitants. The culture of bees and of the silk-worm is very limited. The sea-coast abounds with fish. The salt-springs of Barletta yield a large amount of salt, and the annual produce of the nitre beds is estimated at 12,000 cwts., and might easily be raised to 50,000 cwts. Ship-building is carried on in all the maritime towns; and there are some linen-manufactories at Molfetta; but excepting at Bari manufactures form an unimportant branch of the industry of the prov. The commerce, which especially in Bari and Barletta is extremely active, is chiefly maritime; and consists in articles of local produce. A good carriage road extends along the coast; and another, crossing the Ofanto at Canosa, connects Bari with the intermediate and more southerly towns.—The prov. is divided into 3 districts—named from their principal towns—Bari, Barletta, and Altamura, comprising 37 circondario, and 153 communes. The pop., comprising a large proportion of Arnaouts, who have established themselves on the coast, amounted in 1820 to 360,639; in 1837, to 448,943.

BARI. See PUNJAB.

BARI, a town of Hindostan, in Bhopal, 46 m. SE of Bhopal, on the l. bank of the Jammir.—Also a town of Dholpur, 18 m. SW of Agra.

BARI, a town and district of Central Africa, at the SE extremity of Lake Tsad, in N lat. 13°.

BARIA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio Negro, which joins the Cababuri with the Pacimoni, branching off from the former, and uniting with the latter, 60 m. ESE of its confluence with the canal of Cassiquiari.

BARIAT, or BIRAT, a conical mountain of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ghurwal, situated between the rivers Jumna and Tonse, in N lat. 30° 35′, and E long. 77° 55′. It rises to the height of 6,508 ft. above the level of Saharunpoor; and is surmounted by a fortification. The summit is covered throughout winter with snow.

BARIGAZZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, remarkable for a burning vapour which issues from the surface of the ground on a spot in the vicinity.

BARIGIANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo Ultra, in the dist. and 12 m. ESE of Aquila, situated on a hill. It is the cap. of a cant., and has one annual fair. Pop. 1,871.

BARILE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, in the dist. and 4 m. SSE of Melfi. It oc-

cupies an agreeable situation on the acclivity of a hill. It was founded by a Greek colony, and, until the 17th cent., the prevailing religion was that of the Greek church. It has one annual fair. Pop. 3,730.

BARIMA (Point), a headland of English Guayana, forming the southern extremity of the Navios estuary of the Orinoco, in N lat. 8° 44′ 30″, 12 m. W of Point Sabaneta, the Punta Barima of the Spanish charts.

BARIMO CANO, a river of English Guayana, which takes its rise in the Sierra Imataca, runs in a NNE direction, and, after inosculating with the Barama, or Upper Guayana, by the Wabarina, below the parallel of 8°, bends to the NW, again inosculates with the Guayana by what is called the Mora passage, and insulating a low and narrow tract of land about 60 m. in length, flows into the Navios mouth of the Orinoco, in N lat. 8° 42′.

BARIN, a Mongolian encampment on the head-streams of the Khara-Mouren, and western flank of the Kingan mountains, 280 m. NNE of Peking.

BARINAS. See Varinas.

BARING ISLAND, a large island in the Arctic regions, between the parallels of 71° 8′ and 74° 40′, and intersected by the meridian of 122° W. It is separated from Melville island on the N by M'Lure's straits; and from Prince Albert Land, on the E, by a narrow channel called Investigator straits.

BARING'S ISLES, a cluster of low islets of the Caroline archipelago in the N. Pacific, in the Radiack group, in N lat. 5° 40′, and E long. 168° 15′.

BARIQUISIMETO. See Barquisimeto.

BARISCIANO. See Barigiano.

BARISH, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Simbirsk, which rises in the S of the dist. of Syzran, passes Karsoun, and, after a course in a general direction from SE to NW of 120 m., falls into the Sura.

BARISIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, and cant. of Coucy-le-Chateau. Pop. 1,207.

BARISZ, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 26 m. NE of Stanislawow. It has a castle, a Catholic, and a Greek church. Pop. 1,820.

BARJAC, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Gard, arrond. of Alais. The cant. comprises 7 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 5,250. The town is situated in a mountainous district, on the NE confines of the dep., 20 m. NE of Alais, and 35 m. N of Nismes. It has a mineral spring. Pop. 1,975.—Also a commune in the dep. of Lozere, and cant. of Chanac. Pop. 1,007.

BARJOLS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Var, arrond. of Brignolles. The cant. comprises 11 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 9,099. The town is 12 m. NNW of Brignolles, and 35 NE of Marseilles. It possesses a subterranean chapel—formerly belonging to a Carmelite convent—remarkable for the beauty of the stalactite incrustations with which it is adorned, and several caverns, similarly adorned, which afford excellent sand for glass manufacture. It contains distilleries of brandy, oil-presses, manufactories of vermicelli, silk-spinning and paper mills, china manufactories, and tanneries; and has 3 annual fairs. The environs produce figs, raisins, and olives. Pop. 3,512.

BARKA, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. WNW of Torna. It has mines of copper and iron, and iron forges.

BARKA, or Burka, a town of Arabia, in the prov. of Oman, in the imamaut and 45 m. WNW of Muskat, and 60 m. ENE of Rostak. It extends about a mile along the coast; and is defended by a fort of considerable extent in the immediate vicinity, in which the imaum of Muscat occasionally resides. The environs, which are level and sandy, produce dates in great abundance.—Also a group of islands in the gulf of Oman, in N lat. 23° 40′, and E long. 57° 50′.

BARKAH. See Barca.

BARKAH, a town of Central Egypt, in the dist. and 33 m. SW of Beni-Yousuf, 18 m. N of Balmeseh, on the Bahr-Yousuf.

BARKAID, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the gov. and 25 m. S of Algezira, and 125 SE of Diarkebir.

BARKA'L, Berkal, or Bargal (Jebel), a remarkable hill in Nubia, in N lat. 18° 31′, about 62 m. NE of Dongola. It is a tabular mass of sandstone, nearly 400 ft. high, and about 25 minutes' walk in circuit, rising abruptly from the level of the Desert, at the distance of about half-a-mile from the W bank of the Nile, and presenting on its S side, towards the river, a perpendicular face of nearly 200 ft. high, broken by a number of rugged fissures. On its summit are the remains of several temples; and in the vicinity, towards the W, are the remains of 17 pyramids, the largest of which has a base of about 81 ft. square; they are composed of earth and rubbish. To the SE are some remains of Grecian architecture.—*Cailliaud.—Ruppell.—Waddington.*

BARKBY, a parish in Leicestershire, 5 m. NE of Leicester. Area, with the chapelries of Barkbythorpe and North Thurmaston, 2,290 acres. Pop. 857.

BARKHAUSEN, a village of Westphalia, in the gov. and 3 m. S of Minden, near the l. bank of the Weser. The environs abound with coal, which has been worked since 1663.

BAR-KHOTON, or Bars-Koto, a town of Mongolia, in the territory of the Kalkhas, on the l. bank of the Keroulan, 140 m. WSW of its entrance into Lake Kulon, and 600 m. NNW of Peking. It is now greatly dilapidated.

BARK-HUT-PLAINS, a dist. of Van Diemen's Land, in the prov. and to the W of the river Clyde, and bounded on the W by the Blue-Hill range.

BARKER (Mount), a mountain in South Australia, between Lake Victoria and the town of Adelaide.

BARKING, a parish and town in Essex, 7 m. ENE of London. Area of the parish, which comprises the wards, as they are called, of Barking town, Chadwell, Great Ilford, and Ripple, 12,741 acres. Pop. in 1851, 9,888, exclusive of 1,213 sea-farers. —The town stands on the small river Roding, about 2 m. above its junction with the Thames. A large proportion of its inhabitants are fishermen, or are engaged as bargemen in conveying coal and timber on the Thames. Pop. of the town in 1801, 1,586; in 1851, 4,930. The Roding, which is of considerable breadth below the town, and known in that part as Barking creek, is navigable by small boats to Ilford. A large portion of the p., called the Level, is beneath the level of high tide mark; and is only protected from inundation by an immense embankment from 8 to 14 ft. in height.—Also a p. in Suffolk, 1 m. SW of Needham. Area 3,164 acres. Pop., with the chapelry of Needham Market, and the hamlet of Darmsden, 1,856.

BARKISLAND, a township in the parish of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. SE of Halifax. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. 2,129.

BARKOL, or Par Kol, a lake of the Chinese empire, in the prov. of the Khalkha Mongols, in N lat. 43° 50′, E long. 94° 20′, 60 m. N of Khamil and the snowy mountains of Artokhoi, in the Tinshan chain.—There is a considerable town of the same name a little to the S of it, called by the Chinese Shin-si-fu.

BARKSTONE, a parish of Leicestershire, 11 m. N by W of Melton Mowbray. Area 2,870 acres. Pop. 448.—Also a p. in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NNE of Grantham. Area 2,083 acres. Pop. 551.—Also a

township in the p. of Sherburn, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 310.

BARKURU, or Barkur, a town of Hindostan, in Canara, 42 m. N of Mangalore.

BARKWAY, a parish and town in Hertfordshire, 13 m. NNE of Hertford, and 34 m. N by E of London. Area of p. 5,060 acres. Pop., with the hamlets of Newsells and Nuthampstead, in 1851, 1,291. The town is agreeably situated on a rising ground, and consists principally of one street. Pop. in 1801, 699; in 1851, 986.

BARKWITH (East and West), two adjoining parishes in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NE of Wragby. Area of E. B. 990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 321. Area of W. B. 500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 143.

BARLAH, or Barleh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Hamid, near the E side of Lake Egerdir. It is celebrated for its raisins.

BARLASSONA, a village of Lombardy, in the deleg. and 12 m. N of Milan, on the Seveso. There is an ecclesiastical seminary here. Pop. 1,000.

BARLASTON, a parish in Staffordshire, 3½ m. N by W of Stone. Area 2,157 acres. Pop. 617.

BARLAVINGTON, a parish in Sussex, 4 m. S of Petworth. Area, with Burton, 1,175 acres. Pop. 129.

BARLBOROUGH, a parish in Derbyshire, 8 m. NE of Chesterfield. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. 933.

BARLBY, a chapelry in Hemingborough p., in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 1½ m. NE of Selby. Area 1,433 acres. Pop. in 1841, 387; in 1851, 433.

BARLEBEN, a town of Prussian Saxony, in the prov. of Magdeburg, 4 m. N of Neustadt.

BARLENGAS, or Berlengas, a cluster of rocky islets off the coast of Portugal, 5 m. NW of Cape Carvoeira. There is a lighthouse on the SE side of the Great B., with a revolving light elevated 365 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 39° 25′, W long. 9° 30′ 17″.

BARLESTON, a chapelry in the p. of Market-Bosworth, Leicestershire, 2½ m. NE of Market-Bosworth. Area 810 acres. Pop. 580.

BARLETTA, a port of Naples, in the Terra di Bari, 43 m. ESE of Foggia, in N lat. 41° 20′, E long. 16° 18′. The town is well-built, and the streets are wide and well-paved. The cathedral is a Gothic building of elegant exterior, with a high steeple. A rampart runs all round the town, between the walls and the houses; and a magnificent gateway communicates with the harbour, which is formed by a mole running out from the shore, and a narrow island on which a lighthouse is placed. A well-constructed citadel commands the port from the SE extremity of the town. B. carries on considerable commerce with Great Britain in wheat, and with the Ionian islands as well as in the gulf of Venice; and communicates with Naples by an excellent road. Its climate is mild in winter; but the vicinity of salt-pits, only 7 m. to the N, and a continued series of marshes, extending in the same direction, render it insalubrious during the hot months. Pop. 20,000.

BARLEY, a parish in Hertfordshire, 2 m. NE of Barkway. Area 2,648 acres. Pop. 870.—Also a joint township with Wheatley, in the p. of Whalley in Lancashire. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. 542.

BARLEYTHORPE, a chapelry in the p. of Oakham-Deansfield, Rutlandshire, 2 m. NW of Oakham. Pop. 200.

BARLICHWAY, a hundred in the co. of Warwick, comprising the divisions of Alcester, Henley, Snitterfield, and Stratford. Area 110,679 acres. Pop. in 1831, 26,685; in 1851, 28,450.

BARLING, a parish in Essex, 3 m. ENE of Prittlewell. Area 1,258 acres. Pop. in 1851, 326.

BARLINGS, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. ENE of Lincoln. Area with Langworth township, 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1841, 352; in 1851, 433.

BARLIEU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Vailly. Pop. 942.

BARLOW, a township in the p. of Brayton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SE of Selby. Area 2,278 acres. Pop. 276.—Also a township in Hopesay p., Salop.

BARLOW (Great), a township in the p. of Staveley, Derbyshire, 4 m. NW of Chesterfield. Area 3,760 acres. Pop. 636.

BARLOW (Little), a hamlet in the p. of Dronfield, Derbyshire, 5 m. NW of Chesterfield. Pop. 68.

BARMÀCHI, a village of Albania, in the sanjak of Toli Monaster, 22 m. NE of Premiti.

BARMAIR, or Barmer, a town of Hindostan, in Rajasthan, 5 m. NE of Junna.

BARMBECK, a town in the territory of Hamburg. Pop. 1,600.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MARSH, a chapelry in the p. of Howden, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Howden. Area 1,711 acres. Pop. 506.

BARMBY-ON-THE-MOOR, a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. W of Pocklington. Area 2,290 acres. Pop. 486.

BARMEN, a district and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and circle of Elberfeld, lying along the Wüpper or Wipper. It is connected by a bridge with Elberfeld, and the whole forms an almost continuous line of houses, shops, and manufactories, for upwards of 6 m. The pop. of B., including Gemarke, Rittershausen, Wichlinghausen, and Heckinghausen, was 34,932 in 1846; 28,975 in 1837; in 1817, 19,171. The chief manufactures are silks, lace, linen, stockings, and iron ware; and the joint industry of the whole district is said to amount to £2,000,000 annually.

BARMING, a parish in Kent, 2 m. W by S of Maidstone. Area 749 acres. Pop. 615.

BARMOUTH, or Abermaw—locally Bermaw—a town of Merionethshire, in the p. of Llanater, 8 m. SW of Dolgelly, at the mouth of the river Maw or Mawddach, more commonly known by the name of Afon, which is navigable by small boats nearly as high up as Dolgelly. It lies at the foot of a lofty mountain, and is built on a steep bank, the houses forming successive terraces, and being approached by steps cut in the rock. Pop. 930. The town is much frequented during summer for sea-bathing. On the banks of the river Maw, and on the sands at low water, there are agreeable promenades; and the view of the distant mountains is extremely picturesque. Sergeant Talfourd does not hesitate to compare the scenery in the neighbourhood with that of the far-famed Drachenfels and the Rhine, and to assign the palm to the landscape between Dolgelly and A. "Let any one," says he, "who has knowledge of the two scenes, call to memory that glorious estuary reposing in beauty and crowded with grandeur; look down its avenue of sparkling water to the distant sea, glistening in the western light; let him glance on the one side at its curving shore of oak-sprinkled meadows edged and broken by rock, and on the other to the pillared precipices of Cadir Idris, and then, with all respect to the noble substance of the flowing Rhine, gaze at its vine-spotted banks, and say if there is the faintest approach to rivalry." It has a considerable trade in flannel and hosiery; and there are upwards of 100 small sloops belonging to the place.

BARMOUTH CREEK, a small bay on the coast of New South Wales, in S lat. 36° 42′, E long. 150° 4′.

BARMPTON, a township in the p. of Haughton-le-Skerne, in Durham, 4 m. NE of Darlington. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. 135.

BARMSTEDT, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Elmshornerau river, or Kruckau, 6 m. NW of Elmshorn. Pop. 700.

BARMSTON, a township in the p. of Washington,

in Durham, 5 m. W of Sunderland. Area 980 acres. Pop. 81.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. S by W of Bridlington. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. 254.

BARN HILL, a promontory on the Abyssinian coast of the Red sea, 26 m. W of Ras Billul.—Also a piece of table land on the shore of the Persian gulf, in N lat. 27° 11′.—Also a hill in S Australia, on the E side of Spencer's gulf, under the meridian of 138° 30′ E.

BARN MOUNTAINS, the N extremity of Richardson chain, in N lat. 68° 40′, W long. 137° 50′.

BARNABE' (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, com. of Marseilles. Pop. 1,026.—Also a com. in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of La Chere. Pop. 1,047.

BARNACK, a parish in Northamptonshire, 4 m. N of Wansford. Area 4,440 acres. Pop., with the hamlets of Pilsgate and Southorpe, 998.

BARNACLE, a hamlet in the parishes of Bulkington and Shilton, in Warwickshire, 4 m. SE of Nuneaton. Pop. 263.

BARNACRE, a township in the p. of Garstang, in Lancashire, 2 m. NE of Garstang. Area 4,316 acres. Pop., with Bonds, 875.

BARNAGASHI. See BAHR-NEGASH.

BARNAGEE, a ridge of mountains in co. Mayo, extending E and W, about 2 m. S of Lough Conn.

BARNAGORE, a village of Hindostan, 2½ m. N of Calcutta, on the l. bank of the Hoogly.

BARNAHELY, a parish in co. Cork, 9 m. SE of Cork, on the W shore of Cork harbour. Area 895 acres. Pop. 1,165.

BARNANE, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2 m. W by N of Templemore. Area 2,167 acres. Pop. 485.

BARNARD, a town in Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 10 m. N of Woodstock. Pop. 1,774.—Also a village in Piscataquis co., Maine, U. S. Pop. 153.

BARNARD, a river in South Australia, which Major Mitchell found flowing to the NW, in 37° S lat., and 144° 15′ E long., between bold banks, those on the left consisting of bold rocks of granite; while those on the r. were of trap.

BARNARD CASTLE,—as frequently CASTLE-BARNARD,—a market-town and chapelry in the p. of Gainford, co.-palatine of Durham, 246 m. NNW of London, and 26 m. SW of Durham. Area of chapelry, 4,007 acres. The town, which consists of a spacious street nearly 1 m. in length, intersected by smaller streets, is situated on the S side of an eminence rising abruptly from the N bank of the river Tees, over which there is a narrow bridge of two pointed arches. The streets are well-paved and lighted with gas. The environs present romantic scenery, especially along the banks of the Tees. Hats, carpets, and white leather-breeches, are made here; on the banks of the Tees are several mills for spinning thread; and one of the largest corn-markets in the North of England is held here weekly. B. is one of the polling places for South Durham. The town, which wholly belongs to the Duke of Cleveland, is governed by a steward and jury of the manor of Darlington. The remains of the castle are extremely interesting, and cover six acres of land. Pop. in 1801, 2,966; in 1831, 4,430; in 1851, 4,608. A railway has been proposed to join B. with the Stockton and Darlington railway.

BARNARD ISLE, a small islet off the NE coast of Australia, in S lat. 17° 55′; E long. 144° 5′.

BARNARDISTON, a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. WNW of Clare. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. 251.

BARNAUL, a district and town of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Tomsk, on the Barnaulka, at its fall into the Obi, in N lat. 53° 20′, E long. 83° 27′; at an alt. of 266 ft. above the level of the Caspian. It has a pop. of about 12,000; and is the seat of administration for the whole mining-district of Kolyvan. It is well and regularly built, on a spot considerably lower than the level of the surrounding country, which is thickly clothed with forests of pine and fir. All the gold from the Altai and Eastern Siberia, is brought here to be melted into ingots preparatory to its being forwarded to St. Petersburg by six different caravans, four of which leave in winter by sledges, and perform the journey in about two months. In the neighbourhood are a number of silver-mines, the property of the Crown, the annual produce of which, amounting to about 250 poods of silver, and about 1,000,000 poods of lead, copper, and iron, is smelted at B. There is a fine mineralogical museum here; a magnetic observatory; and a good school of engineering; also manufactories of paper, glass, and coarse ticking. No convicts are sent to work here.

BARNBROUGH, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. W of Doncaster. Area 1,947 acres. Pop., with the hamlet of Harlington, 575.

BARNBY, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. E by S of Beccles. Area 1,099 acres. Pop. 296.—Also a township in the p. of Lythe, N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W by N of Whitby. Area 1,435 acres. Pop. 280.

BARNBY-UPON-DON, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNE of Doncaster. Area, including the township of Thorpe, 3,737 acres. Pop. 689, of whom 559 are in the township of B.

BARNBY-MOOR, a township in the p. of Blyth, in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. NW of East Retford. Pop. 261.

BARNBY-IN-THE-WILLOWS, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 4 m. E by S of Newark. Area 1,703 acres. Pop. 294.

BARNE, a reported large inland town of Eastern Africa, 15 days' journey from Tette on the Zambezi, which is 60 leagues beyond Senna.

BARNEGAT, a village in Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Hudson's river. Pop. 180.—Also a v. in Monmouth co., New Jersey, 1 m. from B. bay. Pop. 650.

BARNEGAT BAY, an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, U. S., 74 m. ENE of Cape May. It is separated from the ocean by Island Beach and Squam Beach; and runs up 20 m. to Metetecunk river, with a breadth of from 1 to 4 m.

BARNES, a parish and v. in Surrey, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Thames, 5 m. SW of London, and within a short distance of Mortlake. Area of p. 1,051 acres. The v. consists of a few straggling houses opposite a common; a small street leading to the Thames; and a row of elegant houses facing the river. Barnes-common consists of about 500 acres of ground, which are in great part flooded by the Thames in spring-tides. Pop. in 1801, 860; in 1831, 1,417; in 1851, 1,879.

BARNESLEY. See BARNSLY.

BARNESVILLE, a town in Belmont co., Ohio, U. S., 101 m. E of Columbus. Pop. 700.

BARNET, a township in Caledonia co., in the state of Vermont, 10 m. S by E of Danville, on Connecticut river, at the Fifteen miles falls. Slate and iron ore are wrought in this township. Pop. 2,520.

BARNET-CHIPPING, or BERGNET-CHIPPING, or HIGH-BARNET, but most commonly CHIPPING-BARNET, a market-town and parish in Hertfordshire, 11 m. NNW of London, and 9 m. SE of St. Albans, on the great post-road betwixt these cities. Area of p. 1,440 acres. It consists principally of one street a m. in length. A very large and important fair is held here on the 4th and 5th of Sept., for the sale of cattle and horses, which are collected in the north of England, and in Scotland, in the early part of the

spring. In the fairs for 1839, upwards of 45,000 head of cattle and 1,000 horses changed owners. Pop. in 1801, 1,258; in 1831, 2,369; in 1851, 2,380.

BARNET-EAST, a parish in Hertfordshire, adjoining the above. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. 663.

BARNET-FRIERN, a parish in Middlesex, 9 m. NW of London. Area 1,330 acres. Pop., with Colony-Hatch and part of Whetstone, in 1851, 849.

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. ENE of Glandford-Brigg. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1841, 679; in 1851, 845.

BARNEVELD, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, 20 m. NW of Arnheim. Pop. 4,000.

BARNEVELT ISLANDS, a group of small islands, NE of Cape Horn, in S lat. 55° 49′, W long. 66° 40′.

BARNEVILLE-SUR-MER, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Manche, arrond. of Valognes. The cant. comprises 16 com. The com. and town are 18 m. SW of Valognes. Pop. 1,083.

BARNEY, a parish in Norfolkshire, 5 m. ENE of Fakenham. Area 1,389 acres. Pop. in 1851, 313.

BARNHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. S of Thetford. Area 5,184 acres. Pop. in 1851, 445.—Also a p. in Sussex, 4 m. WSW of Arundel. Area 730 acres. Pop. in 1851, 149.

BARNHAM-BROOM, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NW of Wymondham. Area 1,776 acres. Pop. 511.

BARNINGHAM, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NW of Richmond. Area of p. 10,771 acres, including the townships of B., Hope, Scarsgill, and part of Newsham. Pop. of p. in 1851, 573; of t. 337.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 8 m. SW of E. Harling. Area 1,586 acres. Pop. in 1851, 499.—Also a p. in Norfolk, 5 m. NW of Aylesham. Area 920 acres. Pop. in 1851, 330.

BARNINGHAM-NORWOOD, a parish in Norfolk, 4½ m. E by S of Holt. Area 834 acres. Pop. 34.

BARNINGHAM-PARVA, a parish adjacent to the above. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. in 1851, 264.

BARNINGHAM-WINTER, a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. SE of Holt. Area 833 acres. Pop. 108.

BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. SW of Grimsby. Area 1,460 acres. Pop. in 1841, 292; in 1851, 269.

BARNOLDSWICK, or GILL, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N of Colne. Area, including the townships of B., Brogden, Coates, and Saltersforth, 6,040 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,828. Area of t. 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,938.

BARNS (EAST and WEST), two nearly adjacent villages in the p. of Dunbar, East Lothian, 2 m. E of Dunbar. Pop. of both, 295.

BARNSLEY, or BARNESLEY, a chapelry and market-town in the p. of Silkstone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 172 m. NNW of London, 40 m. SW of York, and 10 m. S of Wakefield, on the post-road to Sheffield; and on the line of the North Midland railway, by which it is 19¾ m. from Leeds, and 53¼ m. from Derby. Area of c. 4,000 acres. The town is situated on the side of a hill, and consists of several narrow streets, in which are some handsome houses, and a spacious market-place. The houses are in general built of stone obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants were formerly much employed in wire-drawing, but this branch of business has declined; and the spinning of yarn and weaving of linen-fabrics, especially damasks and drills, now employs a number of hands. Coal is found in abundance in the neighbourhood, the mining of which gives employment to 550 men; and there are a glass-work, several dye-works, and three iron foundries. The Dearne and Dove canal passes near the town; and the Barnsley canal communicates with Wakefield by the Calder. This canal was opened in 1799; it crosses the Dearne by an aquednct of 5 arches, and is connected with a railroad to Silkstone. An act has been obtained for a railway, about 9 m. in length, connecting the Sheffield and Manchester railway at Penistone with the N. Midland railway at Cudworth bridge, near B. Pop. in 1801, 3,606; in 1831, 10,330; in 1841, 12,310; in 1851, 14,913.

BARNSLEY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. ENE of Cirencester. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. 322.

BARNSMORE, a group of mountains in co. Donegal, ranging E and W between the baronies of Tyrhugh and Raphoe. They attain in some places an alt. of 1,000 ft.

BARNSTABLE, a county in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., including the whole of Cape Cod, 65 m. in length, with a medium breadth of 5 m. A great portion of the district is sandy and incapable of cultivation; and the inhabitants chiefly depend upon their cod and mackerel fisheries. Pop. in 1840, 32,548; in 1850, 35,276.—The cap., of the same name, is 65 m. SE of Boston, on the S side of a bay opening into Cape Cod bay. The tonnage of this port in 1854 was 81,958 tons. Pop. in 1850, 4,900.

BARNSTAPLE, a port, borough, market-town, and parish, in the hund. of Braunton, co. of Devon; 192 m. W by S of London, and 37 m. NW of Exeter. Area of p. 1,102 acres. The town is situated about 6 m. from the mouth of the Taw, on the E bank of the river, over which there is a stone-bridge of 16 arches, in a pleasant valley bounded by a semicircular range of hills, to which the river forms a chord. The streets are regular; and, generally speaking, B. is one of the most agreeable towns in the county. Its commerce is still considerable though much less than formerly in consequence of the obstruction which has been long arising to the navigation by the accumulation of sand in the river. The number of sailing vessels registered at this port in 1845 was 52 under 50 tons, and 34 above that burden; total tonnage 4,547 tons. Its trade consists chiefly in the importation of wood from North America and the Baltic, and lime from Wales, and in coasting-traffic with the various ports in the Bristol channel. The chief local trade is that of malting. The most important manufactures are those of serge and shalloons, and patent lace; there are several tanyards, an iron-foundry, and extensive works for the manufacture of coarse pottery, bricks, and tiles. Lead-ore has been found in the neighbourhood, and limestone is abundant. The weekly market is celebrated for extensive dealings in corn and provisions. An act has been obtained for a railway to connect B. with the Bristol and Exeter railway, at Crediton, and by a branch-line with South Molton. B. has had a commission of the peace granted, and a court of quarter-sessions and recorder appointed. The limits of the borough are co-extensive with those of the town and parish. The town has returned two members to parliament since the 23° Edward I. The mayor is the returning officer. It is also a polling-place for the members for South Devon. Pop. in 1801, 3,748; in 1831, 6,840; in 1851, 8,667; of the parl. borough, 11,371. Number of electors in 1832, 720; in 1842–3, 762.—B. is said to have been erected into a borough by Athelstan, who built a castle here at the junction of the Taw with the Yeo, of which no vestiges now remain except the artificial mount on which it stood. It was incorporated by Henry I. It was formerly a place of considerable trade. In 1588, it fitted out three ships for the fleet raised to repel the Spanish armada; and, during the parliamentary wars, it was distinguished for its opposition to the royal cause.

BARNSTEAD, a township in Belknap co., in New Hampshire, U. S., 18 m. NE of Concord. Pop. 1,945.

BARNSTON, a township in the p. of Woodchurch

in Cheshire, 4 m. N of Great Neston. Area 1,068 acres. Pop. 239. The Grand Trunk canal here passes through a tunnel 550 yds. in length.—Also a township in Essex, 2 m. SE of Dunmow. Area 1,442 acres. Pop. 197.—Also a chapelry in Langar p., Nottinghamshire. Pop. 136.

BARNSTEDT, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the prov. of Merseburg, SE of Querfurt. Pop. 500.

BARNSTORF, a village of Hanover, in the circle and NE of Diepholz, on the Hunte. Pop. 700.

BARNTON, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 2 m. NW of Northwich. Area 751 acres. Pop. 1,117.

BARNTRUP, a town in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. NNE of Blomberg. Pop. 1,000.

BARNWELL, a district in the SW part of the state of South Carolina, U. S., between the Savannah river and the Edisto. Its chief production is cotton. The Charleston and Hamburgh railroad passes through it. Pop. in 1840, 21,471.—Its cap. of the same name is situated on Turkey creek, 100 m. S by W of Columbia. Pop. 400.

BARNWELL-ALL-SAINTS, or KING'S BARNWELL, a parish of Northamptonshire, 3 m. SE of Oundle. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 147.

BARNWELL-ST-ANDREWS, a parish adjoining the above. Area 1,740 acres. Pop. 295.

BARNWOOD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. ESE of Gloucester. Area 1,471 acres. Pop. 358.

BARNYARDS, a village in the parish of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire. Pop. 232.

BARO, a river of the Wallega country, to the S of Abyssinia, which was described to Dr. Beke as being a very large river, larger than the Abai, and as flowing NW, uniting with the Gaba, and thereafter joining the Abai. Its valley is said to be inhabited by Shankalas or Negroes. [*Geo. Jour.*, vol. xiii.]—Also a town of Abyssinia, 40 m. NW of Dixan.

BAROACH, BROACH, or BHAROUCH, a pergunnah of Gujerat, on the W side of the gulf of Cambay. Area 1,600 sq. m. It is a fertile and well-cultivated district, and yields a revenue of about £220,000. Rice and cotton are the chief productions. In 1814, the pop. amounted to 157,983; in 1828, to 229,500, of whom about three-fourths were Hindus.—The cap., bearing the same name, is situated on the Nerbudda, 25 m. above its mouth, in N lat. 21° 46′, 220 m. from Bombay; and seems to correspond in site to the ancient *Barygaza*. It maintains a considerable commerce with Bombay and Surat by the Nerbudda. Its chief exports are raw cotton, muslins and chintzes, grain, seeds, and dye woods. In 1804, the pop. amounted to 22,468; in 1812, to 32,716, of whom 19,826 were Hindus. It was taken by the British in 1772, and again in 1782; and, with the prov., was finally ceded to them in 1803.

BAROCHE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of La Pontoye. Pop. 2,014.

BAROCHE-SOUS-LUCE' (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Juvigni-sur-Andaine. Pop. 1,545.

BARODA, or BARODAH, a city and district in the prov. of Gujerat. The city is situated in N lat. 22° 21′, E long. 73° 23′, 230 m. from Bombay, and 100 m. from Surat. Its pop. was estimated in 1818 at 100,000; and Sir John Malcolm, who visited it in 1830, reports that it was at that time one of the richest cities, in point of capital, of its extent in India. In 1803 and 1806 its bankers advanced £1,500,000 in ready money for the service of the British troops. Yet there are few outward signs of wealth about the place. The streets are wide but dirty, with high houses chiefly built of wood having tiled sloping roofs. The palace is a large but shabby building; and there are some tolerable pagodas. A British subsidiary force, maintained at the expense of the rajah, occupy cantonments about 2 m. from the town, at which there is a neat church of Gothic architecture for their use. The guicowar or guicwar of B. is said to have an annual revenue of 80 lacs of rupees, or about £800,000; and his territory is considerable both in Cutch, Cuttewar, and Gujerat. The district is fertile, and well-cultivated in general; but much of its surface appears to be of a wild and jungly character. The wilder parts are occupied by Bheels; but Coolies form more than one-half of the pop.—A railroad is now in formation between Bombay and B. by Baroach and Surat. This line will open a general line of intercourse and traffic between Bombay and the north-west of India, passing through rich cotton and opium districts; and will ultimately be pushed forward to a junction with the Calcutta line of railway.

BARON (NUSA), an island off the S coast of Java, in E long. 113° 18′.

BARONDES, a mountain-peak of Spain, in the Pyrenean chain, at the head of the valley D'Aure, in N lat. 42° 44′, E long. 0° 21′. Alt. 9,787 ft.—*Reboul and Vidal.*

BARONELLO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, on the r. bank of the Biferno, 6 m. NW of Bojano.

BARONSTOWN, a parish in co. Louth, 5 m. NW of Dundalk. Area 2,209 acres. Pop. in 1851, 727.

BAROU, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gundwana, 13 m. SSE of Chowragur.—Also an island off the coast of Colombia, about 13 m. in length, whose N coast forms the S coast of the Boca Chica, or entrance to the harbour of Carthagena. It is separated from the main by a creek navigable by canoes only.

BAROUK, a Yezdeby district and village of Syria, in Lebanon, between Deir-el-Kamar and Zahle.

BAROUS, a town near the W coast of Sumatra, in E long. 98° 24′. It exports benzoin, gold, and camphor.

BARQUIA, a town of Buenos Ayres, in the prov. of Entre Rios, near the l. bank of the Uruguay.

BARQUERO BAY, or BAY OF STANQUES LA VERRE, an inlet on the coast of Galicia in Spain, on the E side of Punta de la Estaca, forming an excellent harbour 6 m. in length, and 3 m. wide.

BARQUISIMETO, a prov. of Venezuela, between 8° 47′ and 10° 46′ N lat.; and 1° 25′ and 3° 25′ W long. of Caracas. It is divided into the cantons of B., Carora, Quibor, San Felipe, Tocuyo, and Yaritagua. Pop. in 1841, 112,755. Its surface presents a succession of mountain-ridges belonging to the NE portion of the Andes, with large intervening valleys, and several extensive table-lands. Its staple products are cacao, coffee, sugar, indigo, salt, and fruits.—Its cap. of the same name is situated upon an elevated plain, in N lat. 9° 50′, 120 m. WSW of Caracas. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants; but was dreadfully devastated by the earthquake of 1812.

BARR, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, arrond. of Schelestat, at the foot of the Vosges.—The cant. comprises 14 com.—The com. is 10 m. N of Schelestat. Pop. 4,514. The surrounding country is finely clothed with vineyards, and the v. is a considerable entrepot for wine, brandy, and grain.

BARR, a parish in the Carrick district of Ayrshire. Area 64,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 742; in 1851, 907. It is a wild moorland district, of which not above one-fiftieth part is under cultivation, and not as much more cultivable. Some of the mountains on the banks of the Minnock attain an alt. of 2,700 ft.—The v. of B., situated at the influx of the Gregg into the Stinchar, has a pop. of about 250.

BARRA, or BARA, or not unfrequently BARRAY, an island-parish in the co. of Inverness, consisting of

a group of islands divided, on the N, from South Uist by a channel of 8 m. The island of Tiree, in Argyle, the nearest land on the S, lies at the distance of about 35 m. The islands of Canna and Rum are at the distance of about 30 m. The parish consists of the main island of Barra, and a number of smaller islands and islets. The whole is reckoned to consist of 4,000 acres of arable land, and 18,000 of meadow and hill-pasture.—The main island of B. is 8 m. in length, and from 2 m. to 4 m. in breadth. It is deeply intersected in different places by arms of the sea. A low sandy isthmus, nearly covered at high tide, divides it into two portions, the southern and larger of which rises to an alt. of 2,000 ft. It has a barren rocky appearance, excepting at the N end, which is fertile. In the middle and at the S end are some high hills. The soil in general is thin and rocky, and there is also a great deal of sand which is blown about with every gale of wind. According to Dr. Webster's report, the number of souls upon these islands in 1755 was 1,150; in 1801, it was 1,969; in 1831, 2,097, of whom 302 families were employed in agriculture, 15 in manufacture and handicraft, and 56 were not comprised in either of these classes. In 1851, the entire pop. of the parish was 1,873, of whom 1,624 were in the island of B. They speak the Gaelic language, and, in the opinion of some, with great purity. Considerable quantities of cod and ling are caught upon the E coast of B., from the mouth of Loch Boisdale to Barrahead. At the close of last cent. from 20 to 30 boats were generally employed in this fishery from the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, to the end of June; in 1829, the number of boats employed in the herring, cod, and ling fisheries was 81, manned by 405 hands. Shellfish, especially cockles, abound, and there are some small lochs which contain trout. The breed of ponies reared on this island are celebrated for their strength, symmetry, and agility. They are never stabled during the spring, summer, or autumn; and, even in winter, by turning up the ground with their hoofs, contrive to subsist on the roots of the grass.

BARRA, or BARR, a petty state of Western Africa, on the N bank of the Gambia, bounded by the Badibu territory on the E, and extending about 18 leagues along the coast, with a breadth of 14 leagues. This, and some of the neighbouring states, were founded by a Mandingo warrior. The Mandingo pop.—whom Golberry estimates at 200,000—are an industrious and comparatively civilized race. They are above the middle size, are well made, robust, and capable of bearing great fatigue. Their women also are stout, active, and good-looking. The clothes of both sexes are of cotton, which they manufacture themselves. The men wear drawers which hang half-way down the thigh, and an open tunic similar to our surplice; have sandals on their feet, and cotton caps on their heads. The women's dress consists of two pieces of linen, 6 ft. long and about 3 ft. wide; the one is plaited round the loins, and falls down to the ankle, forming a kind of petticoat; while the other negligently covers their bosom and shoulders. Their habitations, like those of all the other Negroes, are small and inconvenient huts. A mud wall about 4 ft. high, over which is a conical opening made of bamboos and straw, serves for the residence of the rich man as well as the slave. The furniture is equally rude: beds made of a bundle of reeds placed on pickets, and covered with a mat or an ox's skin, a jar for water, a few earthen vessels for boiling meat, with some wooden bowls, calabashes, and one or two stools, form the whole of their household goods. All the Mandingos in a free state have several wives; but they cannot marry two sisters. The women have each a hut; while all the hovels belonging to one master are surrounded by a lattice-work of bamboo made with much art. An assemblage of this kind is called *sirk* or *sourk*. Several of these enclosures, separated by narrow paths, compose a town. The huts are placed according to the caprice of the person to whom they belong: the only point to which they uniformly attend is to have the door in a SW direction, that it may admit the sea-breezes. In each town a spot enclosed by interlaced reeds, and generally covered by trees which protect it from the sun, is set apart for the assemblies of the old men. Here they discuss public affairs, and try causes; the idle also resort hither to smoke their pipes and hear the news. They have also *missourates* or mosques, where they meet to say the prayers prescribed by the Koran. The pop. of the free Mandingos forms at the utmost about one-fourth of the inhabitants of the districts which they occupy on the Gambia; the remaining three-fourths are born in slavery, and are employed in all kinds of servile labour; but the free Mandingo has no right to take the life of his slave, nor to sell him to a foreigner, unless he has been publicly tried, and decreed to deserve such a punishment. Another part of the pop. of B. is composed of the descendants of the Portuguese families who remain in the country. Such persons, or rather those who take the title of Portuguese—for all the Mulattos, and even men who are almost black, call themselves Portuguese — profess the Catholic religion, and have churches and priests of their own. They are recognised by their costume: they wear a great chaplet suspended from the neck, a very long sword by their side, a shirt, a cloak, a hat, and a poniard. Some of these people devote themselves to commerce and agriculture, and they are generally adroit, brave, and enterprising. They navigate the river in canoes or boats, and generally perform such voyages on account of the merchants at the French factories, who intrust them with merchandise, and pay them liberally. M. Durand suggests that men so inured to the climate might advantageously be employed to travel over, and make discoveries in the interior of Africa.

From Bunyadu creek, at the mouth of the Gambia, to Jukarda creek, in the B. territory, a line of coast 1 m. in breadth, and 42 m. in length, with the exception of a small spot occupied by the French at Albreda, was ceded in sovereignty to Britain by treaty with the king and chiefs of B., signed at Jillifree in June 1826.

BARRA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Cricaré or San Matheos, and 3 leagues SE of the town of the latter name.—Also the name of a fall in the Taquari river, in the Brazilian prov. of Matto-Grosso, in S lat. 18° 24′, 2½ m. below the confluence of the Sanguesuga. In travelling from San Paulo to Cuiaba, by the Taquari, it is necessary to make a portage here.—Also a town of Turkey in Bosnia, 33 m. SE of Bosna-Serai.—Also a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra 1ma, in the district of Reggio. Pop. 3,200.—Also a town of Naples, in the Terra di Lavora, 4 m. E of Naples. Pop. 5,000.

BARRA-DAS-EGOAS, a district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, lying along the Egoas, an affluent of the Paracatu. Pop. 1,000.

BARRA-LONGA, a district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Ouro-Preto, on the Gualacho. Pop. 5,000.

BARRA-MANSA, a town and district of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba. Pop. 6,000. A great deal of coffee is grown in this district.

BARRA-DE-ODEMIRA, an inlet on the coast of Alemtejo, in Portugal, forming also the embouchure of the Mira river.

BARRA-DO-RIO-DE-CONTAS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, comarca of Ilheos, in S lat. 14° 18′, on the S bank of the Contas. Pop. 3,000, chiefly Indians, who cultivate large quantities of mandioc and cocoa.

BARRA-DO-RIO-GRANDE, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, comarca of San Francisco, at the confluence of the Rio Grande with the San Francisco. It was annexed to Bahia in 1820. Pop. 4,000.

BARRA-DO-RIO-NEGRO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Rio Negro, 6 m. above its fall into the Amazon, in S lat. 3° 10′, 1,000 m. above Para by the course of the river. The Rio-Negro is here 1½ m. wide; but a few miles above it becomes considerably broader. Pop. 8,000, who cultivate tobacco, make turtle-oil, salt fish, and grow coffee and cocoa; and conduct some commerce in Brazil nuts, sarsaparilla, and fish.

BARRA-DO-RIO-DE-SAN JOANO, a district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near the town of Macahe. Pop. 4,000.

BARRA-SECCA, a district of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, comarca of San Matheos, between the Preto and the Santa Anna rivers on the W, and the ocean on the E. Pop. 9,000.

BARRA-DAS-VELHAS, a district of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 90 leagues N of Ouro-Preto, on the r. bank of the San Francisco. Pop. 3,000.

BARRABUTTI, a fortress of Hindostan, in the prov. of Orissa, 1 m. NW of Cuttack. It is an old and decaying place, having been built in the 14th cent. It was taken by the British in 1803.

BARRACKPUR, a large cantonment or military village in Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, on the E side of the Hooghly, 24 m. by water from Calcutta. The river throughout this distance continues of nearly the same width as at Calcutta. It may be ascended to B. with a favourable tide and a good set of rowers, in 2½ hours; and descended in less than 2 hours. The governor-general has his country residence here, in a noble park of about 250 acres of fine turf, with spreading scattered trees.

BARRACONDA, or Barakunda, a town of Senegambia, in the Wulli territory, near the confluence of the Wulli river with the Gambia, in N lat. 13° 28′, W long. 13° 47′, 450 m. above Bathurst. The navigation of the Gambia is here interrupted by a ledge of rock, which runs across it, and creates a fall, or rather a rapid, for canoes can ascend it by a passage on the r. bank. A few miles to the W of B. the tide rises from 3 to 4 ft.; and the river itself is as wide as the Thames at London-bridge; while in the wet season the river rises nearly 30 ft. over the rock; but the shallows above the falls would render navigation impossible, in the dry season, to anything larger than a row-boat.

BARRACONTA, an island off the SW point of Madagascar, in 25° 30′ S lat.

BARRADA, or Barada, a river of Syria, in the pash. of Damascus, which rises about 25 m. NW of the city of Damascus, and issuing from the mountains, divides into several streams, which water the environs of that city, while the centre or main branch flows directly past it. The greater part of the water of this river is employed for purposes of irrigation; but what is not thus consumed appears to unite again into one stream on the SE side of Damascus, and flowing towards the Desert, forms the Bahr-el-Marj, or 'Lake of the Meadow.' The waters of the B., like those of the Jordan, are of a whitish hue, and have an unpleasant taste. It is generally supposed to be the *Pharpar* of the Scriptures. In the upper part of its course, or the Wady B., this river flows through romantic rocky scenery, in some parts hemmed in by dark perpendicular cliffs; in others rushing over broken and dissevered masses of rock; now overshadowed by trees, and flowing "gentle as infancy" between verdant banks; and again rushing with foamy current through rocky gorges, or precipitating itself in rapids and cascades.

BARRAFRANCA, a town of Sicily, in the district of Piazza. Pop. 5,800.

BARRAGAN, a name borne by the Orinoco in that part of its course which lies between the junction of the Meta and that of the Cazanare.—Also an *ensanada*, or careening place, on the Rio de la Plata, 9 leagues below Buenos Ayres, and 14½ leagues above Magdalena.

BARRAGH, a parish in co. Carlow, 2½ m. W by N of Clonegal. Area 13,296 acres. Pop. 2,488. Barragh-hill, near the centre of the p., has an alt. of 797 ft. Three mountains on the W boundary have altitudes respectively of 1,835 ft., 1,399 ft., and 1,499 ft.; and Mount Leinster, on the S boundary, attains an alt. of 2,610 ft.

BARRAGORANG, a long narrow valley in Camden co., New South Wales, between the Merrigong range and the Blue mountains, watered by the Warragamba, but almost excluded from the sun by the high rocky precipitous mountains which overhang each side of it.

BARRAGURRI, or Baraghari, a fort in the prov. of Nepal in India, 40 m. SE of Catmandu, in the district of Mukwanpur.

BARRA-INDING, a town of Senegambia, the cap. of the state of Barra, in N lat. 13° 25′, W long. 16° 45′. An active commerce is carried on at this place in corn, cloth, gold dust, and ivory.

BARRAMAHAL, or Barramal, a mountainous district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Salem, between 12° and 14° N lat., lying to the SE of the Western Ghauts, and separated from Coimbatur by the Caveri river. The pop. are chiefly Hindus. Its staple products are wheat, maize, tobacco, and sugar.

BARRAN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 8 m. WSW of D'Auch. Pop. 1,820.

BARRAN. See Barren.

BARRANCA, a town of Peru, on the sea-coast, NW of Lima.—Also a town of New Granada, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, 42 m. ESE of Carthagena.

BARRASFORD, a township in the p. of Chollerton, Northumberland, 6 m. N of Hexham. Pop. 228.

BARRAUX, a commune and fort of France, in the dep. of Isere, cant. of Touvet, near the W bank of the Isere, and at the entrance of the valley of Gresivaudan, 1 m. from the frontier of Savoy. Pop. 1,452. The fort, situated on the road from Grenoble to Chamberry, 22 m. NW of the former, occupies a commanding position, and is of considerable strength.

BARRAX, or Barax, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and prov. of La Mancha, 26 m. NE of Alcaraz, and 80 m. ENE of Ciudad Real. Pop. 1,500.

BARRAY. See Barra.

BARRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Lozere, arrond. of Florac. The cant. comprises 8 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 5,996. The town is 7 m. SSE of Florac. There is a consistorial Calvinistic church here. Pop. 1,034. —Also a township of Vermont, U. S., in Washington co., 48 m. NW of Windsor. The Onion river, by which it is watered, affords good water-power. In the immediate vicinity of the town are extensive quarries of granite. Pop. in 1840, 2,126.—Also a township of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Huntingdon co. Pop. in 1840, 2,225.—Also a township in Massachusetts, U. S., in Worcester co., 65 m. W of Boston. Its soil is generally fertile, and its pasturage luxuriant. The Ware river, by which and its tributaries it is watered, affords good water-power. Pop. in 1840.

2,751.—Also a township of New York, U. S., in Orleans co., 252 m. W of Albany. It presents a hilly surface, with a generally fertile loamy soil, and is intersected by the Erie canal. Pop. 5,539. The principal village is Albion or Barre Centre.

BARRE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Haute Vienne, and com. of Veyrac. Pop. 328.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, and cant. of Beaumesnil. Pop. 1,062.

BARRE-DE-MONT (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Vendee, and com. of Notre-Dame-de-Mont, near the entrance of the Perrier canal into the bay of Bourgneuf. Pop. 400. It possesses a small port, the principal exports of which are grain and salt. The shipping in 1837 amounted to 3,877 tons, and the exports, chiefly in grain, meal, and pulse, in 1839, to 7,222 quintals.

BARREA, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, in the district and 20 m. S of Sulmona, on the r. bank of the Sangro, in a mountainous district. It has an hospital. Pop. 1,500.

BARREAH, a town of Hindostan, the cap. of a small principality of the same name, in the prov. of Gujerat, 90 m. ENE of Cambay, in N lat. 22° 44′, E long. 74°. It is situated in a valley, in a narrow space stretching along the northern bank of the Paunaum, and consists of neatly-built houses—in a large proportion of brick. The territory is, in almost its entire extent, an uncultivated jungly waste, and the pop. scanty, composed of nomadic tribes, subsisting on rapine and pillage. The revenue of the rajah, which in 1819 amounted to 57,000 rupees, is chiefly derived from the chouts or duties on trade levied on the adjacent districts.

BARREDO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, 20 m. WSW of Vittoria, near the l. bank of the Ebro.

BARREE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa, and pergunnah of Buggelwarrah, on a tributary of the Nerbudda, 47 m. ESE of Bhopal.

BARREGES. See Bareges.

BARREIL (El), or Barrel Islet, a small island in the Old Bahama channel, to the N of Co. Romano, in N lat. 22° 25′, W long. 77° 55′.

BARREIROS, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which takes its rise in the Sierra, and running NE, SE, and E, unites, after the confluence of several other streams, with the Rio Grande on the E confines of the prov. in S lat. 16° 53′.

BARR-EL-MALHA, or Bir-el-Malha, a village in the Libyan desert, in the kingdom and 180 m. SW of New Dongola, on the route of the Sudan and Cairo caravan. It possesses good water, and the environs admit of cultivation.

BARREME, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Basses Alpes, arrond. of Digne. The cant. comprises 8 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 3,921. The town is situated near the l. bank of the Asse, 15 m. SW of Digne. Pop. 997.

BARREN, a county of Kentucky, U. S. It is watered by the Little Barren river, and the Beaver, an affluent of the Big Barren river. Cap., Glasgow. Pop. in 1830, 15,079; in 1840, 17,288; of whom 13,147 were whites, and 4,065 slaves; in 1850, 20,234. The Big and Little Barren rivers fall into the Green river, the former in the NW of Warren co., the latter to the N of Greensburg.

BARREN CAPE, an island of the S Pacific, in the Furneaux group, at the E entrance of Bass' straits, in S lat. 40° 27′, E long. 148° 17′. It is 20 m. in length, and 10 m. in average breadth, and, from its altitude, visible at a distance of from 30 to 40 m. At its eastern extremity is Barren-head, a low promontory stretching 2 m. outward, and fronted by two rocky islets.

BARREN CREEK, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in the SW angle of Delaware, and falls into the Nanticote river in Somerset co., Maryland, 3 m. S of Vienna.

BARREN ISLAND, a small island in the Chinese sea, E of Singapore, in N lat. 1° 30′, E long. 106° 30′.—Also an island in the S Pacific, at the W entrance of Bass' straits, the largest of Hunter's group, in S lat. 40° 32′, E long. 144° 48′.—Also a volcanic island in the gulf of Bengal, in N lat. 12° 15′, and 66 m. E of Great Andáman island. It is about 18 m. in circumference, and its cone rises to the height of 1,800 ft. It is in a constant state of igneous action, and in its more violent eruptions sometimes discharges stones of 3 or 4 tons weight. With the exception of a few meagre patches of vegetation, the island is completely sterile.

BARREN ISLANDS, a group in the N Pacific, at the entrance of Cook's Inlet, on the southern coast of Russian America, in N lat. 57° 50′.—Also a group in the Mozambique channel, about 10 m. from the coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 18° 30′.

BARREN JOIE, or Tenth Island, an island in the S Pacific, in Bass' straits, to the N of Stony-head, on the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, in N lat. 40° 56′, E long. 147°.

BARREN PLAINS, a district of New South Wales, to the N of the Darling.

BARRENOI (Cape), a mass of rocks projecting into the sea, on the coast of Siberia, between Cape Shelotskoi and the mouth of the Kovyma.

BARRERAS CAPE, or Beachy-head, a headland of Patagonia, on the E coast, in S lat. 49° 50′, W long. 67° 48′.

BARRES-DE-NAINTRE (Les), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Vienne, and cant. of Chatellerault. Pop. 60.

BARRET, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, and cant. of Barbezieux. Pop. 1,286.

BARRET'S GRANGE, a parish in co. Tipperary, in the barony of Middlethird. Area 1,056 acres. Pop. 308.

BARRHEAD, a manufacturing town in the p. of Neilston, in Renfrewshire, 3 m. SE of Paisley. Pop. 6,069.

BARRI, a town of Sudan, in the territory of Kanem, on the E coast of Lake Tchad, 140 m. NE of Kouka.

BARRIE, or Barry, a parish in Forfarshire, stretching along the N shore of the frith of Tay, and terminating on the SE in the seaward promontory of Button-ness. Pop. in 1851, 2,175.

BARRIE, the county town of the Simcoe district in Upper Canada, NW of Kempenfeldt bay. Pop. 800.

BARRIER ISLAND. See Aotea.

BARRIER ISLAND (Little), an island off the E coast of the N island of New Zealand, in the gulf of Hauraki, about 9 m. from the main.

BARRIER REEF (Great), a gigantic coral reef stretching upwards of 1,200 m. along the NE coast of Australia, from Sandy cape, in S lat. 24° 30′, 600 m. N of Sydney, to Torres strait and the shores of New Guinea, in a direction nearly parallel to the line of coast. It forms a continuous submarine buttress or curtain, being broken only by narrow channels or gaps, towards its S extremity. The outer or ocean side rises precipitously from a great depth; the N extremity rests on the shoaler ground of Torres strait, and towards the S it rests on the sandy bank called Break-sea spit, running out from Sandy cape. "If it were to be laid dry, this great barrier would be found to have a considerable resemblance to a gigantic and irregular fortification,—a steep glacis crowned with a broken parapet-wall, and carried from one rising ground to another. The

tower-like bastions of projecting and detached reefs would increase this resemblance. From examination of our charts it would appear that the normal condition of this long mass of reefs is that the outer barrier should be narrow, rising precipitously from a great depth, and running more or less nearly in a straight line; and that inside this outer barrier there should be a clear space about 20 fath. deep, and several miles wide, between which space and the land should be another body of reefs." The channel on the inner or W side of this great reef has an average width of about 30 m., with a navigable passage of from 10 to 30 fath. in depth, thoroughly sheltered from the ocean, and affording good anchorage at all points. The breadth of the Great B. reef near the surface appears to vary from 200 yards to a mile.—*Jukes' Narrative of the Voyage of the Fly*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1847.—*Flinders' Voyage.*

BARRIGA NEGRA, a settlement and river in the Banda Oriental. The river rises about 130 m. to the N of Monte Video, in a small stream called Polancos, and flows into the Lagan Meni. It bears different names in different parts of its course, as the GODOY, and the ZEBOLYATI.—The settlement is 160 m. NE of Monte Video, and 120 m. from Maldonado, in a mountainous well-watered country, which is divided into great breeding estates, each stocked with from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

BARRIMA. See BAREMA.

BARRINGTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6 m. SW of Cambridge. Area 2,129 acres. Pop. 596.—Also a p. in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NE of Ilminster. Area 1,656 acres. Pop. 511.—Also two parishes in Gloucestershire, distinguished as GREAT and LITTLE B., the former, 4 m. NW of Burford, having an area of 2,983 acres, and a pop. of 545; and the latter, 3 m. NW of Burford, with an area of 1,780 acres, and a pop. of 128.

BARRINGTON, a township in Strafford co., New Hampshire, U. S., 20 m. NW of Portsmouth. Pop. 1,844. There is a curious cave, called the Devil's den, in this township.—Also a township in Bristol co., Rhode island, U. S., 8 m. ESE of Providence. Pop. 549.—Also a township in Yates co., New York, U. S., 8 m. S of Penn Yan. Pop. 1,868.—Also a harbour of Nova Scotia, within Cape Sable island.

BARRINGTON, one of the Galapagos group of islands, in S lat. 0° 50′ 30″, W long. 90° 10′.

BARRIOS (LOS), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Andalusia, 12 m. NW of Gibraltar, on the road to Sanona. Pop. 2,000.

BARROSA, a tower, and vigia or watch-house, on the coast of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m. from Conil. On the 5th of March, 1811, the French, under Victor, were defeated here by a small force under Graham, who had landed at Tarifa with the view of raising the siege of Cadiz. The expedition consisted of 11,200 Spaniards, 4,300 English and Portuguese, and 800 cavalry. Unfortunately the British general ceded the command to the Spanish general La Pena, who skulked away with the entire body of Spanish troops on the approach of Victor's brigades, leaving the British force, already exhausted by a long march, to encounter their onset unsupported. The French columns were, however, swept from the field with the bayonet. The engagement is recorded by Spanish annalists as a brilliant victory obtained by La Pena. The woody ridge of B. is about 3 or 4 m. from the mouth of the Rio Sancti Petri, and trends from the coast about 1½ m. inland.

BARROW, a large and important river of Ireland, in the prov. of Leinster. Its name is a corruption of *Barragh*, which designates it as 'the boundary river,' and was given it in consequence of its being for many years the boundary between the English pale and the Irish septs. Its ancient name was variously Birga, Breva, and Breba. The river rises at the head of Glenbarrow, in the Slievebloom mountains, on the western border of Queen's co. Its direction over about 17 m., to the vicinity of Monastereven, is prevailingly eastward; and thence to the head of Waterford harbour, or the influx of the Suir, a distance in a straight line of about 65 m., it is prevailingly southward. Its chief tributaries are the Ownass, a little NE of Mountmellick; the Little Barrow, in the vicinity of Monastereven; the Barren, at Carlow; the Nore, 2¼ m. above New Ross; and the Suir, at the head of Waterford harbour. The principal towns upon its banks are Portarlington, Monastereven, Athy, Carlow, Leighlin Bridge, Gore's Bridge, and New Ross. The current of the river, in the upland or early part of its course, is rapid, and along a rugged path. The subsequent and larger section of its course is slow, majestic, and sinuous, through a country generally level. Previous to 1811, nearly £42,000 had been expended in improving the navigation of the B.; and, up to 1838, the sum expended was £177,852. From the sea to New Ross, the river is navigable by vessels of 200 tons; thence to Athy, it is navigable by barges; and from Athy, it sends off a still-water navigation to join the Grand canal, and communicate with Dublin and a great portion of central Ireland. A chief obstruction to deep navigation above New Ross, is a considerable bar below the influx of the Nore. The navigation upward from that point is chiefly in the natural bed of the river; but is conveyed past obstruction by means of short canal cuts, and 17 locks; and is aided, over the whole distance, by a horse trackway.

BARROW (LITTLE), a river of Leinster. It rises in the bog of Allen; flows SW past Rathangan, and falls into the Barrow, half-a-mile above Monastereven. Its chief tributary, the Feagile, is about equal to it in both length and volume, and joins it about 2¾ m. above the confluence with the B.

BARROW, a parish in Cheshire, 5 m. ENE of Chester, comprising the two townships of Great and Little Barrow. Area 2,916 acres. Pop. 659.—Also a township in the p. of Holystone in Northumberland.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Cottesmore, in Rutlandshire, 6 m. N by E of Oakham. Pop. 134.—Also a parish in the co. of Salop, 4 m. E by S of Much Wenlock. Area 3,013 acres. Pop. 333.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. W of Bury St. Edmunds. Area 2,665 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,120.

BARROW (NORTH and SOUTH), two adjoining parishes in Somersetshire, 5 m. SW of Castle Carey. Area of N. B. 751 acres. Pop. 117. Area of S. B. 752 acres. Pop. in 1841, 140; in 1851, 126.

BARROW'S BAY, a small gulf on the E coast of Loo Choo island, in N lat. 26° 26′.

BARROW (CAPE), a headland on the coast of the Arctic ocean, in N lat. 67° 54′, W long. 110° 42′, forming the E side of Detention harbour. The coast here consists of steep craggy granite mountains, rising to 1,400 or 1,500 ft., and so abruptly from the water's edge as to admit of few landing-places even for a canoe.—Also a point on the coast of Fernando Po island, in N lat. 3° 11½′, E long. 8° 40′.

BARROW-GURNEY, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. SW of Bristol. Area 2,026 acres. Pop. 405.

BARROW ISLAND, an island in the S Pacific, in 20° 45′ 07″ S lat., and 4° 07′ 48″ W of Gambier island. It is a narrow ring of land, of an oval form, not more than 200 wide in any part, clothed with a dense vegetation and enclosing a lagune filled with shoals of fish. Its only inhabitants, when discovered by Beechey in 1826, were a few black and white tern, tropic, and frigate birds.

BARROW'S ISLAND, an island off the W coast

of Australia, in S lat. 20° 35′, about 12 m. broad, and 20 m. in length. Its N and E coasts are composed of red sandstone cliffy projections, separated by sandy bays, and fronted by a coral reef. The soil is thin and scanty, nourishing the spinifex and some stunted brushwood. It appears to be uninhabited.—*Stokes.*

BARROW (Mount), a conspicuous hill, about 300 ft. in alt., on the W coast of Coronation gulf, in Arctic America, in N lat, 68° 20′, and has a flat summit bounded by limestone cliffs. [*Franklin.*]—Also one of the Peel range in New South Wales, in S lat. 33° 47′.

BARROW (Point), a low tongue of land, forming the most northern point on the coast of Arctic America, 126 m. NE of Icy cape, in N lat. 71° 23′ 31″, W long. 156° 21′ 30″. The land slopes gradually from Cape Smyth, where it is about 45 ft. in height, to this point. The depth a ½ m. from the cape is between 6 and 7 fath., with current setting NE.

BARROW'S STRAITS, a channel leading from the NW part of Baffin's bay, and from Boothia gulf, by Wellington channel, into the Polar sea, along the parallel of 74° 30′ N. It is about 250 m. in length, and from 30 m. to 45 m. in breadth. The shores on both sides, embracing the S coast of North Devon, and the N coast of North Somerset, are steep and cliffy; 75 fath. is the least depth which has yet been sounded. Parry discovered these straits, or was the first to sail through them in 1819–20.

BARROW-UPON-HUMBER, a parish in Lincolnshire, 8 m. N of Glandford Brigg. Area, 5,990 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,283.—Also two parishes adjoining, and distinguished as B. St. Mary, and B. St. Peter; the united area of which is 8,140 acres. Pop. of B. St. Mary, 2,048; of B. St. Peter, 1,818.

BARROW-UPON-SOAR, a parish in Leicestershire, 2 m. N of Mount Sorrel. Area 9,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 5,728.

BARROW-UPON-TRENT, a parish in Derbyshire, 6 m. S of Derby. Area 5,840 acres. Pop. 577.

BARROWBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. W of Grantham. Area 4,462 acres. Pop. 801.

BARROWDEN, a parish in Rutlandshire, 6 m. E of Uppingham. Area 2,073 acres. Pop. 718.

BARROWFORD, a township in the parish of Whalley, Lancashire. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 2,875.

BARRY, a parish in Glamorganshire, 9 m. SW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1851, including Barry isle in the Bristol channel, 74.

BARRY, a county in the W part of Michigan, U. S., on the Thorn-apple river. Area 576 sq. m. Pop. 5,072. The cap. is Hastings.—Also a county in Missouri, U. S., in the SW part of the state. Area 830 sq. m. Pop. 4,795.—Also a township in Schuylkill co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on Deep creek, a tributary of the Susquehanna. Pop. 639.

BARS, or Barsch, a comitat or administrative province of Hungary; bounded on the N by the com. of Neutra and Thurocz; on the E by those of Sohl and Honth; on the S by those of Gran and Komorn; and on the W by Neutra. Its length is 44 m.; breadth, 27 m.; and it comprises a superficies of 1,000 sq. m., with a pop. in 1837, of 133,600, consisting of Slavonians—who form the majority of the number—Hungarians, and Germans. This prov. presents a generally hilly surface, especially towards the N; and is intersected in a SSE direction by the Gran, which here takes its course through a series of valleys of great luxuriance. About one-third of the entire surface is under cultivation; and a somewhat larger proportion is covered with forests. The principal productions of the soil, besides timber, are grain and wine in the northern districts, and, in the southern, lint. Cattle are reared in considerable numbers. The formerly rich mines of gold and silver, in the igneous mountains of Uj-Banya, are now nearly exhausted. Mill-stone of good quality is abundant in that locality, and also in the valley of Shano, and forms an important article of export to Slavonia. Tanneries and cloth manufactories constitute the staple of the manufacturing industry of the prov.—The com. of B. is divided into 4 *jaras* or marches, viz., Oszlan, Tapoltsany, Verebely, and Leva; and comprises 2 free royal towns, viz., Königsberg the capital, and Kremnitz; 11 towns, and 199 villages. Its contribution to the military treasury, or war-department of the kingdom of Hungary, amounts to 95,533 florins, or about £81,000, of which 10,568 florins is contributed by the 2 royal towns.

BARS, or Bremsenburg, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of the same name, 12 m. SSW of Königsberg. It is divided by the Gran into two parts, of which that on the l. is named O-Bars; and the opposite, Uj-Bars. The latter contains a strong castle, from which the prov. derived its name, and was formerly a free royal town. It has much declined in importance. O-Bars is still flourishing and populous.

BARSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, and cant. of Podensac, on the l. bank of the Garonne, 22 m. SE of Bordeaux. It is celebrated for its white wines; and has quarries of free and paving stones. Pop. 2,896.

BARSANSANG, a town on the Upper Gambia, near the SE end of M'Carthy's island.

BARSE, a river of France, in the dep. of Aube, which flows into the Seine at Troyes. Its course is 25 m. in length, of which 15 are navigable by boats of small burden.

BARSHAM, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. W of Beccles. Area 1,871 acres. Pop. 207.—Also three parishes in the hund. of Gallow in Norfolk, distinguished as East, North, and West B., with areas respectively of 1,167, 1,015, and 1,571 acres; and pop. in 1851, of 219, 77, and 96.

BARSHURI, a small Beluchi town, in Kutch Gundava, 29 m. NNW of Rajhan, on the road to Mirpur.

BARSINGHAUSEN, a village of Hanover, in the circle of Kalenberg, SW of Hanover. Pop. 330. There is a Lutheran convent of noble ladies here.

BARSOE, a small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, at the mouth of the Glenner-fiord, which it shelters, in N lat. 55° 7′.

BARSTABLE, a hundred in Essex. Area 7,740 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,181; in 1851, 15,216.

BARSTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 11 m. NNW of Warwick. Area 1,866 acres. Pop. 381.

BART, a township of Pennsylvania, U. S., in Lancaster co., 55 m. E of Harrisburg. It is intersected by a head-stream of the Octarara river. Pop. 1,859.

BARTABAT, a town of Central Egypt, on the Bahr-Yusuf, 40 m. SW of Benisuef.

BARTAN, a river of Anatolia, in the sanjak of Boli, which rises on the N flank of the Durna Jailassi-dagh, and flowing NW, pierces the Itchiller-dagh in a course from E to W, and then bends NNW, passing Durimasi and Murad Bei, and the town of Bartan at the point where it receives the Kodshanas-Su on its l. bank, and falls into the Euxine a few miles SW of Amiserah. It is identified with the ancient *Parthenius.*—The town of B., situated 6 m. from the mouth of the river—which has 4 ft. of water to the sea—is a place of some trade, exporting wax, box-wood, and fruits. Boats of from 60 to 100 tons are built here. The country in the vicinity is low and swampy.

BARTCHUK, a town of Tibet, on the l. bank of the Kashgar, 80 m. NE of Yarkund.

BARTEN, or Barthen, a town of Prussia, in the

circle of Königsberg, 10 m. N of Rastenberg. It is well-built, and is defended by a fort which was formerly the residence of the bishop of Pomerania. It contains some cloth manufactories and tanneries. Pop. in 1837, 1533.

BARTENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Rhin, cant. of Landser. Pop. 1,560.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of Wurtemberg, of considerable antiquity, in the circle of Jaxt, near the r. bank of the Ette, 8 m. NNW of Gerabroun. It is situated on the acclivity of a mountain, and contains a fine castle, the former residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Bartenstein. Pop. 1,082.

BARTENSTEIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of E Prussia, and circle of Friedland, on the r. bank of the Alle, 33 m. SSE of Königsberg. It was founded in 1332, and contains 3 churches and a college. It possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, tanneries, and potteries. Pop. in 1837, 4,111.—Also a town of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle. Pop. 1,050.

BARTER ISLE, a small island in the Arctic ocean, near the coast of Russian America, in N lat. 70° 15′, W long. 144°.

BARTFA, or BARTFELD, a town of Hungary, in the circle of Saros, 20 m. N of Eperies, on the Tepla river. Pop. 5,000. The trade of the town consists in wines, linen, cloth, and yarn. The baths of Tepla and Lauka, in the vicinity, are the most celebrated in Hungary.

BARTH, a seaport of Prussia, in Pomerania, on a small river of the same name, which rises near Stralsund, and flows into the Barther Bodden, a small gulf of the Baltic, to the NW of Franzburg, in N lat. 54° 23′. Pop. 3,880.

BARTHE-DE-NESTE (LA), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Pyrenees. The com. is 10 m. E of Bagneres-en-Bigorre. Pop. 732.—The cant. comprises 21 com.

BARTHELEMY (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Seyches, 9 m. E of Marmande. Pop. 1,422.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Angers. Pop. 1,074.—Also a com. and v. in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 2 m. N of Mortain. Pop. 600.

BARTHELEMY-DE-GROAIN (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Isère, com. of La Gua, 12 m. SSW of Grenoble. Pop. 150. There is a curious spring here, whence arises an inflammable gas.

BARTHELEMY-LESTRA (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Feurs. Pop. 842.

BARTHELEMY-LE-PIN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of La Mastre. Pop. 214.

BARTHELEMY-DE-SECHILIENNE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Vizille. Pop. 1,000.

BARTHELEMY-DE-VALS (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. of Saint-Vallier. Pop. 1,043.

BARTHOLOMA (SANCT), a town of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle, 8 m. ESE of Gmund. Pop. 868.

BARTHOLOMAUS-SEE, or KÖNIG-SEE, a mountain lake in the SE of Bavaria, 4 m. from Berchtesgaden. It is surrounded by dark lofty mountains, and receives the waters of the Königsbach.

BARTHOLOMEW, a county in the SE of Indiana, U. S. Area 490 sq. m. Pop. 12,428.

BARTHOLOMEW (CAPE), the southernmost point of Staten-Land, in Le Maire straits, at the extremity of South America.

BARTHOLOMEW (SAINT), one of the Caribbee Islands, in the West Indies, in N lat. 17° 50′, W long. 62° 50′, 30 m. N of St. Christopher's. It is of slight elevation, and about 25 m. in circumference; and is fertile in sugar, cotton, tobacco, cassava, and indigo. Its trees of the highest estimation are the soap or aloe, the caleback, the canapia from which is extracted a gum of excellent cathartic qualities, and the parotane, whose branches growing downwards take root again, and grow upwards, forming an impenetrable barrier. All along the shore are trees called sea-trees, whose boughs are curiously plaited together, and look as if they were glazed. Lignumvitæ and iron wood trees abound. The geological formation is confusedly stratified. The rocks chiefly consist of limestone. The shores of this island are dangerous, and cannot be safely approached without a good pilot; but it has an excellent harbour on its W side, called Le Carenage, in which ships of any size are sheltered from all winds. The pop. is about 8,000. Half of its inhabitants are Irish Roman Catholics, whose predecessors settled here in 1666; the others are of French descent. This island was ceded by France to Sweden in 1785. Its only town is called Gustavia.

BARTHOLOMEW (SAINT), an island on the NE point of Bougainville's strait, in S lat. 15° 48′, 8 m. from Mallicolo. It is about 20 m. in circumf.; is well-wooded, and inhabited.

BARTHOLOMEW (SAINT), the name of several town and city-parishes in England.

BARTHOMLEY, a parish partly in Cheshire, and partly in Staffordshire, 6 m. S by E of Sandbach. Area 11,035 acres. Pop. 2,740

BARTIN. See BARTAN.

BARTLETT, a township in Coos co., New Hampshire, U. S., 80 m. NNE of Concord, to the E of the White mountains, on the Saco river. Pop. 706.

BARTLETT'S ISLAND, an island in Lake Superior, in N lat. 47°, W long. 90° 30′. It is 7 m. in length, and 3 m. in greatest breadth.

BARTLOF (GROSS), a town of Prussian Saxony, in the circle of Erfurt, SE of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1,000. Woollen stuffs and serge are manufactured.

BARTLOW, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 2 m. E by S of Linton. Area 320 acres. Pop. in 1851, 94.

BARTLOW-END, or LITTLE BARTLOW, a hamlet in the p. of Ashdon, 5 m. NE of Saffron-Walden. Pop. in 1841, 216; in 1851, 225.

BARTODZIEIE, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Sandomir, circle and 14 m. from Radom. Pop. 560.

BARTOLOM (CAPE SAN), the SW point of the entrance of Port Bucarelli, in N lat. 55° 12′ 30″, W long. 133° 36′.

BARTOLOME' DE TORMES (SAN), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Avila, partido of Piedrahita, on the Ribera, an affluent of the Tormes.

BARTOLOME' (SANTO), a small river in the W part of Sicily, flowing SW and then NNW into the bottom of the gulf of Castel a Mare.

BARTOLOME' (SAN), a small port on the coast of Old California, in N lat. 27° 40′, W long. 115° 10′. —Also a town of New Granada, on the l. bank of the Magdalena, at the confluence of a river of the same name, 125 m. E of Antioquia.—Also a town of Ecuador, on the r. bank of the Napo, 10 m. SSE of San Miguel.

BARTOLOMEO (SANTO), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanata, 6 m. S of Volturara. Pop. 4,600.—Also a town of Lombardy, in the district of Verona, S of Legnago.—Also a village in the Swiss canton of Ticino, 5 m. NW of Bellinzona.

BARTON, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3½ m. SW of Cambridge. Area 1,812 acres. Pop. 308.—Also a township in Farndon p., Cheshire, 8½ m. S of Chester. Pop. 146.—Also a township in Preston p., Lancashire, 5½ m. N of Preston. Area 2,536 acres. Pop. 370.—Also a p. in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. SW

of Nottingham. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. in 1851, 339.—Also a hamlet in Bedford p., Warwickshire. Pop. 147.—Also a p. in Westmoreland, 13 m. W by N of Appleby. Area 35,312 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,860, with the chapelries of Martindale and Patterdale, and the townships of High Barton, Sockbridge, Low Winder, and Eamont-bridge.—Also a p. in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Darlington. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. in 1851, 587, of whom 508 were in the township of B.

BARTON, a township in Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, 42 m. NE of Montpelier, on a river of the same name which flows N into Lake Memphremagog. Pop. 892.—Also a township in Twya co., New York, 174 m. SW of Albany, on the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,324.

BARTON, a township of Upper Canada, in the Gore district, skirting on Burlington bay. Pop. in 1841, 1,434.

BARTON-BENDISH, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. N of Stokeferry. Area 4,390 acres. Pop. 495.

BARTON-BLOUNT, a parish in Derbyshire, 11 m. W of Derby. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. 68.

BARTON-IN-THE-CLAY, a parish in Bedfordshire, 4 m. S of Silsoe. Area 2,270 acres. Pop. 915.

BARTON-ST.-DAVID, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. NE of Somerton. Area 945 acres. Pop. 442.

BARTON (Great), a parish in Suffolk, 3 m. NE of Bury St. Edmunds. Area 4,030 acres. Pop. 855.

BARTON-HARTSHORN, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. SW of Buckingham. Area 870 acres. Pop. 137.

BARTON-ON-THE-HEATH, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. S of Shipston-on-Stour. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 202.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, a parish and market-town in the N division of the wapentake of Yarborough, Lincolnshire; 166 m. N of London, 32 m. NE of Lincoln, and 7 m. S of Hull. The town takes its name from its situation on the S bank of the Humber, on a rising ground at the extremity of the wolds, about three quarters of a mile from the river. It was a place of considerable commerce in the time of the Conqueror; but suffered much when Edward I. made Kingston-upon-Hull a free borough. It now derives its chief importance from the ferry over the Humber—here upwards of 6 m. broad—to Kingston-upon-Hull.—The town consists of two spacious but irregularly-built streets, in which there are some good modern houses. The principal trade is in corn and flour; and a considerable number of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of sacking, ropes, bricks, and tiles. B. is a polling-place for the member for Lindsey. The manor belongs to the Crown. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county-magistrates. A large cattle-market is held here every alternate Monday; and a fair for cattle on Trinity-Thursday. Pop. in 1801, 1,709; in 1831, 3,231; in 1851, 3,866. The p. has an area of 5,990 acres.

BARTON-UPON-IRWELL, a township in the p. of Eccles, in Lancashire, 6 m. W of Manchester. Area 10,530 acres. Pop. in 1851, 12,687.

BARTON-ST.-MARY'S, a hamlet in the p. of St. Mary de Lode, in Gloucestershire. Area, with Tuffley, 1,470 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,966.

BARTON-ST.-MICHAELS, a hamlet in the p. of St. Michael, in Gloucestershire. Area 500 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,116; in 1851, 744.

BARTON-MILLS, a parish in Suffolk, in the hund. of Lockford. Area 2,050 acres. Pop. 640.

BARTON-UNDER-NEEDWOOD, a chapelry in the p. of Tattenhill, Staffordshire, 5 m. SW of Burton-upon-Trent. Area 3,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,459; in 1851, 1,561.

BARTON-SEAGRAVE, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. SE of Kettering. Area 1,782 acres. Pop. in 1841, 219; in 1851, 207.

BARTON-STACEY, a hundred and parish in Hants, 5 m. SW of Whitchurch. Area 4,943 acres. Pop. in 1841, 561, of whom 346 were in the tything of the same name; in 1851, 555.

BARTON-STEEPLE, a parish in Oxfordshire, 5 m. SW of Doddington. Area 2,710 acres. Pop., with the three townships of B. Middle, B. Sesswells, and B. Steeple, in 1841, 640; in 1851, 757.

BARTON-LE-STREET, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NW of New Malton. Area 3,476 acres. Pop. in 1841, 419; in 1851, 432.

BARTON-TURF, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. SE of North Walsham. Area 1,599 acres. Pop. 429.

BARTON-WESTCOTT, a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. E of Enstone. Area 650 acres. Pop. 280.

BARTON-LE-WILLOWS, a township in Crambe p., in the N. R. of Yorkshire. Area 980 acres. Pop. in 1841, 207; in 1851, 238.

BARTONICO (San), a town of Mexico, in the prov. of Chihuahua, near the frontiers of Durango.

BARTRA, or Bartrach, an island in the p. of Killalla, in co. Mayo, near the head of Killalla bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the W coast. It is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. in length, and nowhere quite a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth.

BARTSCH, a river of Prussia, rising in the S part of the prov. of Posen, between Mixtat and Grabow, passing Adelnau, Militsch, and Hermstadt, and flowing into the Oder, on the r. side, near Schwersen, after a course of nearly 100 m. It is navigable from Militsch.

BARU. See Barou.

BARUGH, or Bargh, a township in the p. of Darton, W. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Barnsley. Area 1,419 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,385.

BARUGH-AMBO, a township in the p. of Kirkby Misperton, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SW of Pickering. Area 1,433 acres. Pop. in 1851, 306.

BARUMGULA, a town of Northern India, in the Punjab, in the Nandan Sar pass leading into Kashmir, at an alt. of 6,800 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 500.

BARUTH, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, 30 m. SE of Potsdam, on the Geile, an affluent of the Saar. Pop. in 1837, 1,605.—Also a town of Saxony, on the Lobau, 8 m. W by N of Bautzen. Pop. 438.

BARVAS, a parish of Ross-shire, on the island of Lewis, stretching 15 m. along the N coast. Pop. in 1801, 2,233; in 1851, 4,189, chiefly small cottars renting patches of ground.

BARWAH, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, 10 m. SSE of Jansi.

BARWALDE, a town of Prussia, in Brandenburg, in the circle of Konigsberg, 32 m. N of Frankfort, on a lake of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 2,817.—Also a town of Pomerania, in the circle of Köslin. Pop. 1,274.—Also a town of Silesia, on the Spree, in the circle of Hoyerswerda.

BARWARRAH, a fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmir, 10 m. W of Rantampur.

BARWELL, a parish in Leicestershire, 2 m. N of Hinckley. Area 3,950 acres. Pop., with the hamlets of Potter's-Marston and Stapleton, 1,613.

BARWICK, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. W of Burnham-Westgate. Area 1,278 acres. Pop. 36.—Also a p. in Somersetshire, 2 m. S of Yeovil. Area 920 acres. Pop., with Stoford hamlet, 451.

BARWICK-IN-ELMET, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. S of Wetherby. Area, 8,030 acres. Pop., with the township of Roundhay, 2,449.

BARWON, or Barwurn, a river in the Port Philip district of Australia, which, descending from the Barabul hills, and flowing E, joins the Marabul running S, after which the united stream flows 3 m.

SE to Geelong harbour. The exposed situation of its mouth renders it useless for water-carriage.—*Stokes.*

BARY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Oude, 80 m. N by W of Lucknow.

BARYSZ, a town of Austria, in Galicia, in the circle of Lemberg, on the Barysza, 20 m. ENE of Stanislawow. Pop. 1,000.

BARZIL, a large village of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan, and district of Mishkin, between Ahar and Ardabil. Wheat, barley, and rice are cultivated in the surrounding territory.

BAS. See BATZ.

BASACHIK. See BAZARJIK.

BASBOCH, or ATTARFAIEH, a town of Nubia, in Sennaar, on the r. bank of the Blue Nile, 10 m. N by E of Sennaar.

BASCARA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Gerona in Catalonia, on the r. bank of the Flavia, 8 m. NE of Gerona.

BAS-EN-BASSET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, arrond. of Yssengeaux.—The cant. comprises 6 com., with a pop. in 1831, of 12,536.—The com. is on the l. bank of the Loire, 12 m. N of Yssengeaux. Pop. 5,524.

BASCHARAGE, a town of Luxemburg, 12 m. W by S of Luxemburg. Pop. 900.

BASCHI, a town of Italy, in the States-of-the-Church, 25 m. W of Spoleto, on the Tiber.

BASCHKIRS. See BASHKIRS.

BASCHLI. See BASHLI.

BASCHURCH, a parish in Salop, 7 m. NW of Shrewsbury. Area 10,270 acres. Pop. 1,491.

BASCONS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Grenade-sur-l'Adour. Pop. 1,150.

BASDAHL, a village of Hanover, 30 m. SW of Stade. Pop. 160.

BASECLES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 16 m. E of Tournay. Pop. 2,245. There are extensive quarries of a fine calcareous stone here.

BASEL. See BASLE.

BASELICE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Molise, 20 m. SE of Campobasso. Pop. 4,406.

BASFORD, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. N of Nottingham. Area 2,720 acres. Pop., with the hamlet of Carrington, 10,093.—Also a township in Wybunbury p., Cheshire. Area 642 acres. Pop. 69.—Also a township in Cheddleton p., Staffordshire. Pop. 367.

BASHALL-EAVES, a township in the p. of Mitton, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 3,640 acres. Pop. 259.

BASHEE, or BASHI ISLANDS, a group of five islands, and four rocky islets, lying to the N of Luçon, in the Philippine group, between 20° and 21° N lat. They form a long group extending N and S, and are in general high, and may be sighted at 15 leagues. They produce plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; and gold-dust has been collected in the beds of some of the mountain-torrents. The natives are a well-formed race of men, and of active industrious habits, employing themselves in fishing as well as cultivating the soil. The Spaniards established a settlement on these islands in 1783. The names of the five inhabited islands are Bashee, Grafton, Monmouth, Orange, and Goat island. The magnetic meridian intersects the channel between the B. islands and the Ladrones, in the meridian of 226° 48′ W, in the lat. of 20° 12′ N.—*Beechey.*

BASHEE, a river of S Africa, in Kaffraria, between the Amakosa and the Amaponda territories, flowing into the ocean in 32° 15′ S lat., after a SE course of 150 m.

BASHILO, a river of Abyssinia, in Amhara, flowing in a SW course into the Blue Nile on the l. bank, 25 m. S of Aluta.

BASHKIRS, or BASHKURS, a numerous tribe in the Russian gov. of Orenburg. They speak the Tartar dialect, and appear to be of Turco-Mongolian origin. They are Mahommedan Sunnites in religion, and in their general habits and manners differ little from other Tartar tribes. Their principal wealth consists in their flocks, cattle, horses, and camels; they are also celebrated for their management of bees; and they cultivate rye, barley, wheat, oats, and millet. Their horses are a strong and beautiful breed. The Bashkirs form excellent horsemen, and supply the Russian army with about 3,000 cavalry, who are armed with a bow and lance, in addition to a carabine and pistol; and protected by a helmet and coat-of-mail. They are divided into 12 cantons, which are subdivided into clans and villages. Their number does not probably fall short of 500,000; as there are above 72,000 men of from 17 to 45 years of age on the military muster roll, who pay no taxes, but hold themselves in readiness for foreign service, besides defending the frontier towards the Kirghiz steppe.—*Rechberg.—Pallas.—Dahl.*

BASH-JELEMBE, or GELEMBEH, a large village in the sanjak of Karahsi, in Anatolia, 9 hours NE of Akhissar, in a fertile and richly-cultivated valley.

BASHLI, a town of Circassia, in Daghistan, in N lat. 42° 25′, 24 m. NW of Derbent.

BASIDOH. See BASSADORE.

BASIENTO, a river of Naples, rising in Monte Rivazzone, in the Basilicata, and flowing from W to E into the gulf of Taranto. It is the ancient *Casuentus.*

BASILAN. See BASSEELAN.

BASILDEN, a parish of Berkshire, 7 m. NW of Reading. Area 3,083 acres. Pop. in 1851, 799.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Laindon, in Essex, 5 m. S of Billericay. Area 1,627 acres. Pop. 157.

BASILEUS (SAINT), or HAGIOS BASILEIOS, a village of Greece, in the prov. of Corinth, 9 m. SSW of Corinth.

BASIL HALL (PORT), a small harbour on the E coast of Tierra del Fuego, within New Year isles.

BASIL HALL BAY, an inlet on the coast of York's archipelago, in the Polar seas, in N lat. 60°, W long. 115°.—Also a bay on the SW coast of Korea, in China.

BASILICA, or VASILIKA, a village of Greece, in the Morea, in the nomarchy of Corinthia, and near the l. bank of the Asopus, 9 m. NNW of Corinth. It consists of about 50 houses, and is chiefly inhabited by Albanians. It occupies the site of the ancient *Sicyon;* and the remains of the walls of that city are still to be seen in many parts of the circuit of the hill on which it stands, which commands a beautiful and interesting prospect.—*Leake.*

BASILICATA, a province of Naples, on the gulf of Taranto; bounded on the N by the prov. of Capitanata; on the NE by the Terra di Bari; on the E by Terra d'Otranto; on the SE by the gulf of Taranto; on the S by Calabria Citra; on the W by Principato Citra; and on the NW by Principato Ultra. From N to S, or from Melfi to the gulf of Policastro, it is 80 m. in length; its greatest breadth is 55 m. It has a square superficies of 3,134 Italian sq. m. Pop. in 1820, 418,464; in 1837, 486,270; in 1845, 481,288. The surface is generally mountainous; and the general slope, as indicated by the course of the rivers, is towards the gulf of Taranto. The main ridge of the Apennines, running along the N, sends down a number of long offsets in a SE direction, which gradually sink to the level of the plain, at the distance of about 10 m. from the sea. Between these ridges lie the basins or long narrow valleys of the Bradano, the Basiento, the Agri, and the Sinno. The soil is fertile, but badly cultivated, producing maize, wheat, oil, wine, cotton, tobacco, lint, and hemp. The vines of Tursi, Melfi, Pisticci, and Montalbano, are celebrated. The forests are more extensive in this prov. than in any other of the kingdom. Cattle, sheep, asses, mules, and pigs, are extensively reared; and silk-worms and bees form a considerable branch of

rural economy. A little iron is wrought; but the mineral wealth of the district is inconsiderable. There are no manufactures of importance; and the commerce is inconsiderable. In 1834, the shipping belonging to this prov. amounted to only 23 boats of a total tonnage of 114 tons. The entire coast-line does not exceed 24 m.—This prov. is divided into four districts: viz., Potenza, Matera, Melfi, and Lagonegro; which are subdivided into 41 circondario, and 120 communi.—The present name is supposed to have been given to this region by Basileus II. In 1857 this province was dreadfully ravaged by an earthquake, in which nearly 12,000 perished.

BASILIO (San), a village of Sardinia, 24 m. N by W of Cagliari. Pop. 1,172.

BASILIPOTAMO. See Eurotas.

BASILUZZO, a rocky islet in the Mediterranean, one of the Dattoli, 2½ m. E of Panaria, in the Lipari group.

BASING (Old), a parish in Hants, 2 m. NE of Basingstoke. Area 5,104 acres. Pop. 1,330.

BASINGSTOKE, a market-town and parish in Hampshire, 45½ m. SW of Nine Elms, Vauxhall bridge, London, by the Southampton and London railroad, and 7 m. W of Odiham, situated in a fertile and open part of the country, near a branch of the Loddon. It consists of several streets, containing neat and well-built houses, and possesses a market-house and a town-hall. Druggets and shalloons are manufactured here; but the principal business carried on is a trade in corn and malt, which is facilitated by the situation of the town at the junction of five important roads, and upon the Basingstoke canal, which, navigable by vessels of nearly 50 tons burthen, extends to the river Wey, in Surrey, and thus communicates with the Thames and London. This canal was completed in 1796, at an expense of £180,000. The London and Southampton railway was completed to this place in the spring of 1839, and opened betwixt it and London on June 10th. The town was early incorporated, and sent members to parliament from the 23° of Edward I. to the 4° of Edward II., when, it is said, the privilege was withdrawn at the request of the inhabitants. Its electors now vote for the members for North-Hampshire. The revenue of the burgh in 1837 amounted to £1,288; its expenditure to nearly the same.—Several eminent men have been natives of Basingstoke. Among these are John Basing, or de Basingstoke, a celebrated Greek scholar of the 13th cent.; Sir James Lancaster, an eminent navigator in the reign of Elizabeth; and the poetical brothers, Thomas and Joseph Warton. Pop. in 1801, 2,589; in 1831, 3,581; in 1851, 4,263.

BASINGTHORPE, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NW of Corby. Area 1,790 acres. Pop., with Westby hamlet, 487.

BASIN HARBOUR, an important port on the E side of Lake Champlain, in Addison co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., through which a considerable amount of the exports and imports of that region pass.

BASKERVILLE (Cape), a headland of Australia, on the coast of Dampier's land, in S lat. 17°, E long. 122° 28′. The land over it rises to an elevation of nearly 200 ft.

BASKINRIDGE, a township in Somerset co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 46 m. N by E of Trenton.

BASLE, Basel, or Bale, a small canton—or rather two cantons—in the NW of Switzerland, lying between the Rhine and the Jura, and the parallels of 47° 20′ and 47° 37′ N; and bounded on the N by France and the grand duchy of Baden; on the E by the cant. of Aargau; on the S by the cant. of Soleure; and on the W by Soleure and Berne. It is about 23 m. in length from NW to SE; and nowhere exceeds 14 m. in breadth; while towards the middle it is contracted to about 3 m. Its superficial area is stated in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1849, at 8·71; by Möller at 8; and by Ungewitter at 9 German sq. m. We may perhaps take it at 8·5 German, or 180·5 English sq. m. The Jura and its offsets intersect the E part of the cant., the Hauenstein and the Schaffmatt rising on its S frontier, the former to an alt. of 3,000 ft., the latter to 4,000 ft. The N districts slope towards the Rhine, and are watered by various streams, which cross the country generally in a NW direction from the high lands on the E and S towards that great river. The river next in importance to the Rhine is the Birse, which flows into the Rhine half-a-mile to the E of the city of Basle.—The climate is temperate and salubrious; and the lower hills are generally clothed to the top with vines or with luxuriant pasture. Vegetables and fruit are plentiful and cheap; but wood is scarce. Wine is made of pretty good quality; and about 12,000 head of large cattle are reared. The extent of arable land was estimated in 1854 at 122,711 arpents, and 4,569 uncultivated. The richest districts lie along the Rhine, and in the valleys of the Birse and the Ergolz. Coal and iron exist in the district.

The pop. in 1774 was estimated at 38,500; in 1837, it amounted to 55,500, of whom 6,000 were Catholics, and 49,500 Protestants; in 1850, the pop. was 77,583, of whom 14,560 were Catholics. About one-third of the pop. are engaged in manufacturing industry; and for 2 centuries that of ribbons has been the principal manufacture. In 1836, there were about 4,000 looms in the town, producing ribbons plain and figured, taffetas, and a few satins. The number of ribbon-weavers employed in and around the town in 1856 was about 20,000. The exports of ribbons in 1834 were valued at about 10,000,000 francs, equal to two-sevenths of that of the whole exportation of France in that year. About one-half of this export goes to the United States; the other half to Germany, France, Holland, Denmark, and Sweden. A large proportion of the weavers employed in producing this amount of ribbons live in the country, and even in the adjacent cantons of Berne and Aargau. Almost all these workmen have some small landed property, and labour alternately as agriculturists and manufacturers. Other branches of industry, once flourishing, as the printing of cotton goods, finishing woollen cloths, making of paper, leather, &c., have fallen off of late years. [*Bowring.*]

The cant. of B. is divided into seven districts, each of which is governed by an *obervogt* or baillie, appointed by the two councils of the state. The town of B., with the districts lying on the N of the Rhine, form a canton of themselves, distinct from the country section, which is composed of the other five districts. Each of these divisions has its own grand and petty council, and its own president; but the two have only a vote between them in the Helvetic diet. It is understood that the majority of the pop. of the town division are aristocratical in their political tendencies; while that of the country division are democratical. The manufacturers, capitalists, and traders, almost exclusively belong to the former party; the agriculturists to the latter. The public revenue before the separation of the two parties amounted to about £28,000. The federal contingent is 918 men; and of the pecuniary contingent of 22,950 francs, the town canton pays 14,145 francs; the country, 8,805 francs.—The language is a dialect of the Swiss-German.—Bale-Campagne, or Basel-Landschaft, is divided into the bailiwicks of Liesthal, Waldenburg, Sissach, and Ariesheim; which are subdivided into 74 communes. Its pop. in 1837 was

41,103. Its cap. is Liesthal. Bale-Ville, or Basel-Stadttheil, comprises the city of B. and its banlieue or suburbs, and the three rural communes of the ancient cant. of B., situated on the r. bank of the Rhine, viz., Riehen, Bettingen, and Klein-Huningen. It had a pop. in 1837 of 24,321.

*History.*] In the middle ages, this cant. formed part of the Burgundian empire. In later times it was governed by an imperial bailiff, and by the bishop of B., who was a prince of the empire. In 1501, it was admitted a member of the confederacy. It was the first canton which separated from the Helvetic confederacy, and adopted the new constitution fabricated for Switzerland by the French allies. The progress of the revolution was here almost instantaneous. The peasants, always jealous of the monopolies of privileges vested in the burghers, and now urged on by the artful intrigues of the French, rose in different districts, demolished the castles of the bailiffs, and loudly demanded emancipation and independence. The magistrates, overawed by the enemy's army, which had already overrun the bishopric, and threatened their capital, were obliged to submit without a struggle. On the 24th of January, 1798, the tree of liberty was planted on the walls of the city of B.; and on the 5th of Feb., the magistrates resigned their authority, and 60 delegates, appointed by the people, were invested with temporary power, till the new constitution should be properly organized. With the addition of the lower part of the Frickthal, B. formed one of the departments into which Switzerland was divided by the constitution of the 29th of May 1801, with the right of sending three representatives to the diet. From 1806 to 1812 the assemblies of the federal diet were held in the town of B. The hereditary feuds of town and country, again burst forth with such violence after the revolution of 1830, that a fierce conflict actually took place between the two parties; and the Swiss diet were compelled to pass an act for the formal separation of this petty state, in Aug. 1833, into two distinct and independent republics, with one federal vote between them, which they have hitherto managed to fling away, as the two parties invariably spend their half-vote in neutralizing that of each other.

BASLE, or BALE, the cap. of the above subdivided canton, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Rhine, about 60 m. S of Strasburg, and 120 m. NE of Geneva, in N lat. 47° 33′ 37″, E long. 7° 39′, at an alt. of 800 ft. above sea-level. The river,—which is here in its greatest beauty, broad, deep, and rapid,—divides the city into two parts, called the Large and the Small town, which are joined by a noble bridge of 14 arches, 600 ft. in length. The larger portion lies on the l. bank. Each of these divisions is surrounded with walls and a ditch; and the ancient defences of the town remain in a good state of preservation. Without the compass of the Large town, there are extensive suburbs, which form so many distinct quarters, and are enclosed by a regular rampart. B. is the largest, and was once the most populous town in Switzerland. In 1770 its pop. was 15,040; in 1815, 21,219; in 1837, 22,199; in 1850, 27,313. Its great manufacture of ribbons has been already noticed; and among its other manufactures are those of tobacco, paper, gloves, turnery. It also forms an important entrepot between France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. No place can boast of a greater number of fountains, some of which have even their source within the town; besides the Birs, a stream which falls into the Rhine, a little above the city, supplies it by means of a canal with water, particularly well adapted to various purposes of trade. Its houses are in general built of stone, in a neat and elegant taste; but except some splendid mansions, in which a few rich manufacturers display their wealth, there are no buildings whose magnificence can offend the republican spirit of its neighbours. There are no fewer than 53 public fountains in the city; that in the fish-market is one of the finest of its class. The cathedral, on the l. bank of the river, is a superb Gothic structure, with two steeples each 205 ft. high, but much disfigured by the rose-coloured paint with which it is bedaubed. It contains the monuments of many illustrious persons, and is particularly consecrated by that of the great Erasmus, who made this town his principal residence, and published here many of his valuable works. The Pfalz or terrace of the cathedral, which serves as a public promenade, commands a rich and extensive view. Besides the cathedral, B. contains 6 parochial churches, and seven convents, which were secularized by the Reformation. The public library contains 50,000 volumes; but is more remarkable for the rare and valuable editions of the books which it contains, than for the number of its volumes: it is enriched with numerous manuscripts, the most curious of which are the letters of the first reformers, and of other learned men in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. There is a suite of apartments connected with the library, which contain a cabinet of petrifactions, some ancient medals and gems, a few antiquities found at Augst, a large collection of prints, and some admirable drawings and paintings, consisting chiefly of originals by Holbein, who, it is contended by some, was a native of B., and the favourite painter of Henry VIII., to whom he was introduced by Erasmus.—In these paintings—which are in high preservation—the progress of Holbein may be traced, from the earliest efforts of his pencil till he attained that perfection in the art for which he has been so generally admired. 'The Dance of Death' on the walls of an ancient convent of Dominicans, pointed out to strangers as a production of Holbein's, has been proved, from incontestable authority, to have been painted before he was born. The hall still remains in which were conducted the deliberations of the famous council of B., which, after sitting for many years, came to the resolution of deposing the pope; and published many edicts for the reformation of the church. Basle is the seat of an university, which once ranked among the most eminent seminaries of learning in Europe. It was founded in 1460 by Pope Pius II., and reorganized in 1817; and its fame will be perpetuated in literary history by the illustrious names of Oecolampadius, Amerbach, the three Bauhins, Grynæus, Buxtorf, Wetstein, Iselin, the Bernouillis, and Euler.—There are also a normal school for training teachers, a polytechnic school, an agricultural school, and a theological institute with a library of 20,000 vols. The bishopric of B., suppressed in 1792, was re-established in 1828.—Steamers ply daily between B. and Strasburg; and there is a railway between the two cities, by way of Colmar and Mülhausen.—There is also a railway from B. to Olten, with a branch on one hand to Berne, and on the other to Luzern. The mean annual temp. at B. is 49° 30′; that of January 28° 30′; of July 66° 30′.

BASMAN, or BOMOSA, an island in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 25° 48′, E long. 55° 10′. It is 25 m. from the main, and is about 16 m. in circumf.

BASON RIVER, a small stream flowing into the N shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 1½ m. E of Cape Cormorant.

BASPA. See BUSPA.

BASOVIZZA, a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, 4 m. E of Trieste.

BASQUE CAPE, a mountainous headland on the N shore of the estuary of the St. Lawrence, to the SW of the mouth of the Saguenay river.

BASQUE ISLAND, a small narrow isle, off the S shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 20 m. from the W end of Isle Bic.

BASQUE ISLANDS (GREAT and LITTLE), two islets in Seven Islands bay, on the N shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

BASQUE (PAYS), a district of France, in Gascony, on the Spanish frontier, chiefly comprised in the modern arrondissements of Bayonne and Mauléon, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées. The territories called LES BASQUES, or LES PAYS DES BASQUES, consisted of three divisions or districts: viz., Le Labourdan, or, in Basque, Laphurdy; La Soule, or, in

Basque, Zuberna; and La Basse Navarre, or the Basquish Garrazi. The river Adour bounds these territories on the N; on the E is the county of Béarn; on the S, are the Pyrenees; and on the W, the Bidassoa, and the ocean. The area of the whole mountainous region within these boundaries is about 2,000 sq. m.

BASQUE (Port Aux), a small but good harbour on the S coast of the gulf of St. Lawrence, 6 m. E of Cape Ray, the SW extremity of Newfoundland.

BASQUE PROVINCES, or Vasconga'das Provi'ncias, the general name by which the three Spanish provinces of Alava, Biscaya, and Guipuzcoa are usually known. These provinces, in common with the Pays Basque of France, are inhabited by a race of people called Basques, Basks, Vascones, or Biscayans, the descendants, it is generally supposed, of the ancient Iberi, who, in spite of Roman, Moorish, and Gothic conquest, have maintained their language, manners, institutions, and to a great extent physical characteristics, throughout all the phases of European history. The name Basque is derived by some from *bassoco*, 'a mountaineer.' Humboldt derives it from *basoa*, 'a forest;' whence *baso-coa*, 'belonging to a forest,' or 'a forester.' M. Baudrimont has endeavoured to show, from etymological evidence, that the Basques at an early period were located between the rivers Obi and Lake Baikal, from about 65° to 107° E long., and 50° N lat. to the polar extremes; and traces the migration of the Basques southward, between the sea of Aral and a chain of mountains to the east, whence they appear to have spread in various directions, the main body, however, proceeding to occupy the region between the Caspian and Black seas. The Basques, unceasingly harassed by the people of Southern and Western Asia, abandoned Iberia. Crossing the Caucasus fifteen centuries before the Christian era, they skirted the Black sea, and arrived in the N of Italy. From this point they dispersed in Italy, in Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, the Balearic isles, in French Provence, and in Spain. The Spanish branch finally fixed itself in the Pyrenees, where they found the same climate as that of the Caucasus. The Basque is still an unplaced language; but it has been long known that the language contains a large number of words belonging to other languages.

BASQUEVILLE. See Bacqueville.

BASRADU, a town of Western Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, on the l. bank of the Joliba, 8 m. SE of Bammaku.

BASS (The), a stupendous insulated rock in the frith of Forth, off the coast of East Lothian, 3½ m. ENE from North Berwick, and 1½ m. N from the nearest point of the coast, in N lat. 56° 4′ 53″, W long. 2° 37′ 57″. It is of a circular form, about the sixth of a mile in diam., and 400 ft. high. The Bass is chiefly remarkable for vast quantities of solan geese, which resort to it in March for the purpose of breeding, and depart in September.—There was formerly a castle on this islet, which was afterwards converted into a state-prison.

BASS HARBOUR, a harbour in the Eastern seas, formed by several small islands off the coast of Malacca, 45 m. W of Queda.

BASS ISLANDS, a group in Lake Erie, in the state of Ohio, U. S., 4 m. N of Sundusky.

BASS RIVER, a river of East Greenland, which runs into the sea in W long. 50° 10′, N lat. 64° 30′.

BASS STRAIT, a channel in the South Pacific ocean, separating New Holland from Van Diemen's land. It is somewhat less than 50 leagues in length from E to W, and 120 m. in breadth from N to S, and affords an open and safe passage for vessels navigating to and from Port Jackson. Several groups of islands, chiefly barren and unproductive, and among some parts of which the navigation is dangerous, lie within the straits. The W entrance, formed by the islands off the NW point of Van Diemen's land, and Cape Otway on the Australian continent, is 108 m. wide. These islands are probably the remains of land once continuous between the two shores. [*Mitchell.*] All the earlier navigators supposed Van Diemen's land an integral portion of the vast continent of New Holland, until Mr. Bass, a surgeon of a man-of-war, conceived there were indications of a strait in about 40° S lat. A subsequent voyage proved that his conjecture was not erroneous; and the channel thus discovered received his name. January and February are the best months for making a passage to the westward through Bass strait.—*Flinders.—Stokes.*

BASSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, and cant. of Jarnac. It produces wine, and has extensive distilleries of brandy. In the vicinity of the village a bloody conflict took place between the Catholics and Protestants in 1569. Pop. 806.

BASSADORE, or Basidoh, a port at the NW point of the island of Kishm, in the Persian gulf, in N lat. 26° 39′, E long. 55° 22′.

BASSA-DOUNGRAM-OOLA, [*i. e.* 'Yak or Bull mountain,' so called from its configuration,] a lofty snow-capped mountain-chain in Tibet, in N lat. 34° 30′, E long. 91° 50′. It forms the southern side of the basin of the Katsi-oulan-mouren, the principal head-stream of the Mouroni-oussou.

BASSAIN. See Bassein.

BASSALAM. See Angrab.

BASSALEG, a parish in Monmouthshire, 3 m. W of Newport. Area 6,955 acres. Pop. 2,159.

BASSAM (Grand), a town of W. Africa, the cap. of a small state in the territory of Ashantee, situated at the embouchure of the Sueiro da Costa. Gold forms its chief article of export. The French journals report [1849] that the river of Grand B. has been found to have a navigable connexion with the Niger.

BASSAM PICCANINNY, a town of W. Africa, in the Quaquas territory, on the Ivory coast, 20 m. WNW of Grand Bassam.

BASSAN (El), a town of Albania, near the r. bank of the Scombi, 27 m. above the entrance of that river into the Adriatic, and 25 m. NNE of Herat.

BASSANO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Vicenza, on the Brenta, 25 m. NNW of Padua. It is substantially built of stone, and surrounded by walls. The footpaths are formed of marble from the adjacent mountains, and the streets are well-made, excellent paving materials being supplied by the blocks of granite, porphyry, schist and lava which abound in the environs. It possesses an ancient castle fortified by the tyrant Ezzelino, extensive barracks, a gymnasium, 4 convents, an hospital, &c. The Brenta is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge 180 ft. in length. The principal manufactures of the town are cloth, paper, straw bonnets, and copper utensils. There are also silk-spinning-mills, and wax-bleacheries, and the printing establishment of Remondini was once one of the first in Italy. Its commerce consists chiefly in silk, common cloth, timber, charcoal, grain, wine, cattle, and iron. The climate of B. is pure and bracing. Pop. in 1833, 10,356.

BASSAR PULO, an islet of the Asiatic archipelago, near the N coast of the island of Ceram, in S lat. 2° 45′, and E long. 129° 10′.

BASSAS, a native tribe of Western Africa, who occupy the coast to the SE of the colony of Liberia, along an extent of 180 m. Their numbers are estimated at 125,000. They are a temperate and industrious race, and export immense quantities of cattle, rice, and palm-oil. They occupy villages of from 40 to 2,000 inhabitants, and never at a great distance from the coast

BASSAS, or BAXAS CAPE, a headland of E Africa, 525 m. SSW of Cape Guardafui, in N lat. 4° 55′.

BASSAS DA INDIA, a group near the southern entrance of the channel of Mozambique, in S lat. 21° 30′, E long. 39° 38′, 180 m. W of Madagascar. The largest of the group, called Europa island—which Owen thinks may be the Juan de Lisboa of early navigators—is 7 m. in circumf., and is covered with brushwood, and said to be full of wild hogs.

BASSEBERG. See SEBASTIANBERG.

BASSECOURT, or ALTORF, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the r. bank of the Sorne, 10 m. SE of Porrentruy. It has extensive paper manufactories. Pop. 806, Catholic.

BASSEE (LA), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord, and arrond. of Lille. The canton comprises 11 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 13,497. The town is situated on the canal of the same name, 15 m. SW of Lille. It has extensive manufactories of oil, sugar from beet-root, chicory, brandy, pottery, bricks, tiles, hosiery, soap, a cotton-spinning mill, &c. Its trade—which from the advantages of its local position is extremely active—consists chiefly in coals, grain, lint, and linen fabrics. General fairs are held four times a-year, and linen fairs on a large scale every month. It was formerly a place of considerable strength, and sustained several sieges. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1646, and dismantled in 1667. Pop. 2,480.—The canal of Bassee extends from the town of the same name to the ferry of Beauvin, a distance of nearly 5 m., and is connected with a series of canals and rivers which complete the communication with the coast. Coal is its principal article of transit.

BASSEELAN, or BASILAN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Sulu sea, near the SW extremity of the island of Mindanao. It is about 40 m. in length, and 6 in average breadth. It rises in the centre to a considerable height, but its coasts are low, and afford no good harbours. The soil is generally fertile, producing grain, sugar-cane, and bananas. The pop. is scanty. The sovereignty of the island is claimed by the Sulus; but it has recently been annexed by the Spanish government to Mindanao.

BASSEIN, a seaport town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, on the N side of the embouchure of the Koolaus, 27 m. N of Bombay, in N lat. 19° 20′, E long. 72° 50. This town is of considerable size, and its fortifications both strong and extensive; but it is said to be becoming rapidly depopulated. Its inhabitants were chiefly Roman Catholics. The surrounding district, although marshy, is generally well-cultivated; and to the N and NE, along the Ghauts, are the extensive teak-forests which supply the dock-yard of Bombay.—The town of B. was taken and fortified by the Portuguese in 1531, and in 1750 it was occupied by the Mahrattas. In 1802 it fell into the hands of the English; and on the 31st December of the same year the famous treaty was concluded which annihilated the confederation of the Mahrattas.

BASSEIN, or BASSAIN, a district, town, and river of Burmah, in the prov. of Pegu. The district is bounded on the N by the Pashim nullah or creek, which falls into the Irawaddi; on the E by the Irawaddi, which divides it from the prov. of Dallah; on the S by the ocean; and on the W by a range of mountains running parallel to the coast, which separate it from Gna-Giung, a district which has of late years, however, been added to the B. district. The superficial area, including Gna-Giung, is about 9,000 sq. m. The surface is low and flat, and overrun with jungle and forest. It is watered by the two great branches into which the Irawaddi divides above Henzada, the most westerly of which, known as the B. river, falls into the sea at Negrais, and is navigable for 50 m. In the dry season, however, the flow of water into it from the Irawaddi is interrupted or even cut-off by sand-banks. Towards the end of the rains, the whole country is generally under water for some days; and the surface everywhere presents numerous small lakes. The climate is temperate; the excessive heat being moderated by the sea-breeze. Rice, maize, and yams, are extensively cultivated; tobacco and the sugar-cane, to a limited extent. Indigo and cotton grow freely in the upper parts of the prov., and sesame and the *Palma christi* are cultivated in the gardens. Palms are not numerous; but the mango and the jack-tree abound. Silk and cotton goods, common earthenware, and iron implements, form the leading articles of manufacture. The trade of the country was at one period considerable, with Rangoon, Chittagong, and even Dacca. The articles of export were rice, salt, balachong, and salted and dried fish. The prov. is divided into townships, which are subdivided into districts, and each district is divided into villages. A *sugi* is at the head of each village-division; and a *myosugi* at the head of each township. The pop. is scanty, especially in the lower districts: over the whole prov. it does not exceed 24 to the sq. m. It consists of Burmese, Taliens, Karians, and Kyens.—The town of B. is situated on the Bassein, or western arm of the Irawaddi, 60 m. W of Rangoon, and is one of the three principal ports of the kingdom. Its communication with the central Irawaddi is however, as above stated, limited to flood-seasons. Its pop. was at one time estimated at 30,000; but in 1826 at only 8,000.

BASSEN, a town of Hanover, 10 m. E of Bremen.

BASSENGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 6 m. SW of Maestricht. It has extensive manufactories of straw-hats. Pop. 711.

BASSENS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Gironde, and cant. of Carbon Blanc. It affords excellent red wines. Pop. 94.

BASSENTHWAITE, a parish and v. in Cumberland, 5 m. NW of Keswick. Area of p. 6,930 acres. Pop. 557. The picturesque vale of B. stretches along the E side of the lofty Skiddaw, and contains a beautiful lake, about 4 m. in length, and 1 m. in breadth.

BASSERSTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, and midway between Zurich and Winterthur.

BASSE-TERRE, the capital of the island of St. Christopher's, in the Antilles. It is situated on the SW coast, in a small bay at the embouchure of a river of the same name, and possesses an active commerce. Pop. 8,000. The vale of B., in softness, richness, and perfection of cultivation, is almost unrivalled, even in W Indian scenery.

BASSE-TERRE (LA), the capital of the island of Guadaloupe, in the French Antilles, situated on the SW coast, at the embouchure of the Rivière-aux-Herbes, in N lat. 15° 59′ 30″, W long. 61° 45′. It is defended by several batteries, and, landwards, by the fort Richepense, which commands the adjacent mountains. It consists of two parochial subdivisions, named Notre-Dame-du-Mont-Carmel, and St. Francois, separated by the Herbes; and contains two parish-churches, an arsenal, a hall of justice, a handsome government-house, a large hospital, &c. It has also a botanic garden, and many beautiful and well-paved promenades. The river, which presents a nearly dry channel during nine months of the year, is crossed by two bridges, one substantially built of stone. Numerous public fountains afford the town an ample supply of water. The roadstead is altogether destitute of shelter, and tornadoes are of frequent occurrence. Pop. 9,000, of whom 4,000 were

slaves. The district of Basse-Terre is watered by the river of the Galions, and produces sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, and manioc.—B. was founded in 1635. In 1691, and twice in the subsequent century, it was sacked by the English. In 1782 it was to a great extent destroyed by fire.

BASSETLAW, a large division of the co. of Nottingham, of which the borough of East Retford forms the centre. Area 197,021 acres; and is subdivided into Hatfield, North Clay, and South Clay divisions.

BASSEVELDE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E Flanders, 12 m. N of Ghent.

BASSIGNANA, a town and district of Piedmont, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Alexandria, on the r. bank of the Po, and near the confluence of the Tanaro with that river. It was formerly fortified. Pop. 4,000.

BASSIGNY, a small district of France, in the ancient prov. of Champagne, of which the principal town was Chaumont.

BASSILAN. See BASSEELAN.

BASSINGBOURNE, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 3 m. NW of Royston. Area 3,275 acres. Pop. 2,148, of whom 229 were in the hamlet of Kneesworth.

BASSINGHAM, a parish in Lincoln, 8 m. NE of Newark. Area 1,940 acres. Pop. 892.

BASSIS, an island of W Africa, on the coast of Senegambia, in the delta of the Geba or Bissao.

BASSO, a town of Baghirmi, in N lat. 10° 20′, E long. 16° 30′, on the r. or N bank of the Ba-Busso, or upper course of the Shari, 120 m. below Milm.

BASSONES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, and cant. of Montesquion, 10 m. NW of Mirande. It has some acidulous mineral springs. Pop. 1,667.

BASSORA, or BASSRA, a mutsellimlick, or subdivision, of the pashalik of Bagdad, in Asiatic Turkey, situated between N lat. 29° 50′ and 32° 5′, and E long. 43° 45′ and 49° 10′. It is bounded by Persia on the NE; on the SE by the Persian gulf; on the SW by the Arabian desert; and on the W by the pash. of Bagdad. Except in the western part, where some hillocks appear, the whole country is a continuous flat, and so low that the tide is felt 140 m. from the sea. The Tigris, the Euphrates, and the Shat-al-Arab—which the two rivers form by their junction near the centre of the district—intersect it near the centre, and frequently cover it with their waters; but instead of digging new canals, in order to conduct to a distance the waters of the Shat-al-Arab, and give greater facility to the draining-off the inundations, the inhabitants have quite neglected the old canals, most of which are now of little use. The result is, that a great part of the soil, which is formed of the continual accumulations of earth brought down by the two large rivers, is washed away, and much of the surface presents only an arid desert or infected marshes. Happily the SE winds, which blow almost without interruption, refresh the atmosphere, and oppose themselves to the ravages of the pestilential miasmata with which it is charged; and the influence of these winds is favourable both to men and vegetables. The country is covered with date-trees, on the fruit of which the Arab population chiefly subsist, to the neglect of husbandry. The fellahs, or peasants, cultivate grain, melons, and a little cotton and tobacco. The Bedouins rear camels, horses, sheep, and goats. Wild animals are few in number, and these are boars, lions, and other carnivorous beasts. Fish abounds in the Shat-al-Arab. The district contains about 150,000 inhabitants, almost all Arabs. It is divided into 10 sanjaks.—The pashalik of B. was governed by its own pasha till the middle of the 18th cent., when it was invaded by the Persians. After its reconquest, it was placed by the Porte under the pasha of Bagdad, who administered the government by a mutsellim. For its defence against the Wahabites and other hostile hordes, a rampart or wall was raised on the side of Arabia.

BASSORA, BALSORA, BASRAH, or BASRA, the cap. of the above district, is situated on the r. bank of the Shat-al-Arab, 60 m. to the NW of its entrance into the Persian gulf, 210 m. S of Ispahan, 250 m. SE of Bagdad, and 1,815 m. SE of Constantinople; in N lat. 30° 29′ 30″, E long. 47° 39′. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, the former 20 ft. in thickness, and planted with cannon, and comprising an area 10 m. in circuit, covered to a great extent with gardens and date-plantations, and intersected by numerous canals communicating with the river and cleansed by the tide twice every day. The situation of the town is unhealthy, owing to the inundations of the river, from which noxious exhalations arise, and strangers are in consequence liable to be attacked by fever after a short residence; but the environs are fertile, abounding in fruit and grain, and whole fields are cultivated with roses for the purpose of distillation. The town is ill-built, and totally destitute of architectural adornment. The houses consist of earth or brick, and the streets are narrow, sinuous, and excessively dirty. The bazaars are only remarkable for their extent and the richness of the commodities with which they are stored. The port of B. is the most important in the Persian gulf. The river admits vessels of 500 tons burden, and the advantages of its relative position render it the great commercial entrepot of Turkey, Persia, India, and Eastern Asia. The principal exports are dates of local produce, attar of roses, and horses. The chief articles of the transit-trade are gold, silver, copper, gall-nuts, raw silk, and dried fruits, muslin, shawls, silk, paper, porcelain, dyes, lacquer, spices, drugs, rice, coffee and sugar from India and Eastern Asia; shawls, assafœtida, fruits, and horses, from Persia; horses, coffee, dates, and gums, from Arabia; pearls from Bahrein; coral from the Mediterranean; wrought metals, lead, iron, steel, and tin, and fabrics of cotton and woollen manufacture, from Europe. The English, French, and some other European nations, have factories at B.; but the maritime commerce is almost exclusively confined to the former, and to the Arabs chiefly of Muskat. The land-trade is carried on by caravans to Aleppo, Damascus, Bagdad, and other towns in the interior.—The Arab tribes of Zibes and Munlefiks receive an annual subsidy of 100,000 piastres for the defence, or rather non-plundering, of the city. The pop., consisting of Arabs, who form about a half of its number, —of Persians, who constitute a fourth,—of Turks, Armenians, Jews, Kurds, Europeans, and Hindus,—amounts to 60,000. Among the Arabs are found some wealthy individuals; but the majority are extremely poor, and labour hard for small wages, on which the simplicity of their fare, consisting chiefly of a few dates with bread and water, enables them to subsist. Such of the Turks as are resident here generally hold offices under government, either civil or military; and the class of merchants is generally composed of Armenians, many of whom have attained to great consideration in the place. The surrounding district, except in the lower grounds—which are rendered barren by the periodical inundations of the brackish waters of the river—is extremely fertile, and generally well-cultivated, producing dates of the finest description, and other varieties of fruit in great luxuriance, grain, and—in small quantities—cotton and tobacco. B. has of late years been materially improved, especially in salubrity, by the reconstruction of some of the canals which had been suffered to fall

into disrepair.—This town was founded in the year 635, during the califat of Omar, and soon became one of the most flourishing in the East. It was taken, after a series of assaults, by the Turks, in 1668.

BASSOWAL, a town of Afghanistan, in N lat. 34° 16′, 13 m. W of the Khyber pass.

BASSUM, a town of Hanover, in the county and 16 m. W of Hoya. A Lutheran chapter of noble ladies exists here, in an abbey founded in the 9th century. Straw-hats are the principal article of manufacture in B. Pop. 1,609.

BASSUM, Bausim, or Wausim, a district of Hindostan, in the Deccan, between the 20th and 21st parallels. Its surface is hilly, and it is intersected by several of the tributaries of the Payn Gunga. Its chief town, of the same name, is on the road from Hyderabad to Nagpur, 110 m. E of Aurungabad.

BASTA, a town of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Boli, on the r. bank of the Filbos, 15 m. above the entrance of that river into the Black sea, and 5 m. above the confluence of the river of the same name.

BASTA (Tel), or Beshbesh, a town of Lower Egypt, in the prov. of Sharkieh, near the l. bank of the canal of Moes, 10 m. N of Belbeis. It is on the supposed site of the ancient *Bubastus*, and contains ruins of great extent.

BASTAD, or Batsta, a town of Sweden, in the prov. and 60 m. NW of Christianstadt. It is situated on the gulf of Laholm, in the Kattegat, and possesses a small port and a custom-house. The commerce of the town is very limited. Fishing forms one of the chief industrial occupations of its inhabitants.

BASTAN, or Baztan (Val de), an administrative subdivision of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, situated on the southern declivity of the Pyrenees, enclosed by lofty mountains, and terminating on the N in the French dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées. It is 30 m. in length, and 15 in average breadth, and is watered by two streams which fall into the Bidassoa. It produces corn, maize, lint, and fruits; but the numerous herds of cattle which cover its luxuriant meadows form its staple wealth. It contains 14 villages, of which Elizondo is the chief. The valley is governed by an alcade, elected triennially. A large majority of the pop., which amounts to 8,000, have been ennobled for services rendered to the crown of Spain.

BASTAN, a village of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Boli, near the r. bank of the Sakaria, 15 m. above the entrance of that river into the Black sea. It occupies the site of the ancient *Bithynium*, *Claudiopolis*, or *Antinopolis*.

BASTARD, a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Leeds, lying along the S bank of the Rideau lake. Pop. in 1842, 3,058.

BASTATAL, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the E coast of the island of Sumatra, in the delta of the Indragiri, in S lat. 0° 33′.

BASTELICA, a canton and commune in the island of Corsica, arrond. of Ajaccio. The cant. comprises 5 com., and contained, in 1831, a pop. of 4,317. The town is situated in a hilly district, near the r. bank of the Prunetta, 16 m. ENE of Ajaccio. Pop. 2,314.

BASTENNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Landes, and cant. of Amou, situated on a height bathed by the Luy, 15 m. ENE of Dax, and 5 m. NNW of Amou. Its produce in white wines is considerable and of good quality. It contains a cold mineral spring, similar to that of Barreges. Beautiful crystals of arragonite are found in the locality.

BASTIA, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of the island of Corsica.—The arrond. comprises a superficial area of 136,209 hectares, and contains 19 cant., viz., Bastia, Borgo, Brando, Campile, Campitello, Cervione, St. Florent, Lama, Luri, San-Martino-di-Lota, Murato, San-Nicolao, Nonza, Oletta, Pero, Santo-Pietro, La Porta, Rogliano, and Vescovato. Its pop. in 1831 was 56,649; in 1836 it amounted to 63,764.—The cant. contains only the com. of the same name.—The town of B., consisting of two districts, the Terra Vecchia and the Terra Nuova, is prettily situated on a small bay, at the base of a lofty hill on the NE coast, 65 m. NNE of Ajaccio, in N lat. 42° 43′, E long. 9° 26′. It is defended by a citadel of considerable strength, and by a series of minor fortifications, but its suburbs extend considerably beyond the walls. The houses are lofty, but ill-built, and the streets narrow and tortuous. The principal public buildings are the cathedral, and the chapel of the Santa Croce, a new and remarkably elegant edifice. There are also a royal college, a royal hydrographical school, a public library, and a society for the diffusion of useful knowledge. The port, formerly small, has been vastly enlarged, and is sheltered by a new mole. Situated opposite to the gulf of Genoa, and on the route from the coasts of France to the Adriatic, Sicily, and the Levant, B. is the most important port in Corsica, and the only good harbour upon a coast which, for an extent of 40 leagues, or from Cape Corso to Porto-Vecchio, does not present a single harbour of refuge. B. possesses building-docks, and also manufactories of soap, leather, wax, liquorice, &c., and 2 printing establishments. Its commerce consists of grain, oil, wine, citron, skins, oak-bark, goats' hair, coral and leather, which are exported chiefly to France and Italy. In 1839 the shipping which entered and left the port amounted to 16,769 tons. Steam-boats ply regularly once a-week between this port and Toulon. In 1745 B. was bombarded and taken from the Genevese by the English, but was restored the same year. It sustained an ineffectual siege by the Austrians and Piedmontese in 1748, but again fell into the hands of the English in 1794. Previous to the union of Corsica with France, B. was the cap. of the island. Pop. in 1787, 7,916; in 1821, 9,316; in 1831, 9,531; in 1836, 13,061; and in 1841, 14,568.

BASTIA, a town of the duchy of Modena, on a tributary of the Panaro, 7 m. NE of Modena.

BASTIA, a town of the States-of-the-Church, in the del. and 11 m. ESE of Perugia.

BASTIDE (La), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Carbon-Blanc, and com. of Cenon-La-Bastide. Pop. 900.—Also a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, and cant. of Boulon. Pop. 1,022.

BASTIDE (La), or La Bastide-Fortoniere, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, arrond. of Gourdon. The cant. comprises 6 com., and contained in 1831 a pop. of 7,158. The village is 12 m. SE of Gourdon, and contains 1,420 inhabitants.

BASTIDE-D'ARMAGNAC (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gers, and cant. of Cazaubon, situated on the l. bank of the Douze Pop. 1,722.

BASTIDE-DE-BEARN (La), or La-Bastide-De-Villefranche, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées, and cant. of Salies. Pop. 905.

BASTIDE-CLAIRENCE (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrénées. The cant. comprises 4 com., and contained in 1831, 7,164 inhabitants. The town is situated near the r. bank of the Joyeuse, 13 m. ESE of Bayonne, and contains extensive manufactories of hosiery, and tanneries. In the environs is a mine of yellow copper, and one of iron called Ustelev mine. Pop. 2,003.

BASTIDE-CLERMONT (La), or La Bastide-des-Feuillants, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, and cant. of Rieumes, 14 m. SW of Muret. It formerly contained an abbey of the order of Citeaux, founded in 1162. Pop. 804.

BASTIDE-L'EVEQUE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, and cant. of Rieupeyroux. It has some paper-mills. Pop. 2,899.

BASTIDE-SUR-L'HERS, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Ariege, and cant. of Mirepoix, 6 m. NE of Pamiers. It possesses manufactories of jet, which is found in the locality, and of combs. To the S of the village is a tepid mineral spring.

BASTIDE-DES-JOURDANS (La), a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, and cant. of Pertuis, 15 m. ESE of Apt. In the vicinity is a flint quarry. Pop. 1,000.

BASTIDE-DE-LEVIS (La), or La Bastide-Montfort, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, in the cant. and 6 m. NE of Gaillac.

BASTIDE-ROUAIROUX (La), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, and cant. of St. Amans-la-Bastide. It contains some cloth manufactories. Pop. 2,412.

BASTIDE-DE-SERON (La), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ariege, and arrond. of Foix. The cant. comprises 12 com., and contained in 1831, 8,375 inhabitants. The town is situated near the source of the Arize, 10 m. NW of Foix. Grey and red clay are found in the environs. The former is extensively used in the manufacture of crucibles for the glass-works of Arbas, Pointis, and St. Croix. Some of the streams in the vicinity contain particles of gold. Pop. 2,911.

BASTIE. See Batie.

BASTIGLIA, a town of the duchy of Modena, 15 m. SSW of the capital.

BASTIL (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, and cant. of Gramar. Pop. 1,142.

BASTIMENTOS, a port on the N coast of the isthmus of Panama, to the NE of Porto Bello, in N lat. 10° 10′, and E long. 79° 40′. It is formed by a line of rocky islands of the same name—which stretch along the coast at the distance of about 500 paces—and affords excellent anchorage. Two of the islands are of considerable dimensions, and produce good timber, but they are all uninhabited.

BASTOE, an island of Norway, in Christiania-fiord, in N lat. 59° 22′ 35″, E long. 10° 36′. There is a fixed light upon it, 29 ft. above high water.

BASTOGNE, the ancient *Belsonacum*, a town of Belgium, cap. of an administrative arrond., in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Luxemburg, and 23 m. NNW of Arlon, on the Wilz. Pop. 2,111.

BASTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. NW of Market-Deeping. Area 3,520 acres. Pop. 863.

BASTROP, a county in the centre of Texas, U. S. Area 890 sq. m. Pop. 3,099. Its cap., of the same name, is 35 m. ESE of Austin.

BASUMA, or Batema, a town of Central Africa, on the r. or N bank of the upper course of the Binue, in N lat. 9° 30′, 110 m. E of Jola.

BASUNHAY. See Bacacay.

BASWICK, a parish in the co. of Stafford, 2 m. SE of Stafford. Area 6,608 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,438; in 1851, 1,623.

BASZKID MOUNTAINS, a ramification of the Carpathian chain in Hungary, extending SW from 21° E long. It encloses the basin of the Poprad on the SE. The principal rivers which take their rise on its eastern side are the Topoly and Tarcza.

BATA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Tolna, on the r. bank of the Danube, at the confluence of the Sarviz, 36 m. E of Funfkirchen.

BATAAN, or Bantaan, a province of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines. Area 375 sq. m. Pop. in 1818, 23,395; in 1849, 39,008. Its port is Mariveles, at its S extremity.

BATAG, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Philippine group, near the N coast of the island of Samar, in N lat. 12° 41′, and E long. 124° 55′.

BATAGHI, a town of Turkey, in the gov. of Roumelia, sanj. of Gallipoli, 50 m. SW of Philoppopolis.

BATAK. See Batta.

BATAL, a town of Turkey in Asia, in the gov. of Room, and sanj. of Buzok, on the l. bank of the Konah, 80 m. SW of Tokat.

BATALHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, near the r. bank of the Lis, 7 m. SSW of Leiria. It is chiefly remarkable for a Dominican convent and church, built by John I. in commemoration of the victory of Aljubarrota in 1385. They are beautiful specimens of Normanno-Gothic architecture; and in the latter is the rich and mystically adorned mausoleum of the founder. The environs contain some salt springs. Pop. 1,600.

BATALIN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Philippine group, to the SW of Cape Talyabo, on the E coast of the island of Celebes, in N lat. 1° 15′, and E long. 123° 33′. Its length is 24 m. and its average breadth 7 m. It rises to a considerable height, and appears well-wooded.

BATAN, the chief island in the Bashee group. It is about 9 m. in length.

BATANES. See Bashee.

BATANG, or Batam, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, at the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, to the W of the island of Bintang, in N lat. 1° 10′, and E long. 103° 55′. It is 25 m. in length and 10 m. in average breadth, and is surrounded by numerous rocky islets.

BATANG, or Patang Hook, a fortress and port on the E coast of the island of Gilolo, in the Asiatic archipelago. The fortress, which is a natural excavation in a lofty rocky headland, is of great extent, and is only accessible by ladders. The summit presents a platform 3 m. in circumference.

BATANGAS, a province and town of the island of Luzon, the largest of the Philippine group, in the Asiatic archipelago. The prov. is bounded on the N by the prov. of Cavite; on the NE by that of Laguna; on the E by the prov. of Tayabas; and on the S and SW by the Chinese sea. It contains several lofty mountains, and several extinct volcanoes, called the Seven Brothers, the craters of which are filled with water impregnated with salt and saltpetre. The district is in its greater extent remarkably fertile, producing indigo, cinnamon, nutmegs, cocoa, coffee, sugar, &c., and is generally well wooded. Cattle and wild buffaloes abound in all its parts. Nankin of various colours, cotton fabrics, and handkerchiefs are extensively manufactured by the inhabitants. The prov. contains 12 villages. Pop. in 1810, 131,917; in 1849, 221,000.—The capital, of the same name, is situated on a bay at the SW extremity of the island, 55 m. S of Manilla, in N lat. 13° 42′, and E long. 121° 10′.

BATANTA, an island off the W coast of New Guinea, separated from Salawatti by Pitt's strait.

BATAVANAN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, near the SE coast of the island of Luzon, at the E point of the entrance of the bay of St. Miguel, in N lat. 14° 5′, and E long. 123° 23′.

BATAVIA, a district or residency of Java, bounded on the N by the sea of Java; on the E by the district of Crawang; on the S by Buitenzorg; and on the W by Bantam. It is about 60 m. in length from E to W, and 20 m. from N to S; and is divided into 4 departments. The principal produc-

tions are cotton, pepper, and coffee. The pop. in 1821 was 182,654.

BATAVIA,—pronounced by the Dutch, Batávea,—the capital of the above district, and of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, is situated on the N coast of Java, at the mouth of the Jacatra, in S lat. 6° 9′ 20″, E long. 106° 51′ 45″, 60 m. ESE of the straits of Sunda. It lies in the bosom of a large and commodious bay, which is so sheltered by a number of low green islands scattered along its mouth, that it is considered one of the safest harbours in the world, and it is so capacious that a thousand sail of ships may ride there in safety. The city was surrounded with a broad wall fortified by 22 bastions, and a deep moat which can be filled at pleasure with water from the river; but the walls were removed in 1811. All the avenues on the land-side are protected by forts and redoubts erected at a considerable distance from the town, mounted with brass cannon, and built entirely of dressed stones. The approach by sea is commanded by a horn-work commonly called the Water-fort, mounting 14 guns and 2 howitzers; and the entrance of the river is defended by the citadel, and several batteries of 6 or 7 guns each. There is also a fortification upon Onroost, one of the islands in the mouth of the bay, which completely commands the channel forming the principal passage into the road. Upon this island the Dutch have established extensive dock-yards, where everything necessary for building, equipping, and preserving the company's ships, is provided in such abundance, that they can build, repair, and refit their vessels, without the least loss of time, and in the most complete manner. The citadel, situated on the E bank of the river, is a regular square fortification, built of coral rock, and flanked with 4 bastions. It contains the palace of the governor-general of the Indies, and the apartments of the councillors and other principal officers of the company. The most formidable fortifications of B., however, are to be found in the surrounding swamps and marshes, which can only be traversed over a few roads, the destruction of which would render the approach of artillery impracticable. The arsenals and magazines are generally well-furnished, and always contain stores and ammunition sufficient for a regular siege. The city itself,—though it has been highly admired for the beauty of its buildings,—contains nothing of elegance or design particularly worthy of notice. In the old town there is but one church remaining, the Lutheran, a large and well-built edifice. The house occupied by the Netherlands Commercial company is also a fine edifice. The streets are straight and regular, and overshadowed and embellished with large trees which are planted on each side; but of the magnificence which procured for this capital the title of 'Queen of the East,' little is now to be found: streets have been pulled down,—canals half-filled up,—forts demolished,—and palaces levelled with the dust. The first appearance of B., when you have fairly entered into the town—for before then, it is, in common with the native towns, hid in a forest of ever-verdant fruit and ornamental trees—is indeed rather imposing; but the houses, in the European parts of the town, though spacious, are inelegant, and built according to no known rules of art. The upper story is usually a receptacle for lumber; and the lower, or ground-floor, is filled with a quantity of clumsy furniture, such as cabinet work,—the ill-finished manufacture of the country, after the Dutch models of the 16th cent.,—lustres of painted glass, and defaced mirrors. The recently extended connection with Europe is gradually dispelling this kind of barbarism, and the modern settlers successfully imitate the taste and fashions of the British. The general outline of the city is an oblong square, about three-quarters of a mile long, and half-a-mile broad, intersected by the river Jacatra, which runs through the middle of it, from S to N, and which is crossed by three bridges. In its passage, this river forms fifteen canals, which are faced with freestone, while their banks are adorned with evergreen shrubs and plants. The breadth of the river within the walls is from 160 to 180 ft. At its mouth are two large piers of wood and brick work, running about half-a-mile into the sea, between which gangs of slaves are constantly employed in clearing out the mud which is washed from the town, and which otherwise would choke up the channel of the river. The suburbs are very extensive and populous; and are inhabited chiefly by Chinese, and natives of the island. The city, as seen from the sea, appears almost sunk in the flat beech, only showing its roofs; and the environs, to a considerable extent, present one universal garden, intersected with rivulets and canals, overshadowed with lofty trees, and interspersed with magnificent villas. The Dutch have here indulged their national taste to its full extent: every spot is covered with verdure and luxuriant foliage.—The few public institutions are: the orphan-chamber, which administers to the estates of all persons dying intestate, or whose executors are absent,—the supreme college-of-justice, consisting of a president and two members,—and a literary society, instituted in 1777, and renewed during the temporary government of the British. This society has published several volumes of transactions, which contain a few essays of some merit. The administration of the town and the management of the police are solely in the hands of government, who depute their authority to a bench of magistrates.—B. is even better known in Europe by its fatal climate, than by its great trade and central situation. The disease which chiefly proves mortal, is a fever of the remittent kind. Dysenteries are very rare; and inflammations of the liver, which terminate fatally by the formation of matter, are of a chronic nature, and almost always the consequence of long-continued spirituous intemperance. The merchants who transact business in the town during the day enjoy as large a share of health as the European residents of any tropical climate whatever: but a stranger who sleeps for six or eight days successively in the town, may certainly reckon on catching the fever, and it is more than an equal chance but he falls a victim to this terrible malady. This extreme insalubrity is in great part to be attributed to the recession of the sea for a space of many hundred yards, by which an extensive mud flat is left uncovered, and to the injudicious dissipation of the waters of the river into numerous stagnant canals, which poison the purity of the air, and deprive the river of the natural impetus which would have kept its channel clear of the impurities that now choke its mouth, or lie putrifying on its banks. [*Quart. Journ. of Science*, vol. vii.] At present the salubrity of the site has enticed all respectable persons to take up their residence at Weltevreden, Konigsplein, or Meister Cornelius, about 6 m. beyond the city, where you may ride for several miles amidst elegant country-seats built in the English or Italian style. Few Europeans, indeed, reside in B., excepting those who are directly concerned in the shipping. The summer-range of the therm. is from 70° to 74° in the mornings and evenings, and 80° at noon.—Of a pop. amounting in 1815 to 47,417, and in 1842 to 53,861, scarcely 3,000 are Europeans; and of these, not one-fifth are Dutch, the greater number being Portuguese and French; the rest are composed of a great variety of Indians, all under chiefs of their own na-

tion, such as Chinese, Javanese, natives of the island, Malays, Amboynese, Mardykers, Balis, Bugis, Macassars, &c. Of all these, the Chinese are the most indefatigably industrious. They keep all the shops, and most of the inns in the city, and are in general the farmers of the duties, excises, and customs. The Javanese apply themselves chiefly to agriculture and ship-building; and the Malays to fishing.—All the dominions which the Dutch possess in the East are governed by two supreme councils,—the council-of-the-Indies, and the council-of-justice, both of which are fixed at B. To the first of these belongs the entire direction of public affairs; and to the latter, the administration of justice in all its branches. But the citizens and free-merchants are amenable only to the tribunal of the city of B.; which is composed of 8 aldermen, and a president, who is always a councillor of the Indies. The governor-general, who presides in the council of the Indies, possesses unlimited authority; is allowed a court, and most of the honours of majesty; and so great are the legal emoluments of his office, that without oppressing the people, or burdening his conscience, he is generally able to realize an immense fortune in a few years. He is, however, removable at the pleasure of the directors at home. The ecclesiastical government of B. resides in eleven members of the reformed religion. Liberty of conscience is granted to every denomination of religionists, though not liberty of worship: Mahommedans and Pagans are tolerated by government; and even the Chinese have their temples, in which they worship the Devil under the figure of a gigantic colossus, sitting cross-legged with an enormous belly hanging over his knees; but the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion is obstinately prohibited. The regular establishment of troops at this colony seldom exceeds 3,000 men, of which 700 only are Europeans; yet few of these are furnished by the Dutch; they are chiefly Germans, many of whom, it is said, have been kidnapped into the service. The irregulars are numerous, consisting of Chinese and natives of the island, who are commanded by their own officers. All the white inhabitants, however, are trained to the use of arms; for no person can settle here but as a soldier in the company's service; and he must serve a certain time before he is allowed to enter into any branch of trade.

The bay and harbour of B. are excellently adapted for commercial navigation. The trade consists chiefly in the valuable productions of the island, such as pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, and indigo; and as B. is the emporium where all the merchandise of the Dutch company in India is deposited, the import and export duties are very considerable. The chief imports are opium and piece-goods. The commerce of B. is that of the Netherlands Commercial company, and that of a number of Dutch, English and American mercantile houses. The number of trading vessels belonging to the port is between 40 and 50, including one or two steam-boats. The manufacturing establishments here are chiefly distilleries of arrack, brick-kilns, tanneries, dye-works, and potteries.

The establishment of this colony upon the ruins of a royal city, in opposition to the efforts of the English, and afterwards to the united forces of the populous empire of Java, and its subsequent prosperity, affords a striking example of what may be effected by courage and perseverance. When the Dutch first visited this island, the residence of the king of Jacatra was an inconsiderable village feebly pallisadoed with bamboo-canes. Having entered into an alliance with that prince, they contracted with him for the produce of his little territory, which consisted chiefly of pepper; but afterwards, suspecting him of a breach of faith, they built a strong fort in the neighbourhood to awe him into justice. This raised the jealousy of the English, who had also some correspondence with the people of Jacatra. The fleets of the two nations engaged at a short distance from the fort, when the Dutch were completely defeated. The English then took possession of Jacatra, and, upon an eminence in the middle of the town, established a magazine which they fortified with a considerable number of heavy cannon. Vanden Broecke, the Dutch commander of Fort Maurice, hard pressed for ammunition and provisions, threw himself on the protection of the governor of Bantam, who immediately despatched 2,000 men to his assistance. The Bantamese entered Jacatra, stripped the native king of all ensigns of royalty, and drove him with his family, helpless and poor, to a distant corner of the island, where he dragged out his existence in the humble condition of a fisherman. Peace being soon after concluded between the two companies, the English retired from the island, leaving the Dutch in possession of Jacatra, but so completely under the power of the Bantamese, that Vanden Broecke and seventy of his men were carried prisoners to Bantam. This unfavourable aspect of affairs, however, was soon changed by the arrival of a Dutch squadron. Commodore Koen, who after his defeat had retired to Amboyna, having received a strong reinforcement, returned in 1619 with a fleet of 17 sail and a considerable body of troops; and having ravaged and destroyed the town of Jacatra, marched upon Bantam, and demanded and obtained the restitution of Vanden Broecke and his companions. Koen returned immediately to Fort Maurice; and, upon the ruins of Jacatra, in the midst of fens and morasses, and under a vertical sun, he laid the foundation of the city of B. National taste, and national prejudices, seem to have dictated the choice of this situation; the plan, however, was so well contrived, and, notwithstanding local disadvantages, the execution was so prompt and successful, that B. speedily became, and has since continued, the cap. of the Dutch conquests and settlements in the East. The emperor of Java, who had beheld with satisfaction the jealousy between the Dutch and English, now began to take alarm at the growing prosperity and gradual encroachments of his ambitious neighbours. He first attempted to take off governor Koen by assassination; but that design failing, he drew together an immense army, and determined to extirpate the intruders. In the beginning of 1629, B. was invested by 200,000 Javanese; but the Dutch works were defended with such courage and conduct, that, after a siege of several months, the assailants were obliged to retire broken and discomfited. The good fortune of the colony in this enterprise, however, was greatly overbalanced by the death of the governor-general, to whose wisdom and activity it had owed its existence and preservation. Soon after these events, the governor of Bantam, having revolted from the emperor of Java, assumed the title of king, and was supported in the quality of an independent prince by the government of B. Two separate interests were thus formed in the empire; and the Dutch, by dexterously playing the one against the other, were enabled not only to maintain their own power, but considerably to extend their territory. Not contented, however, with a precarious security which the united efforts of the two rivals might annihilate, they contrived a scheme to get into their hands the persons of the two rival chiefs, which was prosecuted by means the most deceitful and unjustifiable, and in the space of a few years was accomplished. All fears of foreign hostility were now allayed, and the Dutch began to indulge the hope of domestic peace and settled security; but the natives, far from being reconciled to their authority, made repeated efforts to drive them from the island, and to restore their sovereigns to independence. The avarice and injustice of the Dutch had sown the seeds of disaffection, and at a time when seeming tranquillity reigned around, they were upon the very brink of destruction, and thousands waited only the signal to take vengeance on their oppressors. A conspiracy of a most daring and dangerous nature had been for four years forming in the very heart of the settlement; to surprise the city, and put every European and Christian to the sword. The execution of this purpose was fixed for the first morning of 1722; the order of attack was prepared and delivered to the chiefs of the conspiracy; 17,000 men were engaged to insure its accomplishment, and waited only the signal for striking the final blow; when, on the day preceding this intended massacre, the conspiracy was divulged, just in time to prevent the dreadful catastrophe. Twenty of the principal conspirators were secretly seized, and all necessary precautions taken in case of any commotion in the city; but the confederates were so thunderstruck at the discovery that not the least attempt was made for their rescue. Erberfeldt and Catadia, the principal conspirators, were condemned "to be extended and bound each of them upon a cross, to have their right hands cut off, and their arms, legs, and breasts pinched with red hot pincers, till pieces of the flesh should be torn away. Their bellies were then to be ripped from bottom to top, and their hearts thrown in their faces; after which their heads were to be cut off, and fixed upon a post; and their bodies, torn in pieces, were to be exposed to the fowls of the air without the city, in whatever place the government should please to direct." [*Sentence contre Pierre Erberfeldt, et ses complices, prononcée a Batavia en* 1722.]—This terrible sentence was executed without the least mitigation. Its severity, however, had not the desired effect; and eighteen years after the conspiracy of Erberfeldt, the Dutch proceeding upon mere supposition, committed one of the most inhuman massacres that has ever disgraced the annals of any nation. On the memorable morning of the 9th of October, 1740, an order was issued by the governor and council for immediately putting to the sword all the Chinese that could be found in the city. The garrison, and the sailors who were brought from the vessels in the roads, were tempted by the promise of plunder to execute the bloody edict. The houses were broken open, and the sleeping victims were torn from their beds and killed without distinction. According to the

acknowledgment of the Dutch themselves, no fewer than 12,000 Chinese, but according to other accounts, 30,000 men, women, and children, were thus butchered. It must be added, for the honour of humanity, that the governor was seized on his way home, and carried back to B., to abide a trial for the shameful abuse of his authority; and that he remained a prisoner until his death. The Chinese were invited by a general amnesty to return to the settlement, and in a short time became as numerous as ever; and order and tranquillity having been restored by the firm and wise administration of the new governor, the inhabitants soon lost all apprehensions of any future disturbance. In 1811, B. was taken by a British force under Sir Samuel Achmuty; but it was restored to the Dutch again in August 1816.—*Stavorinus.—Staunton.—Raffles.—Horsburgh.—Hogendorp's Coup d'Œil.*

BATAVIA, a township and village of New York, U. S., in Genesee co. The former presents a level surface, and is watered by the Tonawanda creek. Its soil, compounded of sand and calcareous loam, is generally fertile. Pop. 4,219. The village is connected by the Tonawanda railroad with the Great Western. It was incorporated in 1823, and consists of 300 houses. Pop. in 1840, 2,000.—Also a village of Ohio, cap. of Clermont co., situated on the N bank of the E fork of the Little Miami, 103 m. SW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 2,187.—Also a township of Ohio, U. S., in Geaugu co., intersected by branches of the Cuyahoga and Grand rivers. Pop. in 1840, 771.—Also a township of Michigan, in Branch co. Pop. in 1840, 400.

BATAVIA, a river of North Australia, which falls into the eastern side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 11° 50′, 90 m. SSW of Cape York. The length of its course is unknown.

BATCAB, a town of Yucatan, to the E of the lake of the same name, and 130 m. SE of Campeche.

BATCHEEWAUAUNG, or BATCHWINO, a town of Upper Canada, situated on a bay of the same name, on the E side of Lake Superior, 50 m. S of Michipicoton.

BATCHI, a town of Macedonia, near the l. bank of the Tzerna, 17 m. ESE of Monastir.

BATCHIAN, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Molucca group, separated from the SW coast of the island of Gilolo by the strait of Patientia, and situated within the 1st degree of S. lat. It is 52 m. in length, and 20 in average breadth, and is generally mountainous. Its principal agricultural productions are sago and grain. Gold in considerable quantities is found in some localities. The surrounding sea abounds with fish. The inhabitants are chiefly Malay Mahommedans, and are governed by a chief subordinate to the Dutch, who formerly claimed the sovereignty of the adjacent islands of Ooby, Ceram, and Goram. The Spaniards were expelled from this island by the Dutch in 1610.

BATCOMBE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 9 m. S of Sherbourne. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 227.—Also a p. in Somersetshire, 3 m. N of Braton. Area 3,150 acres. Pop. 750.

BATCULL. See BATTECOLLAH.

BATE, or BHATTA, an island of Hindostan, at the SW extremity of the gulf of Cutch, in N lat. 22° 25′, E long. 69° 20′. It is barren, and incapable of sustaining its pop., said to be 7,000 in number; but it possesses a good harbour.

BATEAH, a town of Yucatan, 190 m. SSW of Merida.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. of Tarragona, 20 m. NW of Tortosa.

BATEELI, or RATEA, a town in the island of Borneo, on the S coast, on the estuary of the Banjarmassin river, in S lat 3° 20′.

BATELES, a river of La Plata, in the prov. of Entre Rios, flowing SSW into the Parana, on the l. bank, 60 m. below St. Lucia.

BATEMAN BAY, a small gulf on the SE coast of New South Wales, to the S of Cape Upright, in the co. of St. Vincent, into which the rivers Clyde and Macleay discharge themselves.

BATENBURG, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gueldres, and arrond. of Nimeguen, on the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 600. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Oppidum Batavorum.*

BATES, a county in the state of Missouri, U. S., watered by the Osage river and its branches. It has a surface of 1,160 sq. m., chiefly prairie land. Its temporary cap. is Batesville, on the N bank of the Osage river. Pop. in 1850, 3,669.

BATESVILLE, a town of Arkansas, U. S., the cap. of Independence co., 90 m. NNE of Little Rock, on White river, 400 m. from its mouth. Pop. in 1850, 1,700.—Also a village in Haversham co., Georgia, 163 m. N by W of Milledgeville.

BATH, a handsome and interesting city, in the hund. of Bath-Forum, at the NE extremity of Somersetshire, near the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire. It stands in a narrow valley intersected by the Avon, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills of considerable elevation, belonging to the great western oolitic range. The river Avon—which is navigable from hence to Bristol—winds for about 2 m. through the city and its suburbs; and a direct communication with London, through the cos. of Middlesex, Bucks, Berks, Hampshire, and Wilts, is afforded by the Kennet and Avon canal, which here joins the Avon, and is connected with the Thames at Reading; and by the Great Western railway, which connects Bath with London on the one hand, and Bristol on the other. The city is on the direct road from London to Bristol; and is distant from the former, by way of Maidenhead and Calne, 107 m., or by railway 106¾ m.; from Chippenham, 12 m., or by railway 13 m.; from Wells 19 m.; and from Weston-super-Mare, by railway, 30 m. Its geog. position is N lat. 51° 23′, W long. 2° 22′. Mean temp. in June, 61·20; in August, 62·70.

B., with Wells, forms a bishopric, the revenues of which average yearly the gross sum of £6,770. The dio. extends over the whole co. of Somerset, with the exception of a small portion of the city of Bristol. The episcopal palace is at Wells. The Abbey-church is a fine building, nearly coeval with the chapels of King's college, Cambridge, and Henry Seventh's chapel, Westminster; but though it possesses the general features of the style in which these edifices are built, it is itself simple and unadorned even to plainness. It is in the form of a cross, from the intersection of which rises a quadrangular tower to the height of 170 ft. The length is 210 ft., by 72 ft. in breadth, and 78 ft. in height. The interior is remarkably light and elegant, and crowded with ornaments. B. likewise contains 26 parish-churches and Episcopal chapels, 5 Wesleyan and 4 Baptist chapels, and places of worship for Roman Catholics, Independents, Unitarians, and other sects. —The Circus is a noble range of buildings, in which the fronts of the houses are embellished with a series of double pillars of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, rising one above another, and supporting a battlement decorated with sculpture. Not inferior in elegance are the houses which compose the Royal crescent, and command a fine view of the city, the vale of the Avon, and the distant hills. Behind the Royal crescent rise rows of houses one above another, with a progressive elevation unusually favourable to the display of architectural beauties. On the E side of the city is Pulteney bridge, an elegant structure of 3 arches covered on both sides with shops, and leading from High street, in the centre of the city, to Bathwick. On this side also of the town is Laura-place, a handsome square, intersected diagonally by Great Pulteney street. At the extremity of this street is the Pulteney hotel, an elegant erection, behind which lie the Sidney gardens, an extensive

piece of ground forming an area of over 20 acres, laid out in the style of the London Vauxhall. The Kennet and Avon canal passes through these grounds, over which are thrown two cast-iron bridges in the Chinese style They likewise contain the Gothic hall, a fanciful and pretty erection, raised in 1845, which is capable of containing 1,000 persons, and is used for balls, concerts, lectures, &c. Behind Sidney gardens rises a steep hill, upon which handsome villas are progressively rising. The North parade was formerly much resorted to as a fashionable promenade in summer, and the South in winter. These are elegant ranges of buildings, with terraces nearly 600 yards in length, and 52 ft. broad, from which the prospects are very pleasing. Among the public buildings of B. may be mentioned the Guild-hall, an elegant structure, with a portico of 4 Corinthian columns, and supporting a triangular pediment with a rich entablature and cornice.

Under the new municipal act, B. is divided into 7 wards, and is governed by a mayor, 14 aldermen, and 42 councillors. B., including the old city, and the parishes of Bathwick, Lyncombe and Widcombe, and Walcot, returns two members to parliament. The elective franchise was first conferred in the reign of Edward I. The right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, aldermen, and common-council. The number of electors on the register for 1837 was 3,095; for 1842-3, 2,955; for 1848-9, 3,074.—The pop. of the city in 1801 was 34,160; in 1811, 38,434; in 1821, 46,688; in 1831, 50,800; in 1841, 52,346; in 1851, 54,240. The income of the borough in 1849 was £22,516; expenditure £22,533. The city bond-debt in 1849 was £67,400. The police force of the city comprises a chief officer, 5 inspectors, 10 sergeants, a clerk, and 70 constables.—The trade of B. is in a great measure dependent on its visitors. There are constantly many strangers, from all parts of the United kingdom, the West Indies, and the Continent, resident here; so much so, that in full season there is an addition to the permanent pop. of 14,000 persons. The manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called Bath-coating, was at one time carried on here and in the neighbourhood to a considerable extent, but it has long ceased to exist. Some of the finer descriptions of West of England broad-cloths are still manufactured in the neighbourhood.

The baths, to which this city owes its name, and in a great measure its prosperity, are 5 in number; the King's bath, the Queen's bath, the Hot bath, the Cross bath, and the Kingston bath, which last is the property of Earl Manvers, but is now opened to the public, on three days in the week, at charges which are almost nominal. The public and private baths are different branches of the same establishment, the exclusive property—with the above exception—of the corporation. The grand Pump-room is the finest hall connected with the baths. It is a handsome erection, 85 ft. in length, 48 ft. in breadth, and 34 ft. in height, adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a rich entablature and a lofty ceiling, and lighted by a double range of windows.—The King's bath is a large basin, 60 ft. 11 in. in length, and 40 ft. 2 in. in breadth; containing, when filled to the ordinary level, 314 tons of water. It is supplied with water directly from the spring, which rises in the centre with great force—at the rate of 128 gallons per minute. Temp. 115°.—The Queen's bath is attached to the King's, and opens into it. Its temp. is somewhat lower.—The Cross bath, at the W extremity of Bath-street, about 150 yards from the King's bath, yields 12 gall. per minute, of the temp. of 109°.—The Hot bath, so denominated from its superior degree of heat, which ranges about 117°, is 40 yards to the SW of the King's bath, and is furnished with dry and vapour baths, to which a small pump-room has been added.—The Kingston baths, which belong to the Earl of Manvers, are provided with sudatories and various other conveniences.—By chemical analysis, the B. waters have been found to contain carbonic acid and nitrogen gas in small quantity, some sulphate and muriate of soda, sulphate and carbonate of lime, silicious earth, and oxide of iron. Their taste is by no means unpleasant, and the use of them has been recommended in gout, rheumatism, paralytic affections, biliary obstructions, and cutaneous disorders. The general indications for the use of this medicinal water are in cases where a gentle stimulus is required. The cases to which it is more particularly suited are mostly of the chronic kind. The reader who wishes a more elaborate account and analysis of the hot springs at Bath is recommended to consult Mr. Richard Philip's paper on the subject in No. 96 of the *Philosophical Magazine*, or an elaborate work just issued, from the pen of Dr. Tunstall, resident medical officer of the Bath hospital, termed *The Bath Waters, their uses and effects.* Mr. M. Noad, lecturer on chemistry at St. George's hospital, has recently made some very minute experiments upon the B. waters; and he thus states the composition of an imperial quart:—

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|---|---|
| Chloride of calcium, | 5·4500 grains. |
| Chloride of magnesium, | 1·4800 |
| Sulphate of soda, | 6·9600 |
| Carbonate of soda, | 1·2000 |
| Sulphate of lime, | 13·3100 |
| Silicia, | ·7000 |
| Protocarbonate of iron, | ·1087 |
| *Error*, | ·6913 |
| | 29·9000 |

The public amusements in B. are conducted on a liberal scale. The most important of these are the subscription assemblies and balls, which take place during the season at the Upper Assembly rooms, a spacious and elegant pile of buildings erected in 1791. The theatre is a handsome edifice, fitted up in a splendid style with three tiers of boxes; the roof is divided into compartments, and till recently contained the beautiful paintings by Cassali, which formerly occupied a similar situation in Fonthill abbey. In 1830, a handsome park, named after Queen Victoria, was established near the Royal crescent; it stands upon an area of about 12 acres, is laid out with beautiful walks and rides, and is adorned by a tasteful obelisk called the Victoria column. In the vicinity of the town, especially on Lansdown, there are delightful spots for equestrian exercise. Races take place on Lansdown in April, and a fair is held there for horses, cattle, and general merchandise, on the 10th of August. B. has also three other fairs held on the 14th Feb., 14th May, and 10th July. The influx of visitors now takes place about Christmas, and the "season" lasts till the end of May or beginning of June. Formerly it was much earlier. The Bath Literary and Scientific institution was established in 1820. The Bath and West of England society for the encouragement of agriculture, the arts, manufactures, and commerce, by the distribution of rewards and medals, was established in 1777. An Athenæum exists here, a Commercial and Literary society, and circulating libraries are numerous. The subscription club possesses a fine club-house in York buildings. It was established in 1790. The members are elected by ballot; but the members of the London west-end clubs are eligible without ballot. —The public charities are numerous and well-administered. The B. hospital, founded in 1742, is an establishment incorporated by act of parliament, and open to poor persons from all parts of the kingdom, who may be suffering under diseases capable of being benefited by the use of the Bath waters. It contains 133 beds, and is supported by subscription. The United hospital, founded by the junction of the Bath city infirmary and the Bath casualty hospital, in 1826, is a spacious building near the Cross-bath. A valuable anatomical museum is attached to this hospital. The annual revenue of the hospital of St. John the Baptist is somewhere about £1,000 per ann. There is a Central National school here, several endowed and free schools, and numerous private educational establishments. A splendid Roman Catholic collegiate establishment has been erected at Prior park. Charitable institutions abound in this city and neighbourhood; and among the most noble of them is a college on Newbridge hill, founded by a lady named Partis. It is for the support of 30 decayed gentlewomen: each of whom has a separate house and garden, and receives an annual allowance.

The origin of B. is involved in obscurity. Its name, and in all probability its original importance, were derived from its medicinal springs. There is no evidence to prove that the virtues

of the B. waters were known to the inhabitants of the district prior to the Roman invasion; although some have maintained that the Britons had a town here called *Caer Badon*, or 'the place of Baths.' Be this as it may, it seems beyond a doubt that the town was enlarged, and baths erected here, in the reign of Claudius. The site of these baths was discovered in 1755, on removing the foundations of the old abbey house, or priory, at the depth of from 11 to 20 ft. below the surface of the ground. Bath soon became a favourite resort of the Romans, who subsequently bestowed upon it the name of *Aqua Solis*; it was also the *Fontis Calidæ* of Ptolemy and Antoninus. The Saxons called it *Hat Baden*, or 'hot baths,' and *Acemannes-ceaster*, or 'the city of sick men.' In 1377, B. contained only 579 lay-inhabitants. In the early part of the civil wars, it was fortified for the king; but on the retreat of Hertford into Wales, it was taken by the army of the parliament, and became the head-quarters of the army raised by General Waller. The battle of Lansdown took place in the vicinity in 1643; but the city was ultimately surrendered to parliament in 1645. The most interesting points connected with its subsequent history are those which mark the various changes and improvements which it has successively undergone. The project of extending the city, and embellishing it with handsome streets, was first suggested about the year 1728 by an enterprising architect, whose plans were facilitated by the abundance of excellent freestone which the neighbouring hills supplied. B. is now one of the handsomest cities in England. To its natural advantages of situation it owes not a little; but the resources of art have also been liberally expended upon it.

BATH, a sea-port in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the W bank of the Kennebec, 12 m. from the ocean, 30 m. S of Augusta, and 36 m. NE of Portland. Pop. in 1840, 5,141; in 1850, 8,020. It is one of the principal commercial towns in Maine. The tonnage of the port in 1840 amounted to 64,035 tons; in 1854, to 154,502 tons. Steam-boats ply three-fourths of the year between B. and Portland and Boston. Ship-building is an extensive business here. Above 30,000 tons of shipping were constructed in its dockyards in 1853. It has large saw-mills and cordage factories.—Also a township in Grafton co., New Hampshire, on the E bank of the Connecticut, 80 m. NE of Concord. Pop. 1,595.—Also the cap. of Steuben co., in the state of New York, 219 m. WSW of Albany, on the N side of Conhocton river. Pop. 2,915.—Also a village on the E side of Hudson river, opposite Albany.—Also a township in Summit co., Ohio, 129 m. NE of Columbus.—Also a central co. of Virginia, on the head-branches of James, Cowpasture, and Jackson's rivers. Area 756 sq. m. Pop. 4,008.—Also a village in the last-mentioned co., 164 m. WNW of Richmond, near which is a warm spring of a temp. of 96°, and another 6 m. to the SW of a temp. of 112°.—Also a county in the NE part of Kentucky, on Licking river. Pop. 9,763. Cap. Owingsville.—Also a township in Greene co., Ohio, watered by Mad river. Pop. 1,721.—Also a township in Van Diemen's land, on the N boundary of Monmouth county.

BATHA, a town and circle of Hungary, sometimes called FRAUENMARKT, in the com. of Honth, 30 m. N of Gran, the property of Prince Esterhazy. The surrounding territory is covered with vineyards.

BATHAMPTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 2 m. NE of Bath. Area 931 acres. Pop. in 1851, 354.

BATHEALTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. S of Wiveliscombe. Area 941 acres. Pop. 118.

BATHEASTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. NE of the city of Bath, on the N bank of the Avon. Area 1,863 acres. Pop. 1,795. The line of houses in this p. between it and B., being uninterrupted, may be regarded as a part of that city.

BATHFORD, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. ENE of Bath. Area 1,820 acres. Pop. 906.

BATHGATE, a parish and town in Linlithgowshire.—The p. has an area of 11,214 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,513; in 1851, 4,533, of whom 3,341 were in the town.—The town is situated on the middle line of road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, 18 m. from the former, and 24 m. from the latter. Its pop. is chiefly supported by weaving cotton-goods, and by the lime, coal, and iron works in the vicinity. A branch railway connects B. with the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway.

BATHLEY, a township in the p. of North Muskham, Nottinghamshire. Pop. 214. See also BALE.

BATHMEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Overyssel, on the road from Deventer to Holten.

BATHOR (NYIR), a town and district of Hungary, in the circle of Szabolcs, 20 m. NE of Debreczin. Pop. 3,142. It belongs to the Bathory family.

BATHUMI. See BATUM.

BATHURST, a county in New South Wales, stretching along the W bank of the Macquarie, which separates it on the E from the counties of Roxburgh and Westmoreland, and bounded on the S by Georgiana. More definitely, its boundaries on the SE are the river Campbell from Pepper creek to its junction with the Macquarie; the Macquarie to the Currigurra on the E; the Currigurra river, and a line of marked trees to the Molong river, on the N; the Molong, the Panuara range of hills, and the upper part of Limestone creek, on the W; and the Lachlan road on the S. The district is naturally destitute of timber; but the banks of the Macquarie are lined with swamp-oaks, a tree resembling the Scotch fir. A considerable quantity of cheese is made on the large farms; and large herds of black cattle are reared. The plain of B. is about 19 m. in length, and from 6 m. to 8 m. in breadth, and consists of a series of gentle elevations with intervening plains of moderate extent. The view of the vale of the Macquarie from Mount Pleasant, a conical hill of between 300 or 400 ft. in height above the plain, reminded Dr. Lang of the view from Stirling castle in Scotland. The plain of B. is upwards of 2,100 ft. above sea-level, an elevation which compensates for 10 degrees of lat.; and the vegetation is exactly similar to that of Van Diemen's land, 10° further S.—The cap. of the same name is situated on the l. bank of the Macquarie, 140 m. NW of Sydney, with which it is connected by a good road.—It is now a fine town, and reckoned the Montpelier of New South Wales.

BATHURST, or ST. PETER'S, a port of New Brunswick, on the S side of the bay of Chaleur. It is the harbour of Nipisighit bay, and large ships load with timber here inside of the bar.

BATHURST, an extensive district of Upper Canada, lying on the E or r. bank of the Ottawa, and stretching from the parallel of 44° 30′ to that of 46°. It is watered by the Bonnechere, the Madawaska, and the Mississippi rivers; and its surface is mountainous and sprinkled with lakes. Its principal towns, Lanark, Carleton, and Richmond, lie on its S frontier. Pop. in 1842, 21,086, of whom 11,247 were British; in 1850, 47,038.

BATHURST, a town of S Africa, in Albany co., nearly mid-distance between Graham's town and Theopolis.

BATHURST, or ST. MARY'S, a town of W. Africa, within the mouth of the Gambia, at the E extremity of St. Mary's isle, a long narrow sand-bank, insulated towards the S by a nearly impassable mangrove creek, and on the N side by the main stream of the river, which at this point is nearly 3 m. across. The town is a small but prosperous-looking place, with several excellent stone houses, especially on the wharf It is 300 m. from Barraconda falls; 180 m. from Calabar; and 175 m. from Macarthy's island. The merchants of B. have from 20 to 24 factories, great and small, in the various towns along the river. Most of these are mere huts, hired from the natives, and converted into temporary storehouses for goods, which are managed by coloured men. The trade is carried on up the river by small craft varying from 5 to 60 tons. On the river face are 3 batteries mounting 8

guns and 3 mortars; and on the side towards the creek are 2 other batteries. On the opposite point of Barra, nearer the mouth of the river, is a quadrangular stone fort with circular bastions. The total pop. of the island of St. Mary's was 3,514 in 1840, of whom 42 were whites, and 3,291 coloured people. Of this pop. 580 were employed in manufactures; 271 in agriculture; and 370 in trade. It has an area of about 5 sq. m. The soil is barely perceptibly elevated above the sea; and the banks are so low, that when the seaward current sets in, and the wind is high, the centre of the island is swamped, and the houses in the upper part of the town are inundated. The whole island, with the exception of about 650 acres, is a sandy waste, with intervals of mangrove-swamp. About 60 acres are under cultivation. The imports into B. from 1836 to 1840 were as follows:—

| | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Beads, | 3,337 | 2,528 | 2,489 | 4,472 | 4,685 |
| Cotton goods, | 7,839 | 8,518 | 8,283 | 7,578 | 7,461 |
| Gunpowder & guns, | 17,036 | 14,674 | 11,867 | 18,397 | 11,447 |
| Iron, | 2,247 | 2,459 | 2,931 | 2,875 | 2,781 |
| Spirits, | 3,507 | 5,013 | 4,088 | 5,247 | 3,847 |
| Tobacco, | 13,762 | 7,585 | 6,630 | 20,450 | 14,024 |
| Slops, | 2,150 | 860 | 1,413 | 1,802 | 1,060 |
| Other articles, | 64,894 | 58,126 | 67,924 | 93,082 | 60,092 |
| Total, | 114,772 | 99,763 | 105,625 | 153,903 | 105,397 |

The exports during the same five years were as follows:—

| | 1836. | 1837. | 1838. | 1839. | 1840. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gold, | 5,010 | 1,712 | 1,218 | 1,339 | 1,289 |
| Gum, | 20,809 | 15,077 | 21,755 | 25,114 | 1,636 |
| Ground-nuts, | 838 | 8,053 | 8,264 | 11,228 | 15,209 |
| Hides, | 17,533 | 18,097 | 14,665 | 17,898 | 20,721 |
| Ivory, | 7,055 | 7,278 | 4,083 | 5,386 | 4,759 |
| Rice, | 4,084 | 1,743 | 3,646 | 2,715 | 1,278 |
| Teak-wood, | 12,355 | 12,374 | 4,974 | 4,522 | 5,176 |
| Bees' wax | 35,183 | 28,671 | 32,610 | 36,607 | 42,851 |
| Other exports, principally British manufactures, | 44,865 | 44,221 | 38,283 | 57,980 | 31,750 |
| Total, | 147,732 | 138,226 | 129,498 | 162,789 | 124,669 |

This trade employed about 1,270 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 67,000 tons, and manned by 10,000 hands.

BATHURST (Cape), a promontory on the Polar coast of America, in N lat. 70° 36′, W long. 127° 35′. The coast here consists of precipitous banks, similar in structure to the shale-cliffs at Whitby in Yorkshire, and in many places in a state of ignition. They rise in height from 30 ft. to 600 ft.—*Franklin.*

BATHURST ISLAND, an island off the NW coast of New Holland, the largest of the group which forms the E shore of Sunday strait. It bears SSW 6 m. from the Macleay isles. A thick growth of red gum and the papyrus clothes part of it. The prevailing rock is composed of sandstone and quartz, and there are appearances of iron upon it. [*Stokes.*] —Also one of the North Georgian islands, discovered by Parry in 1819–20. Its S shores skirt on the parallel of 75° N; and it lies between Bijam Martin island on the W, and Cornwallis island on the E.—Also a large island off the coast of North Australia, separated from the main by Clarence strait leading into Van Diemen gulf, and from Melville island on the E by a narrow intricate passage called Apsley strait. See article Australia, p. 458.

BATHURST (Lake), a sheet of water in New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle, 60 m. inland from Jervis bay, the nearest part of the coast. It is from 3 to 5 m. in diam.; and being a mere reservoir formed by the rains from the contiguous mountains, is subject to great increase and decrease. Its waters, however, are pure; and an animal resembling a seal is said to inhabit it.

BATHURST HARBOUR, a long irregular inlet of the sea on the SW coast of Van Diemen's land, in 43° 15′ S lat. It forms an eastward prolongation of Port Davey, is perfectly secure, and of great extent, running in an E direction about 15 m., and then opening up into a salt-water lake of 30 sq. m. of surface, while the Spring river which falls into it is navigable for barges a distance of 10 m., through a flat and fertile valley, to a point within 120 m. of Hobart Town, by way of Lake Pedder and Hamilton, or 95 m. by the valley of the Huon.

BATHWICK, a parish in Somersetshire, now within the parliamentary boundaries of Bath. Area 573 acres. Pop. in 1841, 4,972; in 1851, 5,162.

BATIAN, one of the Philippine group, off the S coast of Mindanao, in N lat. 7° 12′, E long. 122° 50′.

BATIE-DIVISIN (La), a commune of France, dep. of Isere, cant. of Saint-Geoirs. Pop. 1,234.

BATIE-NEUVE (La), a canton and village of France, dep. of Hautes-Alpes, 6 m. E of Gap, at the source of the Laie.

BATIGNANO, a village of Tuscany, NE of Crosseto. Pop. 450. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of *Rusellæ.*

BATIGNOLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. of Neuilly-sur-Seine, forming a suburb on the NE side of Paris. Pop. in 1841, 14,073.

BATINDA, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Ajmeer, 75 m. SW of Ludiana. The surrounding country, a rich pasture district, is called the Lacky jungle, and is celebrated for its breed of horses.

BATISCAN, a district of Lower Canada, in Champlain co., stretching along the St. Lawrence, and the river of the same name. It is 60 m. long, by 6 m. in breadth. Pop. 2,700.—The river B. takes its rise in the ridge of mountains which runs westerly into the interior from Quebec, and flows into the St. Lawrence about 54 m. above that city. It is 350 yards wide at its mouth; but the entrance is obstructed by a sand-bank, and the navigation is interrupted by rapids and falls about 7 m. above the bar.

BATIYATZ, a small town of Servia, 30 m. E of Semendria.

BATKALUISH, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Astrakhan, 80 m. SW of Astrakhan, in N lat. 45° 35′.

BATKAKLUM, a sandy desert of Bokhara, on the S slope of the Kukertli mountain.

BATLEY, a parish in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. from Wakefield. Area 6,446 acres. Pop. 17,358. of whom 9,308 were in the township of the same name.

BATN-EL-HAJAR [*i. e.* 'the Womb of Rocks'], a rocky tract of Nubia, extending on both sides of the Nile, between the Wadi Halfah on the N, and Sukkot on the S, and embracing the most rocky and broken part of the bed of the Nile. The geological formation is primitive. The prevailing rock here is greenstone and greywacke. It is sometimes called Dar-el-Hajar, or 'the mansion of Rocks.' The navigation of the river was quite interrupted here by rocks and rapids until Mahommed Ali's engineers cleared away some of the obstructions.

BATNA, a district of Oman, in Arabia, extending in a narrow strip along the coast from near Muscat to Ras Mussendom. Being almost entirely a plain, it is also known as the Tehameh. It has a superficies of about 60,000 sq. m., with a pop. estimated at 300,000. On its coasts are the towns of Sib, Burka, Suweik, Khaburah, Soham, and Sohar or Oman.

BATNEER, See Bhutnir.

BATO, one of the Ladrone islands, in N lat. 12° 20′, E long. 142° 10′.

BATON ROUGE (East), a parish in the state of Louisiana, U. S., on the E bank of the Mississippi. It is the first elevated land seen in ascending that river. Its productions are cotton, Indian corn, and

sugar. Pop. 8,138. Its cap., of the same name, now the capital of Louisiana, is situated in N lat. 30° 28′, W long. 85° 11′, 30 m. above Donaldsonville, and 150 m. below Natchez. Pop. in 1853, 4,500. It contains a state-house, a college, 4 churches, and a federal arsenal and barracks.

BATONYA, a town of Hungary, on the l. bank of a bifurcation of the Maros, 6 m. NW of Tornya.

BATOO. See BATU.

BATOPILAS (SAN PEDRO DE), a town of Mexico, in the division of New Biscay, 150 m. SW of Chihuahua. There were mines of silver in the neighbourhood of this town, in which the ore is said to have been so rich as to admit of the metal being actually cut out with a chisel.

BATOS, a town of Austria, in Transylvania, in the co. of Kotosch, 9 m. N by W of Szasz Regen, on the road to Bistritz.

BATORZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, circle of Zamosc. Pop. 580.

BATOUM. See BATUM.

BATRES, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. NNE of Toledo, near the Guadarrama.

BATRUN, or BATHRON, a town of Syria, 20 m. S of Tripoli, on the coast. Its harbour is now filled up with mud and sand. Pop. about 1,500, chiefly Maronites. Tobacco is cultivated in the neighbourhood; and silk, cotton, and potash are exported.

BATSTAD, a village of Sweden, on the S side of Laholm bay, in the Kattegat.

BATSCHIAN. See BACHIAN.

BATSFALU, a Wallachian village of Austria, in Siebenburgen, in the Kronstadt district. Pop. 1,332.

BATSFORD, a parish of Gloucestershire, 2 m. NW of Moreton. Area 932 acres. Pop. 107.

BATTA, or BATAK, a district extending along the W coast of the island of Sumatra, from the equator to about the parallel of 2° 30′ N, between the Sinkel river, which divides it from Acheen, on the NW, and the Tabuyong river on the SE, which divides it from Menancabo. It is traversed by several rivers which descend from the Deirah and Papa mountains, and overflow the low grounds during the rainy season; and an extensive lake, called Toba, is said to exist in the interior, to the NE of Tappanooly. The productions of the B. territory are gold, sulphur, benzoin, camphor, cassia, cotton, and indigo. It is divided into numerous petty and apparently independent rajaships, who are, however, said to pay a certain ecclesiastical deference to a chief who holds sway near the NW extremity of Lake Toba; and to profess a species of political fealty to the sultan of Menancabo. The total pop. of the B. territory has been estimated by Messrs. Burton and Ward, who visited this country in 1824, so high as 1,500,000; but there are no absolute data for this.

BATTAS, the native pop. of the above territory, in the island of Sumatra. They are a race of lower stature and fairer complexion than the Malays. They are partial to the use of mixed colours in their dress; and the young women ornament themselves with ear-rings and armlets of gold. Polygamy is practised by them in its utmost latitude; but, should a man have as many as six wives, each has her own fire-place, though all sleep in the same apartment, there being no partitions in the houses. The Battas are Mahommedans; but they believe in intermediate deities, whose names seem to be of Hindu origin; and they have a confused idea of the immortality of the soul. Their funerals are performed with much ceremony, should the deceased be a person of consequence. The body is kept a long time until a great concourse be assembled, and deposition in the grave is accompanied with the sacrifice of animals, which is sometimes continued during a whole year afterwards. The B. language bears a great resemblance to that of the Malays. Their alphabet consists of nineteen letters; and they write from the bottom to the top, in a way the reverse of the Chinese method. The more potent rajahs assume power over the lives of their subjects, and derive their revenues from the fines of cattle adjudged in criminal proceedings, and the produce of the camphor and benzoin trees within their territories. In the administration of the laws, the lives of criminals are redeemable in almost all cases; although women and their children may be voluntarily sold by their husbands. Rice and sweet potatoes, with an unusual proportion of salt, form the principal food of the B. They are, however, said to be fond of horse-flesh, and to fatten these animals for food. It has been reported that they are cannibals; but Marsden affirms that they eat human flesh rather as a kind of ceremonial, and as a declaration of the ignominy of the person devoured. The objects of these savage repasts are prisoners of war, and offenders condemned for certain capital crimes, especially adultery. Dr. Leyden represents them as regarding it as an act of pious duty to eat their aged or infirm relatives at a solemn banquet to which they are invited by the victim himself! These people are frequently engaged in wars, which are chiefly carried on in detail, and they generally endeavour to destroy their enemies by stealth. Their villages are fortified with large ramparts of earth, and an impenetrable hedge of prickly bamboo, as also a palisade and ditch; at each corner is a tall tree as a watch-tower. The women fabricate and dye cloth; and the men work iron, and manufacture a coarse gunpowder. The B. have been known as a nation for above four centuries.—*Marsden.—Leyden.—Asiatic Society's Transactions*, vol. i.—*Voyage of Potomac.*

BATTA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Tolna, on the r. bank of the Danube, 4 m. SSE of Battaszek, in N lat. 46° 8′.

BATTA (GUNGO), a district of the kingdom of Congo, in Lower Guinea, to the E of San Salvador.

BATTAGLIA (LA), a village of Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, on the canal Monselice, 10 m. SSW of Padua. Pop. 3,000. There are hot baths here of a temp. of 135°, which are much frequented. In the neighbourhood is the antique castle of Catajo, now the property of the duke of Modena.—Also a v. of Naples, in Principato Citra, in the district of Sala. Pop. 1,218.

BATTAHATCHEE, a river of North America, which rises in the state of Alabama, and after a course of 70 m. enters the Tombigbee in Monroe co., Missouri.

BATTALAH, or VATALA, a town of Lahore, 25 m. NE of Amritsir, in N lat. 31° 47′, in an extensive plain, surrounded with groves of mangoes and other fruit trees.

BATTALEN, a small island off the W coast of Norway, in N lat. 61° 35′.

BATTAM, an island on the S side of the straits of Singapore, in N lat. 1° 5′, E long. 104° 10′, to the W of Bintang. It is about 28 m. long, by 8 m. in breadth, and has a good harbour.

BATTANG-MORING, a hamlet near Gummi, in the Malay peninsula, in the Muar territory. There is a gold-mine here which is wrought by Chinese, but it is said to be nearly exhausted.

BATTECOLLAH, or BATUCALA, a port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, in N lat. 13° 55′, E long. 74° 36′. Pop. 1,200. It is finely situated on the N bank of the Scandaholava, which winds through a fertile valley enclosed by richly cultivated hills.

BATTEL. See BATTLE.

BATTELAU, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 12 m. SW of Iglau. Pop. 1,500.

BATTELMA, a village of Syria, in the pash. of Aleppo, 6 m. SW of Antakia, near the l. bank of the Aasi. It is surrounded by ruins supposed to be those of the ancient *Daphne.*

BATTENBERG, a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the circle of the same name, on the Eder, 40 m. N. of Giessen. Pop. 954.

BATTENFELD, a village adjoining the above. Pop. 561.

BATTENHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Habsheim. Pop. 1,092.

BATTENKILL, a river of North America, which rises in the state of Vermont, and after a course of 50 m., enters the Hudson in Washington co., in the state of New York, 1½ m. below Fort Miller.

BATTERSEA, a parish in Surrey, 4 m. SW of London, on the S bank of the Thames, and intersected by the London and Southampton railroad. Area 3,020 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,365; in 1851, 11,729. A great part of the surface of this p. is laid